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SESSIONAL PAPERS.

VOLUME IX. PART III.

SECOND SESSION OF THE THIRD PARLIAMENT

90857

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Session 1877.

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No. 15 ... Return, showing the number of cases tried by Jury in the several Counties and Cities in this Province, in the years 1874 and 1875, and the number tried by Judges without the intervention of a Jury, distinguishing Criminal from Civil. The amount of expenditure for Jury purposes in the several Counties and Cities for the same years, giving separately the amounts paid to the Clerks of the Peace, amounts paid to electors, amounts paid to Sheriffs for summoning, and amounts paid to Grand and Petit Jurors respectively for attendance. Also the amounts received by Treasurers from Deputy Clerks of the Crown for Jury fees.

No. 16 ... Report of the Registrar-General of the Province of Ontario, for the first half-year of 1876

No. 17 ... Abstract of Election Expenses incurred by or in behalf of any candidate at the last general and subsequent elections, giving the name of the agent or agents of each such candidate as published by the Returning Officer in the several constituencies of the Province. *(Not Printed.)*

No. 18 ... Report from the Queen's Printer as to the disposal of the Ontario Statutes for 1876. *(Not Printed.)*

No. 19 .. Detailed Statement of all Bonds and Securities recorded in the Provincial Registrar's Office since the last Return, submitted to the Legislative Assembly upon the 10th December, 1875. *(Not Printed.)*

No. 20 ... The draft of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, together with the Third Report of the Commissioners for Consolidating the Statutes.

No. 21 ... Statement of business transacted by the London Life Insurance Company, for 1875. *(Not Printed.)*

No. 22 ... Return of Correspondence between the Government of the Dominion of Canada and that of the Province of Ontario, on the subjects of Escheats and Forfeitures.

No. 23 ... Papers and Correspondence with respect to the Depository Branch of the Education Department; also Special Report.

No. 24 .. Return from each of the Division Courts of the Counties of York, Oxford, and the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham, from the first day of October, 1875, to the thirty-first day of March, 1876, inclusive; setting forth the total number of suits entered, exclusive of the interpleader suits; garnishee causes and transcripts of judgments received from other Courts; total amount of claims thus entered, total amount of transcripts of judgments received from other Courts; number of interpleader Suits entered; number of judgment Summonses issued; number of garnishee causes entered (before judgment); number of garnishee causes entered (after judgment); total amount of garnishee causes entered (before judgment); number of instances in which the Clerk has entered judgment under the second Section of the Division Courts Act of 1869; number of causes in which the Judge has given judgment; number of transcripts of judgments from other Courts; number of summonses received from other Courts for service; the names, residence and occupation of the Clerks' sureties in the bond to Her Majesty, under the twenty-fourth section of the Division Courts Act; amounts yet due on stamps if any there be; total amounts of moneys paid into Court, and which remained unclaimed for six years on the 30th day of September last, amount of fines or forfeitures; how many sittings of the Court? How many returns have the Bailiffs of the Courts made under Rule 93, Form 126? total amount of suitors' money paid into Court; total amount of suitors' money paid out of Court; total aggregate of Clerk's and Bailiff's fees in the above suits.

No. 25 ... Report of *L'Institut Canadien Français de la Cité d'Ottawa.* *(Not Printed.)*

No. 26 ... Return, showing the number of High Schools in operation during the year 1876; number and location of such schools as have been ordered to be closed during the present year, and the reason of such closing.

No. 27 .. Return, exhibiting the amount expended by the Government of Ontario during and since the summer of 1868 up to the present time on Colonization Roads in the District of Algoma (other than in that part of the District known as the Grand Manitoulin Island), showing the different roads made or undertaken, and the sums expended thereon each year.

No. 28 ... Report of the Inspector of Division Courts for the Province of Ontario, for the year 1876.

No. 29 ... Copy of Contract under which the Printing of the House and of the Public Departments is being performed; also copies of all correspondence, Orders in Council, or other documents relating to an alteration in the said Contract.

No. 30 ... Report of the Ontario School of Art. *(Not Printed.)*

No. 31 ... Statement of all property belonging to the Endowment of the University of Toronto, University College, and Upper Canada College; Statement of the income derived from said property from 1867 to 1876 inclusive, showing separately the income of each year; also, the annual expenditure in detail of said funds respectively during the same period.

No. 32 ... Copies of the Minutes of all meetings of the Senate of the University of Toronto, held during the year 1874, 1875 and 1876, relating to the affiliation of Medical Schools in the University of Toronto.

No. 33 ... Report of Commissioner of Agriculture on the Products, Manufactures, &c., of Ontario exhibited at the International Exhibition, Philadelphia, 1876.

No. 34 ... Annual Return of the Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company, for the year ending January 20th, 1877. *(Not Printed.)*

No. 35 ... Correspondence between the Government of the Dominion and the Government of Ontario relating to the transfer of the River Trent Works to this Province by the Dominion Government.

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No. 38 ... Correspondence respecting claims made to the reward offered for the apprehension of the Murderers of Thomas Scott.

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No. 39 .. Correspondence regarding money received by the late Judge Wilson.

No. 40 ... Copies of the Reports made by the Provincial Secretary and the Inspector of Prisons, regarding the internal management of the Central Prison, as the result of any investigation by them, together with a copy of the evidence taken upon the investigation.

No. 41 ... Return of Correspondence and Papers relating to the following Railways:— Hamilton and North Western; Belleville and North Hastings; Credit Valley; Erie and Huron; Huron and Quebec; Kingston and Pembroke; Lake Simcoe Junction; London, Huron and Bruce; L'Orignal and Caledonia; Midland; Montreal and City of Ottawa; Norfolk; North Simcoe; Prince Arthur's Landing and Kaministiquia; Prince Edward County; South Western; Stratford and Huron; Toronto, Grey and Bruce; Victoria; Wellington, Grey and Bruce; Whitby and Port Perry.

No. 42 ... Return of all Licenses granted for the manufacture or sale of Spirituous Liquors for 1875 and 1876. *(Not Printed.)* Also, Report of the Provincial Secretary, on the working of the Tavern and Shop License Act, for the year 1876.

No. 43 ... Report of the Council of University College, Toronto, for 1876. *(Not Printed.)*

No. 44 ... Special Report on the Ontario Educational Exhibition at Philadelphia.

No. 45 ... Return relating to Timber Licenses.

No. 46 ... Return relating to trials for Felonies and Misdemeanours for 1876.

No. 47 ... Return relating to Timber-dues in the Districts of Muskoka and Parry Sound.

No. 48 ... Return of the Coroner's inquisition, evidence given thereon, and finding of the jury in the case of James Syke, or Schyler, who died in the Central Prison, Toronto, on or about the 26th July, 1875; also, of the Coroner's inquisitions, evidence given thereon, and finding of the jury in the cases of all other prisoners who have died in the Central Prison, together with any reports of the Prison Surgeon thereon.

No. 49 .. Statement of the Returns forwarded to the office of the Provincial Secretary of all fees and emoluments received by the Registrars of Ontario for the year 1876, made in accordance with the provisions of the Statutes of Ontario, 31 *Vic.* cap. 20, sec. 74.

No. 50 .. Municipal Statistics of the Counties, Cities and Towns in the Province of Ontario. *(Not Printed.)*

No. 51 ... Report of the Immigration Department for 1876.

No. 52 ... Return from all the Municipalities in the Province, in which Municipal Elections were held in January, 1877, of the extra cost of holding the elections by reason of the Ballot Box Act, as applicable to Municipal Elections. *(Not Printed.)*

No. 53 ... Return, showing the amount paid by the several Cities, Towns and Incorporated Villages, for Police service ; and also from the several Counties, Cities, Towns and Incorporated Villages, the several amounts paid to Constables for the year 1875.

No. 54 ... Statement of the Affairs of the Toronto House Building Association, for 1876. *(Not Printed.)*

No. 55 ... Copies of all Correspondence relating to the Sunday Schools of the Province, and the supplying them with books from the Educational Depository. *(Not Printed.)*

No. 56 ... Statement of all estates, moneys and properties which have come into the hands of the Government, or of the Inspector of Asylums and Prisons, belonging to the inmates of the various Asylums of the Province, giving the names of the parties ; also the dates of receipts of money in detail, showing also where such moneys are deposited, and to what credit. *(Not Printed.)*

REPORT

ON THE

SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE.

By Command,

S. C. WOOD,
Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 4th January, 1877.

TORONTO, 28th December, 1876.

To the Honourable the Provincial Secretary.

SIR,—I have the honour to lay before you, my Report on the School of Practical Science for the current year.

During this year instruction has been given in the following branches: Architectural, Mechanical, and Engineering Drawing, and Drawing from objects, Elementary Chemistry and Qualitative Chemical Analysis, Geology, and Botany.

An Annual Report prepared at the end of the year, necessarily includes portions of of the work of two Sessions. The latter half of the Session of 1875–6, and the first half of the Session of 1876–7, are embraced in the present Report.

I have already (Report of 1875), given a list of the students attending the School during the Session 1875–6. I have now to add that a course of lectures in Geology was given during the latter half of that Session, and that the classes in Drawing and Practical Chemistry were also carried on. The following is a list of those pupils of the School who are entitled to a certificate for having passed the examinations held during the Session 1875–6:—

DRAWING.

May, 1876.

Architectural:

Wills.
Townsend.
Carré.

Engineering :

Carbert.

Mechanical :

Ogilvy.
Harcourt.
Ewart.
Williams.
Howell.

Freehand :

Hillary.
Miller.
Ceare.
Somers.

CHEMISTRY.

December, 1875.

1. Bonnar, H. A.
2. Shutt, F. T.
3. { Bonnar, J. D.
   McAree.
5. Nimmo.
6. Meldrum.
7. Larkin.
8. Kilgour.
9. Lewis.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

April, 1876.

Armstrong.
Hartman.
Hendrie.
McBride.

GEOLOGY.

May, 1876.

1. McAllister.
2. Shutt, F. T.
3. Coleman.
4. Clark.
5. Shutt, W. A.
6. Salieston.

The work of the School was resumed for the present winter, on the 3rd of November, and continued until the 22nd of December. The following classeshave been conducted :—

Mechanical and Architectural Drawing—
Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Elementary Chemistry—
Mondays and Fridays.

Botany—
Wednesdays.

The number of students who obtained tickets of admission to the Drawing Class is 55. Many applications had to be refused for want of accommodation, the gallery being too hot to admit of it being used on account of the number of lights burning below. Several drawings executed by pupils of the Drawing Class were sent to the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia.

These drawings are now at the office of the Department of Education, and although done by gas light, are exceedingly creditable.

The number of students attending the class in Chemistry is 91
The number of those admitted to the class in Botany is 38

The following Table shows the occupations of the students :—

Architect	1	Merchant	1
Bricklayers	5	Millwright	1
Civil Engineer	1	Pattern makers	2
Cabinetmaker	1	Plumbers	2
Carpenters	18	Steam fitters	2
Chandler	1	Students	18
Clerks	16	Surveyors	3
Coroner	1	Teachers	4
Druggists' assistants	21	Tinsmiths	1
Engineers	2	Upholsterers	1
Exciseman	1	Veterinary students	35
Gilder	1	Wood-carver	1
Labourer	1	Wood-turner	1
Lawyer	1	No occupations	5
Mariner	1		
Machinists	8	Total	157

The following is a condensed statement of the above :—

Mechanics	47	Professional men	7
Veterinary students	35	Teachers	4
Druggists' assistants	21	Other occupations	7
Tradesmen	18		
Students	18	Total	157

In conclusion, I would once more call attention to the large number of Patent Reports and Scientific and Technical Journals lying unbound, for want of funds to bind them. A grant of money for this purpose would be a great public benefit, as these works, particularly the Patent Reports, are in constant demand, and under the present condition of things, it is impossible to refer to any of the more recent volumes without an immense amount of both time and trouble.

I append a statement of the names, ages, birthplaces, residences, and occupations of the pupils attending the School, and also a list of the Instructors and Assistants employed. The first of these lists includes the pupils now attending the School, and also, those who attended the lectures in Geology given during the beginning of the year, whose names did not appear in my last report.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
W. H. Ellis.

APPENDIX A.

List of Students attending Classes at the School of Practical Science, 1875–6.

NAME.	AGE.	BIRTH-PLACE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	SUBJECTS TAKEN.
Armstrong, C.	33	England	Don Mount	Wood turner	Geology.
Anderson, J.	18	Canada	576 King street	Machinist	Drawing.
Armstrong, P.	16	do	38 D'Arcy street	Student	Chemistry..
Alexander, G.	17	do	Rosedale	Drug assistant	Drawing.
Adams, W.	21	England	49 William street	Bricklayer	do
Burns, J.	30	Canada	Wellington street	Book clerk	Geology.
Bates, G. W.	23	United States	53 Crookshank street	Veterinary student	Chemistry.
Brown, F.	20	Canada	104 Adelaide street	Drug assistant	do
Brown, R.		do	Toronto	No occupation	Drawing.
Boydel, F. M.	20	United States	30 Crookshank street	Machinist	do
Bull, F.	20	Canada	do	Carpenter	do
Burfoot, E.	18	England	166 Parliament street	Wood carver	do
Campbell, C.	30	Ireland	15 Victoria street	Clerk	Chemistry and Botany.
Cameron, J.	18	Canada	148 Queen street	Drug assistant	do
Cooper, A.	20	Scotland	99 Bathurst street	Plumber	Drawing.
Chase, L. P.	30	United States	Toronto	Vet. student	Chemistry.
Castle, R. H.	32	England	221 Elizabeth street	Bricklayer	Drawing.
Callender, W. R.	19	do	Bond street	Clerk	Chemistry and Botany.
Clark, L.	32	Canada	Tecumseth street	Teacher	Chemistry and Geology.
Crapper, F.	15	do	Adelaide street	Machinist	Drawing.
Clements, A.	23	do	18 do	Carpenter	do
Coleman, R. H.	18	do	362 Church street	Surveyor	Geology.
Clark, W.	29	Ireland	81 Wood street	Student	Chemistry and Drawing.
Doan, R. W.	37	Canada	216 Carleton street	Teacher	Chemistry and Botany.
Derr, W. F.	34	United States	Larch street	Vet. student	Chemistry.
Donovan, G.	18	England	Foxley street	Bricklayer	Drawing.
Dick, J.	21	Canada	84 Hayter street	Student	Chemistry and Botany.
Dwyer, H.	13	do	3 Sullivan street	Student	Chemistry.
Dunbar, W. T.	27	do	191 Church street	Clerk	do
Egew, C.	16	England	Read street	Machinist	Drawing.
Elliott, J.	19	do	Hope street	Bricklayer	do
Furlong, M.	19	Canada	Toronto	Drug assistant	Chemistry and Botany..
Fisher, F.	13	do	Vanauley street	Student	Chemistry.
Frome, A.	22	Scotland	88 Sherburne street	Vet. student	do

Fullerton, E.	17	United States	197 Gerrard street	Drug assistant	Chemistry.
Fraser, A. J.	16	Canada	Wilton Crescent	Student	do and Botany.
Gadd, W.	29	England	17 Victoria street	Chandler	do
Griffin, F. T.	23	Canada	466 Yonge street	Clerk	do
Green, W. C.	25	United States	134 Jarvis street	Drug assistant	do and Botany.
Grand, D.	15	Canada	86 Wellington place	Vet. student	do
Harrison, G.	40	Ireland	King street	Merchant	Geology.
Harrison, R. A.	21	Canada	Toronto	Drug assistant	Chemistry and Botany.
Hugill, J. H.	20	England	106 Mutual street	do	do do
Hoare, J.	34	do	37 Pine street	Clerk	do
Haight, W. L.	16	Canada	62 Seaton street	Student	do
Hopkins, H.	39	Scotland	98 Adelaide street	Vet. student	do
High, M. L.	25	Canada	do	do	do
Harding, R. A.	33	Jamaica	88 Bond street	do	do
Hamilton, H.	30	Canada	Toronto	do	do
Hamilton, C. B.	21	do	Church street	Clerk	do and Drawing.
Harwood, W.	19	do	122 Victoria street	Machinist	Drawing.
Heckenberger, H.	20	United States	96 Adelaide street	Vet. student	Chemistry.
Henderson, G.	22	Canada	81 Richmond street	Machinist	Drawing.
Hodgins, G.	11	do	Princess street	Student	do
Jarvis, H.	22	England	Toronto	Carpenter	do
Jones, F.	18	Canada	218 Gerrard street	Drug assistant	Chemistry and Botany.
Jex, W.	17	do	53 Crookshank street	Vet. student	do
Jones, G.	21	do	Queen street	Carpenter	Drawing.
Johnson, C. W.	45	England	Toronto	Civil engineer	Geology.
Kirkwood, J.	18	Canada	98 Grosvenor street	Drug assistant	Chemistry and Botany.
Keighley, H. J.	30	England	9 Front street	Clerk	Botany.
Kirk B.	20	United States	85 Bleaker street	Plumber	Drawing.
King, W. P.	19	Scotland	26 Temperance street	Vet. student	Chemistry.
Kenning, E. W.	23	Canada	193 Elizabeth street	do	do
Kirk, B	17	do	85 Bleeker street	Carpenter	Drawing
Loudon, W.	19	do	University	Student	Geology.
Luke, A. E.	18	do	268 Church street	Drug assistant	Chemistry and Botany.
Lewis, R.	45	England	Bond street	Teacher	do do
Laugtry, W.	22	Canada	53 Crookshank street	Vet. student	do
Lye, J.	13	do	St. Alban's street	Student	Drawing.
Loughead, F.	19	do	199 Beech street	Carpenter	do
Lachore, A.	27	Scotland	49 Agnes street	Clerk	do
Manley, H.		Canada	Mutual street	Student	do
May, J.	16	do	31 Edward street	Drug assistant	Chemistry and Botany.
Mathews, F.	19	do	109 Bay street	Vet. student	do
Marling, T. J.	36	England	Larch street	do	do
Martin, J.	29	Canada	47 Gerrard street	Tinsmith	Drawing.
Martin, R.	18	do	354 Yonge street	Drug assistant	Chemistry.
Moore, A.	25	Ireland	37 Richmond street	Vet. student	do

APPENDIX A.—*Continued.*

LIST OF STUDENTS ATTENDING CLASSES AT THE SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE, 1875–6.

NAME.	AGE.	BIRTH-PLACE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	SUBJECTS TAKEN.
Martin, F. F.	20	Canada	Toronto	Carpenter	Drawing.
Morley, H.	21	England	124 Yonge street	Steam fitter	do
McMillan, J.	18	Canada	Wellington street	No occupation	Chemistry.
McCann, G. A.	22	do	22 Mutual street	Drug assistant	do and Botany.
McEvers, G. E.	22	do	100 Adelaide street	Vet. student	do
McArracher, J.	22	do	131 Bay street	do	do
McCamus, R. E.	21	do	124 Peter street	Carpenter	Drawing.
McAree, J	27	Scotland	Toronto	Surveyor	Botany and Geology.
McMinn, T.	22	Canada	83 Grosvenor street	do	Chemistry and Botany.
McKillop, M. H.	27	do	100 Adelaide street	Vet. student	do
McAllister, S.	40	England	Alexander street	Teacher	Botany and Geology.
Newton, J. V.	26	Canada	53 Crookshank street	Vet. student	Chemistry.
Newton, R. W.	24	do	do	do	do
Nudel, F.	20	do	154 Mutual street	Clerk	do
Ogilvy, W. C.	37	Scotland	28 Ontario street	Millwright	Drawing.
Purdow, J.	20	Canada	300 Queen street	Carpenter	do
Parker. J.	18	do	22 Mutual street	Drug assistant	Chemistry and Botany.
Pearce, B. A.	19	United States	16 Temperance street	Vet. student	do
Paterson, D.	18	Canada	166 Brock street	Carpenter	Drawing.
Parson, G. W.	18	do	219 Yonge street	Drug assistant	Chemistry and Botany.
Park, J.	25	Scotland	36 Ontario street	Labourer	Drawing.
Priddle, A.	14	England	220 King street	Cabinet maker	do
Paul, J.	40	do	22 Tecumseth street	Mariner	do
Peacock, T.	18	Ireland	48 Robinson street	Clerk	do
Peacock, W.	24	do	do	Pattern maker	do
Riddell, Dr. A. A.	40	England	George street	Coroner	Geology.
Russell, J.	32	Canada	81 Maitland street	Carpenter	Chemistry and Botany.
Russell, W.	16	do	Louisa street	Student	Botany and Drawing.
Revell, R.	20	United States	6 Gerrard street	Drug assistant	Chemistry and Botany.
Rogers, E. S.	22	Canada	53 Crookshank street	Vet. student	do
Reid, P. G.	20	do	119 Bloor street	Clerk	do and Drawing
Smith, W.	20	do	Toronto	Carpenter	Drawing.
Sanders, F. J.	23	do	6 Gerrard street	Drug assistant	Chemistry and Botany.

Shutt, W. A.	20	England	Yorkville	Clerk	Geology.
Shutt, F. T.	17	do	do	Student	Botany and Geology.
Sweetnam, L. M.	16	Canada	144 Carlton street	do	Chemistry.
Sneall, A. N.	21	Scotland	120 Victoria street	Vet. student	do
Stephenson, A.	19	Canada	100 Adelaide street	do	do
Sanderson, T. J.	19	do	11 Temperance street	do	do
Sutterley, H.	21	England	53 Crookshank street	do	do
Striker, E. H.	19	Canada	17 Wm. Henry street	Exciseman	Drawing.
Summers, T.	29	do	198 Gerrard street	Upholsterer	do
Self, T.	22	England	219 Sumach street	Bricklayer	do
Stewart, C.	20	Canada	Observatory	Machinist	do
Summerville, R. F.	32	United States	11 Temperance street	Vet. student	Chemistry.
Stevens, J.	28	Canada	30 Centre street	do	do
Stone, D.	37	England	37 Wellesley street	do	do
Stalker		Canada	Toronto	No occupation	Drawing.
Street, G. S.	27	England	Yorkville	Engineer	Chemistry.
Swalin, T. C.	25	Canada	7 Charles street	Carpenter	Drawing.
Saliston, J.	28	do	Toronto	Machinist	Geology.
Trelvar, W.	20	England	Toronto	Carpenter	Drawing.
Toirell, T. D.	21	Canada	118 Agnes street	No occupation	Chemistry.
Tait, E.	32	Scotland	11 Suffolk place	Gilder	Botany.
Thurston, W. G.	16	Canada	76 Gerrard street	Student	Chemistry.
Tucker, W.	16	do	230 Yonge street	Drug assistant	do
Trelove, W.	20	do	Nelson street	Pattern maker	Drawing.
Thomas, F.	20	do	Gloucester street	Clerk	Botany and Geology.
Tower, W. A.	24	do	100 Adelaide street	Vet. student	Chemistry.
Wood, H.	20	do	Toronto	Carpenter	Drawing.
Wiggins, P.	19	do	119 King street	do	Chemistry, Botany and Drawing.
Williams, H. N.	17	England	94 Terauley street	Student	do and Drawing.
Wright, R. J.	17	Ireland	417 Church street	Clerk	do
Watt, D. H.	30	Scotland	54 Walton street	Lawyer	do and Botany.
Whaley, C.	21	Canada	22 Mutual street	Drug assistant	do do
Whittier, J. C.	16	do	42 Bloor street	Student	do
Worley, T.	21	England	Yorkville	Steam fitter	Drawing.
Wardell, W.	27	do	96 Avenue street	Engineer	Chemistry, Botany and Drawing.
Wardell, Mrs, W.	26	do	do	No occupation	do and Botany.
Wheat, L. E.	21	United States	100 Adelaide street	Vet. student	do
Wilson, M.	24	England	Yorkville	Clerk	do Botany and Geology.
Wells, J.	24	Canada	42 Terauley street	Carpenter	Drawing.
Wilkins, W.	14	do	63 Trinity street	Drug assistant	Chemistry and Botany.
Waddell, A.	23	do	100 Adelaide street	Vet. student	do
Westmacott, A. G. E.	25	do	96 Gerrard street	Architect	do and Botany.
Wright, J. B.	42	England	Mart House	Vet. student	do
Young, J.	20	Ireland	Wm. Henry street	Student	do and Botany.

APPENDIX B.

A LIST OF THE INSTRUCTORS AND ASSISTANTS EMPLOYED AT THE SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE, AND OF THE NUMBER OF STUDENTS ATTENDING EACH CLASS.

CLASS.	INSTRUCTOR.	ASSISTANT.	NUMBER OF STUDENTS.
Drawing	W. Armstrong	C. Armstrong	55
Chemistry	W. H. Ellis	T. Heys	91
Geology	W. H. Ellis	T. Heys	15
Botany	W. H. Ellis	T. Heys	39

RETURN

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly presented to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that he will cause to be laid before the House a Return showing :

1. The number of Civil and Criminal Cases entered for Trial at the several Assizes since January, 1874; the number of Cases Tried or otherwise disposed of, and the number of Remanets and Criminal Cases left over at each Assize.
2. The number of Rules for New Trials Argued or otherwise disposed of and Enlarged, and the number of other Rules, Special Cases, Demurrers Argued or otherwise disposed of during each Term of the Court of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas since Hilary Term, 1873; and the number of Rules, Demurrers, and other Cases Argued and disposed of in the said Courts by a Single Judge, under Section 19 of the Administration of Justice Act, 1874.
3. The number of Bills Filed and Decrees and Orders issued in the Court of Chancery since 1870; the number of Cases Heard or otherwise disposed of on Circuit at each Chancery Sitting and in Court at Toronto, and the number of Cases Reheard during the same period.
4. The number of Cases standing for Judgment in the Court of Chancery for Ontario on the 13th of January, 1876.

By Command,

S. C. Wood,
Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, January 24th, 1877.

RETURN showing the number of Civil and Criminal Cases entered for Trial at the Assizes since January, 1874; the number of Cases Tried or otherwise disposed of; and the number of Remanets and Criminal Cases left over at each Assize.

COUNTIES.	Number of Civil Cases entered for Trial at the several Assizes since January, 1874.				Number of Criminal Cases entered for Trial at the several Assizes since January, 1874.				The number of Cases Tried or otherwise disposed of at each Assize.				The number of Remanet and Criminal Cases left over at each Assize.				REMARKS.
	1874.		1875.		1874.		1875.		1874.		1875.		1874.		1875.		
	Spring.	Autumn.	Spring.	Autumn.	Spring.	Autumn.	Spring.	Autumn.	Spring.	Autumn.	Spring.	Autumn.	Spring.	Autumn.	Spring.	Autumn.	
Algoma	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Brant	19	8	24	10	23	23	10	7	34	27	33	16	8	4	1	1	
Bruce	4	18	10	10	1	8	4	2	5	20	12	8	none	2	none	2	
Carleton	19	53	21	58	15	28	18	36	34	77	39	89	none	5	1	5	
Elgin	12	1	12	9	6	5	4	3	18	6	15	13	none	none	2	2	
Essex	16	22	17	13	7	8	12	6	15	24	17	19	8	6	12	none	
Frontenac	24	14	11	11	6	10	2	7	29	17	12	17	1	7	1	1	
Grey	12	17	15	20	10	15	6	14	22	28	21	24	none	4	none	10	
Haldimand	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Halton	12	5	none	1	none	1	none	none	12	5	none	1	none	1	none	none	
Hastings	36	17	42	29	3	12	13	5	38	25	49	31	1	4	6	3	
Huron	17	17	11	19	4	2	1	4	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	6	
Kent	12	17	12	17	6	11	18	6	17	24	24	22	1	4	6	1	
Lambton	24	13	10	11	5	3	3	3	21	11	8	10	4	3	2	3	
Lanark	8	5	4	16	4	1	2	3	12	5	6	19	none	1	none	none	
Leeds and Grenville	9	8	8	17	9	2	11	6	15	7	14	19	3	3	5	4	
Lennox and Addington	7	5	8	3	3	2	2	2	10	7	10	5	none	none	none	none	
Lincoln	11	13	18	14	6	9	11	3	5	13	23	15	none	none	none	none	
Middlesex	62	53	22	53	13	16	31	22	59	63	48	70	16	6	5	5	
Norfolk	14	15	15	12	none	4	6	8	14	19	15	20	none	none	6	none	
Northumberland and Durham	24	13	16	24	20	10	4	15	23	13	16	24	5	1	1	1	
Ontario	12	12	12	7	8	4	1	4	20	16	13	10	none	none	none	1	
Oxford	24	7	20	9	3	12	8	5	27	18	26	13	none	1	2	1	
Peel	7	9	2	4	1	3	5	3	6	10	7	5	none	1	none	2	
Perth	13	14	22	12	3	3	4	7	16	17	26	13	none	none	none	6	

Peterborough....	13	12	8	8	6	8	4	4	16	17	11	10	1	none	1	1	Records withdrawn, 3; Postponed, 3; Bound over, 2; Prisoner not appearing, 1.
Prescott and Russell	6	2	12	3	2	2	3	none	8	4	13	3	none	none	none	none	
Prince Edward	7	2	7	2	1	1	1	3	9	3	7	5	none	none	none	none	
Renfrew	15	4	15	9	10	5	5	8	18	8	19	15	7	1	1	2	
Simcoe	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	11	11	10	17	none	5	1	2	11	11	10	17	none	none	none	none	8 Criminal Cases Tried during 1874 and 1875.
Victoria	33	14	20	12	3	1	1	3	33	14	20	12	none	none	1	none	
Waterloo	5	5	6	4	1	4	2	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	
Welland	7	7	8	3	14	8	4	28	20	13	12	30	1	2	none	1	
Wellington	24	22	17	27	11	7	12	15	11	7	12	15	5	2	4	7	
Wentworth	67	57	25	43 Win'r 32	13	18	3	18 Win'r 10	62	51	22	36 Win'r 32	7	8	6	9 Win'r 2	
York	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	

Algoma, Haldimand and Simcoe not heard from.

I. R. ECKART,
Assistant Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 8th February, 1876.

Court of Common Pleas.

Year.	Term.	New Trial Argument.	Other Arguments.	Cases Enlarged.
1872	Easter	30	16	9
	Michaelmas	28	17	24
1873	Hilary	21	11	2
	Easter	32	16	16
	Michaelmas	27	21	25
1874	Hilary	20	11	15
	Easter	28	15	30
	Trinity	16	4	15
	Michaelmas	22	13	33
1875	Hilary	23	11	26
	Easter	17	7	36
	Michaelmas	52	14	39
	Trinity	2	6	5
	Totals............	318	162	275

Arguments before Single Judge in Vacation to 31st of December, 1875, 47.

Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas and Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery.

1874-1875.	CIVIL.			CRIMINAL.		
ASSIZES.	Number of Records Entered.	Tried or otherwise disposed of.	Remanets.	Indictments before the Court. True Bills.	Disposed of finally.	Remaining over from prisoners not being in custody, or Crown not ready, &c.
Winter, 1874	148	75	73	32	25	7
Spring, 1874	108	106	2	25	17	8
Summer, 1874..........	69	42	27	23	13	10
Autumn, 1874..........	103	100	3	29	24	5
Winter, 1875	77	68	9	28	21	7
Spring, 1875	84	82	2	11	7	4
Summer, 1875..........	85	55	30	20	10	10
Autumn, 1875..........	133	78	55	56	33	23

OSGOODE HALL, OFFICE OF QUEEN'S BENCH,
3rd February, 1876.

A RETURN of the number of Rules for New Trials Argued or otherwise disposed of and Enlarged, and the number of other Rules, Special Cases, Demurrers Argued or otherwise disposed of during each Term of the Court of Queen's Bench—since Hilary Term, 1872—made in compliance with the Letter of Mr. Assistant-Secretary ECKART, of the 14th January, 1876.

1872.				
Easter Term	Rules for New Trials Argued		37	
	Other Rules, &c., Argued		26	— 63
	Enlarged	39		
Michaelmas Term	Rules for New Trials Argued		28	
	Other Rules, &c., Argued		21	— 49
	Enlarged	35		
1873.				
Hilary Term	Rules for New Trials Argued		19	
	Other Rules, &c., Argued		17	— 36
	Enlarged	17		
Easter Term	Rules for New Trials Argued		25	
	Other Rules Argued		28	— 53
	Enlarged	46		
Michaelmas Term	Rules for New Trials Argued		24	
	Other Rules, &c., Argued		37	— 61
	Enlarged	73		
1874.				
Hilary Term	Rules for New Trials Argued		18	
	Other Rules, &c., Argued		21	— 39
	Enlarged	48		
Easter Term	Rules for New Trials Argued		28	
	Other Rules, &c., Argued		24	— 52
	Enlarged	59		
Trinity Term	Rules for New Trials Argued		21	
	Other Rules, &c., Argued		16	— 37
	Enlarged	44		
Michaelmas Term	Rules for New Trials Argued		19	
	Other Rules, &c., Argued		18	— 37
	Enlarged	65		
1875.				
Hilary Term	Rules for New Trials Argued		20	
	Other Rules, &c., Argued		18	— 38
	Enlarged	46		
Easter Term	Rules for New Trials Argued		23	
	Other Rules, &c., Argued		12	— 35
	Enlarged	74		
Trinity Term	Rules for New Trials Argued		3	
	Other Rules, &c., Argued		14	— 17
	Enlarged	53		
Michaelmas Term	Rules for New Trials Argued		41	
	Other Rules, Argued		12	— 53
	Standing over to next Hilary Term,	91		

ROBERT G. DALTON,
C. C. & P. Q. B.

RETURN made pursuant to the Letter of Mr. Assistant-Secretary ECKART, of 13th January, 1876, of the number of Rules, Demurrers, and other Cases Argued and disposed of in the Queen's Bench, by a Single Judge, under Sec. 19 of the Administration of Justice Act, 1874.

Since the establishment of this Court, which first sat on the 8th day of September, 1874, there have been Argued and disposed of by the Court 107 Rules, Demurrers, and other Cases in the Queen's Bench.

This Return refers only to the business done by the Court in Vacation. The business done in Term time is included in the general business of the Court of each Term in another Return made by me of this date.

ROBERT G. DALTON,
C. C. & P. Q. B.

3rd February, 1876.

OSGOODE HALL,
OFFICE OF THE COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH,
2nd February, 1876.

RETURN of the number of Cases standing for Judgment in the Court of Queen's Bench, with the dates of the Hearing of such Cases.

Gross number standing for Judgment at this date 22

Of these there were Argued in

Hilary Term, 1873	1
Michaelmas Term, 1873	1
Hilary Term, 1874	1
Hilary Term, 1875	1
Easter Term, 1875	2
Trinity Term, 1875	1
Michaelmas Term, 1875	15
	22

ROBERT G. DALTON,
C. C. & P. Q. B.

3rd February, 1876.

A RETURN showing the number of Bills filed in, Decrees and Orders issued by the Court of Chancery since 1870; and the number of Cases Heard or otherwise disposed of at the Sittings in Toronto, and the number of Cases Reheard during the same period.

TORONTO.

Year.	Bills.	Decrees.	Reports.	Orders.	Costs Revised.	Rehearings.	Causes Examined Hearings.	General Paper.
1869	1,335	762	440	....	574	28	53	334
1870	1,444	713	464	2,923	518	19	39	344
1871	1,364	613	487	3,172	417	21	43	375
1872	1,608	671	496	3,336	547	23	39	370
1873	1,728	782	648	3,440	575	24	78	454
1874	1,647	777	732	3,335	616	41	75	436
1875	2,071	942	780	3,198*	714	27	73†	523

* This number, so far as the Orders issued by the Clerk of Records and Writs is concerned, is an estimate, as, in consequence of his illness, his books are not completed for the last quarter of a year. The number of Orders is diminished by the effect of the General Orders of February, 1875.

† As there is no return as yet from the Deputy-Registrars of lists of Causes set down for Examination and Hearing in their several Counties, this Return does not contain that information.

GEO. S. HOLMESTED,
Registrar.

REGISTRAR'S OFFICE, OSGOODE HALL,
17th January, 1876.

RETURN of Cases standing for Judgment in the Court of Chancery for Ontario on the 13th day of January, 1876, made by the Registrar of the said Court pursuant to a Resolution of the Legislative Assembly of the same date.

No.	NAME OF CAUSE.	DATE OF HEARING.	REMARKS.
1	Hutchinson *v.* Hutchinson	8th December, 1873	Brief never supplied, although often asked for.
2	Jebb *v.* Jebb	23rd September, 1875	
3	Kirkchoffer *v.* Staubury	November, 1868	Judgment cannot be given until plans of the property have been produced. They have been asked for, but have not been furnished.
4	Allchin *v.* Buffalo	February, 1874	Stands for explanation, which, although asked for, has not been furnished.
5	Mitchell *v.* Strathy	December, 1875	
6	McDonald *v.* Massie	February, 1874	
7	Robson *v.* Argue	22nd December, 1875	
8	Barber *v.* Rose		Evidence wanted.
9	Hall *v.* Campbell	19th October, 1871	
10	Peterkin *v.* McFarlane	May, 1875	Judgment since given.
11	McColman *v.* McArthur	9th April, 1873	do
12	Dagg *v.* Dagg	November, 1875	do
13	Davidson *v.* McInnes	December, 1875	do
14	*Re* Walsh (an Insolvent)	20th April, 1875	do
15	French *v.* Skead	December, 1875	do
16	Edwards *v.* Smith	22nd December, 1875	do
17	Close *v.* Mara	7th November, 1873	do
18	Eldon *v.* Toronto and Nipissing Ry.	31st March, 1874	do
19	Fraser *v.* Gillett	October, 1873	do
20	Hamilton *v.* Ormsby	22nd October, 1873	do
21	Black *v.* Fountain	24th October, 1873	do
22	Scanlon *v.* London and Port Stanley Railway	13th May, 1875	do
23	Underwood *v.* Hunter	April, 1875	do
24	Atkinson *v.* Gallagher	4th February, 1874	do
25	Stewart *v.* Lees	June, 1873	do
26	Tully *v.* Farrell	6th January, 1876	do

GEO. S. HOLMESTED,
Registrar.

RETURN

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that he will cause to be laid before the House a Return showing the number of Cases tried by Jury in the several Counties and Cities in this Province, in the years 1874 and 1875, and the number tried by Judges without the intervention of a Jury, distinguishing Criminal from Civil, the amount of expenditure for Jury purposes in the several Counties and Cities for the same years, giving separately the amounts paid to the Clerks of the Peace, amounts paid to Selectors, amounts paid to Sheriffs for summoning, and amounts paid to Grand and Petit Jurors respectively for attendance; also, the amounts received by Treasurers from Deputy Clerks of the Crown for Jury Fees.

By Command,

S. C. Wood,
Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, 8th February, 1876.

Returns showing the number of cases tried by Jury in the several Counties and without the intervention of a Jury, distinguishing criminal from civil, the same year giving separately the amounts to the Clerks of the Peace, amounts Grand and Petit Jurors respectively, for attendance; also, the amounts

COUNTIES.	Number of cases tried by Jury in the several Counties and Cities in this Province in the year 1874.	Number tried by Judges without intervention of a Jury, distinguishing Criminal from Civil.		AMOUNT OF EXPENDITURE			
		Civil.	Criminal.	Amount paid to the Clerk of the Peace.	Amount paid to Selectors.	Amount paid to Sheriffs for Summoning.	Amount paid to Grand Jury.
				$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Algoma, District of	1	2	8	....	....	48 40	61 60
Brant	43	24	40	179 00	48 00	262 76	386 50
Bruce	16	18	7	246 75	104 00	299 68	397 40
Carleton	67	107	24	352 50	120 00	307 04	602 90
Elgin	....	.....	....	315 29	60 00	373 46	1,740 20
Essex	13	......	60	257 00	112 00	402 90	393 70
Frontenac	....	......	27	206 00	230 00	384 28	587 30
Grey	49	14	14	534 09	211 40	598 66	463 70
Haldimand	13	......	13	282 50	181 00	334 56	322 40
Halton	18	17	10	199 40	132 00	....	76 00
Hastings	51	22	32	343 00	96 00	508 50	544 20
Huron	21	38	17	295 50	132 00	200 36	407 00
Kent	....	......	....	....	....	....	....
Lambton	60	31	6	222 00	62 00	190 20	442 90
Lanark	17	15	7	250 87	183 00	252 94	310 00
Leeds and Grenville	22	11	11	....	....	....	....
Lennox and Addington	20	12	12	211 50	140 00	....	361 70
Lincoln	12	14	44	267 60	92 00	371 44	414 30
Middlesex	....	......	....	354 50	268 00	....	887 33
Norfolk	59	19	34	336 00	96 00	594 36	418 70
Northumberland and Durham.	32	16	21	....	....	....	....
Ontario	39	22	26	372 72	140 00	384 11	559 10
Oxford	40	34	36	676 10	147 50	179 59	495 00
Peel	20	7	7	104 50	114 00	327 46	305 70
Perth	1 in 1875	.....	24	251 00	381 00	343 72	389 20
Peterborough	40	9	8	266 00	122 00	389 40	292 00
Prescott and Russell	22	9	4	304 00	61 50	250 32	299 10
Prince Edward	7	5	....	352 61	112 00	....	146 00
Renfrew	18	29	14	246 00	240 00	192 00	308 70
Simcoe	7	......	56	148 00	209 00	....	413 20
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	26	27	8	240 00	76 00	650 36	434 00
Victoria	55	32	17	197 00	148 00	474 96	403 00
Waterloo	21	6	41	448 50	96 00	220 52	221 90
Welland	40	12	21	217 00	74 50	550 00	310 50
Wellington	56	34	21	378 00	67 00	643 72	558 10
Wentworth	87	711	48	80 00	200 00	458 00	583 00
York	320	258	55	1,024 56	272 00	843 10	1,941 00

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, 8th February, 1876.

Cities in this Province, in the year 1874, and the number tried by the Judges amount of expenditure for Jury purposes in the several Counties, and for the paid to Selectors, amounts paid to Sheriffs for summoning, and amounts paid to received by Treasurers from Deputy Clerks of the Crown for Jury Fees.

FOR JURY PURPOSES.			REMARKS.
Amount paid to Petit Jury.	TOTAL.	Amount received by Treasurer from Deputy Clerks of the Crown for Jury Fees.	
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
125 70	235 70		
1,224 40	2,100 66	48 00	
1038 90	2,086 73	42 50	
3,557 10	4,939 54	201 50	
Included in amount paid Grand Jury.	....	36 00	
959 10	2,124 70	47 75	
1,871 90	3,279 48 †	48 00	† Deputy Clerk of the Crown not able to furnish return.
1,327 50	3,135 35	190 50	
1,055 50	2,175 96	9 00	
569 00	976 40 †	....	† This does not include amount paid to Sheriff for summoning.
1,821 00	3,312 70	183 00	
1,085 00	2,119 86	107 50	
....	....		
1,172 65	2,089 75	87 00	
815 70	1,812 51	34 00	
....	....		
745 25	1,458 45 †	58 00	† This does not include amount paid to Sheriff for summoning.
924 90	2,352 74	58 50	
2,816 51	4,326 34 †	172 00	† This does not include amount paid to Sheriff for summoning.
1,195 00	2,640 06	75 00	
....	....	90 00	
1,668 50	3,124 43	115 00	
1,051 60	2,549 79	91 50	
928 15	1,779 81	55 50	
1,323 25	2,688 17	81 00	
759 70	1,829 10	76 50	
823 00	1,464 45	34 00	
636 00	1,246 61 †	None.	† This does not include amount paid to Sheriff for summoning.
859 80	2,177 78	51 00	
1,578 20	2,348 40 †	201 00	† This does not include amount paid to Sheriff for summoning.
1,395 20	3,060 16	93 00	
1,294 20	2,517 16	99 00	
527 80	1,897 06	16 50	
707 80	1,859 80	55 50	
2,158 83	3,705 65	135 00	
4,986 00	5,568 00	501 00	
11,944 90	16,762 66	1,375 50	

I. R. ECKART.
Assistant Secretary.

RETURNS showing the number of cases tried by Jury in the several Counties and without the intervention of a Jury, distinguishing criminal from civil, the same year giving separately the amounts to the Clerks of the Peace, amounts Grand and Petit Jurors respectively, for attendance; also, the amounts

COUNTIES.	Number of cases tried by Jury in the several Counties and Cities in this Province in the year 1875.	Number tried by Judges without intervention of a Jury, distinguishing Criminal from Civil.		AMOUNT OF EXPENDITURE			
		Civil.	Criminal.	Amount paid to the Clerk of the Peace.	Amount paid to Selectors.	Amount paid to Sheriffs for Summoning.	Amount paid to Grand Jury.
				$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Algoma, District of	4	1	6	....	....	65 60	65 10
Brant	38	36	64	137 80	48 00	249 87	515 00
Bruce	18	20	9	264 63	40 00	296 24	411 20
Carleton	81	157	30	355 50	180 00	407 85	1,124 40
Elgin	......	......	....	315 29	60 00	373 46	1,740 20
Essex	5	......	56	257 00	120 00	408 92	620 10
Frontenac	......	......	31	273 50	289 00	385 86	682 70
Grey	43	22	10	452 45	110 00	600 83	610 70
Haldimand	13	6	12	276 64	102 00	359 96	376 80
Halton	10	7	7	222 50	120 00	....	215 60
Hastings	61	39	38	343 00	96 00	531 44	948 10
Huron	20	33	39	425 65	130 00	339 13	520 00
Kent	......	......	....	232 32	105 00	428 42	326 70
Lambton	26	23	34	275 00	64 00	207 28	527 60
Lanark	17	31	1	263 87	183 00	333 08	413 80
Leeds and Grenville	32	32	15	422 49	80 00	92 96	719 40
Lennox and Addington	17	9	8	215 60	120 00	....	399 80
Lincoln	21	16	30	258 00	100 00	362 96	644 30
Middlesex	......	......	....	374 64	188 00	....	1,407 36
Norfolk	67	22	47	333 00	96 00	556 60	602 00
Northumberland and Durham	30	52	17	641 44	168 00	328 00	738 10
Ontario	37	30	34	....	140 00	....	....
Oxford	47	19	26	877 96	127 50	154 89	458 40
Peel	21	12	19	14 00	90 00	301 24	329 30
Perth	36	20	24	235 00	321 00	364 04	389 50
Peterborough	26	14	8	264 50	102 00	403 11	355 60
Prescott and Russell	10	22	6	295 03	63 35	249 60	398 70
Prince Edward	9	6	....	315 90	120 00	....	308 00
Renfrew	16	35	4	256 20	240 00	220 00	409 80
Simcoe	9	......	35	167 00	231 00	....	695 10
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	27	62	8	251 50	64 00	697 40	634 30
Victoria	46	25	6	223 50	136 00	612 40	633 90
Waterloo	12	9	43	355 00	116 00	237 84	225 20
Welland	47	9	24	198 00	71 60	550 00	354 10
Wellington	60	27	18	457 50	34 00	459 99	808 00
Wentworth	87	80	63	90 00	200 00	616 00	1,124 00
York	320	292	58	1,028 70	228 00	877 91	2,272 60

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 8th February, 1876.

Cities in this Province, in the year 1875, and the number tried by the Judges amount of expenditure for Jury purposes in the several Counties, and for the paid to Selectors, amounts paid to Sheriffs for summoning, and amounts paid to received by Treasurers from Deputy Clerks of the Crown for Jury Fees.

FOR JURY PURPOSES.			REMARKS.
Amount paid to Petit Jury.	TOTAL.	Amount received by Treasurer from Deputy Clerks of the Crown for Jury Fees.	
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
125 00	265 70		
1,646 20	2,597 87	96 00	
1,394 50	2,406 57	64 00	
4,563 63	6,631 38	127 50	
Included in amount paid Grand Jury,	2,183 66 †	36 00	† This does not include amount paid Clerk of the Peace
1,543 70	2,949 72	47 75	
2,203 10	3,834 16	45 00	
1,993 30	3,767 28	94 50	
1,061 30	2,176 70	9 00	
655 80	623 90 †	....	† This does not include amount paid to Sheriff for summoning.
1,880 30	3,748 84	214 50	
1,680 00	3,094 73	25 50	
1,122 00	2,214 44 †	72 00	† This does not include amount paid Deputy Clerk of the Crown.
1,447 20	2,521 08	45 00	
1,068 40	2,262 15	24 00	
1,740 70	2,535 00	54 00	
1,267 50	2,002 90 †	39 00	† This does not include amount paid to Sheriff for summoning.
2,156 00	3,655 26	78 00	
4,272 33	6,243 33 †	93 00	† This does not include amount paid to Sheriff for summoning.
2,591 00	4,175 60	81 00	
1,954 60	3,479 80 †	87 50	† This does not include amount paid Clerk of the Peace.
....	....		
1,682 20	3,300 95	105 00	
1,061 00	1,795 50	31 50	
1,775 40	3,084 94	88 50	
1,241 40	2,366 61	40 50	
980 85	1,834 70	15 00	
857 00	1,600 90 †	None.	† This does not include amount paid to Sheriff for summoning.
724 20	2,339 31	46 50	
3,551 80	4,644 90 †	189 00	† This does not include amount paid to Sheriff for summoning.
1,682 30	3,610 60	45 00	
1,526 00	3,131 80	90 00	
1,011 50	2,368 92	25 50	
1,075 30	2,249 00	37 50	
2,843 00	4,602 49	138 00	
5,429 00	6,560 00	216 00	
15,047 60	20,425 31	871 50	

I. R. ECKART,
Assistant Secretary.

INTERIM REPORT

OF THE

REGISTRAR-GENERAL

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

To His Honour the Honourable D. A. Macdonald, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario:

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, December 30th, 1876.

SIR,

I have the honour, to submit a brief interim Report of the number of Births, Marriages and Deaths registered during the first six months of 1876.

The Act passed during last Session providing for the registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths, came into operation on the 1st of January last. Sec. 20 provides that the Registrar-General shall, on or before the 1st of July in each year, publish and distribute for the information of the Legislature, a full Report of the Births, Marriages and Deaths occurring during the preceding year. In consequence of this, some months will elapse before the Report for the whole year of 1876 will be printed, and this Report is, therefore, submitted for the information of the House, as to the working of the Act for the first six months of the year 1876. By reference to the appended Tables, it will be seen that there is a very marked improvement over the first six months of 1875.

BIRTHS.—In Ontario, during the first half year of 1875, the number of births registered, showed only 16 in every 1000 of the population, while during the first half year of 1876, the returns show 25 in each 1000 of population.

According to the Report of the Registrar-General of England, published in 1874, it is found that the average number of births in England, during 20 years, was 34.8 in every 1000 of the population, in Denmark, for the year 1872, 30; in Sweden, also 30. Again, in the United States, the returns from Rhode Island show 25 in the 1000; Michigan 24, and Vermont 23; while the sister province of Nova Scotia, gives 26 as its ratio for 1875. Believing that the returns collated in England are the most reliable of any of the places named, it would seem a fair standard for this Province to adopt.

MARRIAGES.—The standard in England is given at 16.7 persons for 20 years in every 1000 of the population. In Denmark, in 1872, it was 15; Sweden 13; in the United States, Rhode Island returns, 20; Michigan 16; Ohio 16; Vermont 17; and the Province of Nova Scotia 14. During the first half year of 1876, the number of Marriages returned for Ontario, was at the rate of 16 (8 couples) to the 1000, within a fraction of the same as in England—while in 1875 for the same period of the year. they were only 12 inthe 1000. It is believed that the returns of Marriages are all but complete, and that the English standard may safely be taken as correct for this Province, inasmuch as it is found that Clergymen are very punctual in making their returns at the different Registration Offices.

DEATHS.—The report of the Registrar-General of England shows the average death-rate for 20 years to be 22.3 to every 1,000 of the whole population. In calculating this rate the large and densely populated cities are included, as well as the great manufacturing towns, where men, women, and children are huddled together in close and ill-ventilated buildings, which naturally increases the death-rate in those places, as is shown by the returns of deaths of the last five years,—from Manchester being 30.9 per 1,000; Glasgow, 31; Oldham, 27; Leeds, 27; and Salford, 27.9.

To take, therefore, the standard of the whole of England and Wales, viz., 22.3 per 1,000, as a basis for calculating the number of deaths in the 1,000 in Ontario, would be unjust, more particularly as it is found the death-rate given for the sub-districts of England and Wales is only 18.6 per 1,000, and they include towns of similar size to those of our Province, and also have within their limits country parishes like our own rural districts. It is only fair, therefore, to assume that the rate of about 18 per 1,000 would be the correct standard for the death-rate of Ontario.

Denmark gives as its rate of mortality 18 per 1000, Sweden, 16, and the sister Province of Novia Scotia (according to the return of 1874), 12. Again, in the United States we find that none of their returns approach to the English standard, the nearest being Michigan, which shows 17 in the 1,000, (a portion of the State being similar to our own Province in temperature and climate, and in nearly the same latitude,) while the States of Rhode Island, Ohio, and Vermont give as their rates, 10, 11, and 14 respectively. In the first half year of 1875, the Registration of Deaths in Ontario, only reached 5.5 in the 1,000, while in the firstpart of 1876 the registration increased to 11.5, and I have no doubt, with the energy that is being displayed, by the majority of the Division Registrars that at the end of 1877 reliable Death Statistics can be furnished.

Every exertion has been put forth by the Departmnnt during the year 1876 to bring the requirements of the Act under the notice of every householder in the Province. Handbills have been freely distributed in every county.

A brief résume of the requirements of the Act has been printed on the back of the assessment schedules, and about 160 different Registration Offices have been visited during the year. Notices have been inserted in newspapers in divisions where it was found necessary. The Inspector called personally on a number of medical men in different districts, asking their co-operation in assisting to carry out the provisions of the Act. A number of Division Registrars, acting in accordance with instructions from the Head Office, have in stituted proceedings against defaulters, and had them fined in various sums together with the costs incurred in the prosecution. It was found necessary upon one occasion to prosecute a Division Registrar for non-fulfilment of his duty, and the Magistrate before whom the case was tried, fined him the sum of $50. and costs, amounting in all to $74.86, The Division Registrar of Lancaster being the delinquent.—

COMPARISON between the numbers of Births, Marriages and Deaths returned for the first half-years of 1875 and 1876.

COUNTIES.	First half-year of 1875.				First half-year of 1876.				Increase in numbers.	Increase per cent.
	B.	M.	D.	Total.	B.	M.	D.	Total.		
Algoma	34	14	12	60	83	22	33	138	78	130
Brant	239	105	92	436	320	131	183	634	198	45
Bruce	329	151	91	571	629	227	218	1074	503	88
Carleton	335	160	124	619	606	171	243	1020	401	64
Elgin	186	105	81	372	265	161	150	576	204	55
Essex	353	110	106	569	481	124	210	815	246	43
Frontenac	152	103	72	327	491	149	336	976	649	198
Grey	426	156	102	684	714	232	239	1185	501	73
Haldimand	240	62	92	394	327	77	112	516	122	30
Halton	236	68	96	400	286	82	120	488	88	22
Hastings	292	195	144	631	501	224	333	1058	427	67
Huron	601	207	165	973	868	230	327	1425	452	46
Kent	392	138	132	662	535	170	231	936	274	41
Lambton	308	113	86	507	464	90	157	711	204	40
Lanark	224	96	67	387	415	134	157	706	319	82
Leeds and Grenville	439	174	175	788	624	185	324	1133	345	43
Lennox and Addington	165	81	76	322	274	100	143	517	195	40
Lincoln	236	105	123	464	322	113	249	684	220	49
Middlesex	592	278	214	1084	984	372	558	1914	830	76
Muskoka	108	23	36	167	202	24	42	268	101	60
Norfolk	359	108	152	619	389	146	142	677	58	9
Northumberland and Durham	329	189	144	662	606	315	348	1269	607	91
Ontario	148	56	55	259	620	200	282	1102	843	320
Oxford	472	156	179	807	567	196	278	1041	234	29
Parry Sound	53	8	14	75	110	20	24	154	79	105
Peel	206	54	85	345	369	150	156	675	330	95
Perth	462	198	122	782	625	191	197	1013	231	29
Peterborough	145	73	39	257	304	103	118	525	268	104
Prescott and Russell	244	58	104	406	577	87	162	826	420	103
Prince Edward	117	70	61	248	282	87	137	506	258	104
Renfrew	346	95	104	545	442	80	137	659	114	20
Simcoe	524	211	165	900	815	239	367	1421	521	57
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	284	135	106	525	629	201	298	1128	603	114
Thunder Bay	17	6	7	30	22	15	15	52	22	73
Victoria	317	109	85	511	383	99	148	630	119	23
Waterloo	257	108	104	469	607	171	245	1023	554	114
Welland	306	100	121	527	366	93	182	641	114	21
Wellington	614	208	219	1041	893	287	314	1494	453	43
Wentworth	572	213	247	1032	711	234	463	1408	376	36
York	1325	542	476	2343	1726	620	1094	3440	1097	47
Total	12984	5141	4675	22800	20434	6552	9472	36458	13658	

RECAPITULATION

DATE.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.	TOTAL.	Increase in numbers, half-year 1876.				Increase per cent., half-year 1876.			
					Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.	TOTAL.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.	TOTAL.
First 6 months of 1875	12,984	5,141	4,675	22,800	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
First 6 months of 1876	20,434	6,552	9,472	36,458	7,450	1,411	4,797	13,658	58 %	27 %	102 %	60 %

COMPARISON between Ontario and other Countries and some of the States of the American Union.

	Number of Births in every 1,000 of Population.	Number of Marriages.	Number of Deaths.	Total number of Occurrences.
ONTARIO	25	16	12 nearly	53
ENGLAND....................	34·8	16·7	18·6	70·1
Denmark	30	15	18	63
Sweden	30	13	16	59
Nova Scotia	26	14	12	52
Rhode Island	25	20	10	45
Michigan	24	16	17	57
Ohio	21	16	11	48
Vermont	23	17	14	54

Respectfully submitted,

S. C. WOOD,
Registrar-General.

(No. 17.)

Abstract of Election Expenses incurred by or in behalf of any candidate at the last general and subsequent elections, giving the name of the agent or agents of each such candidate as published by the Returning Officer in the several constituencies of the Province. *(Not Printed.)*

(No. 18.)

Report from the Queen's Printer as to the disposal of the Ontario Statutes for 1876. *(Not Printed.)*

(No. 19.)

Detailed account of all Bonds and Securities recorded in the Provincial Registrar's Office since the last Return submitted to the Legislative Assembly, upon the 10th December, 1875. *(Not Printed.)*

THIRD REPORT

OF THE

Commissioners for Consolidating the Statutes.

Presented by Command,
S. C. WOOD, *Secretary.*

To His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario:

The Commissioners appointed for the consolidation and revision of the Statutes affecting the Province of Ontario have the honour to report as follows:

Since our last Report to your Honour the composition of the Commission of which we have had the honour to be appointed members, has undergone some change. The absence of the Chief Justice of Appeal is, in the first place, to be regretted. Mr. Justice Strong, has, since his elevation to the Bench of the Supreme Court, and consequent removal to Ottawa, been unable to take much part in the work; but early in the present year, Mr. Justice Moss consented to act; from about the same time His Honour Judge Gowan, a member of the Consolidation Commission of 1859, and, more recently, Mr. Vice-Chancellor Blake, have been rendering active assistance in the work of revision.

As soon as possible after the last Session of the Legislature, the Public General Acts of the Session were incorporated in the draft already prepared of the Public General Acts relating to matters within the authority of the Legislature of Ontario. The printing of the manuscript was then commenced, and has been continuously proceeded with during the last eight months, under the superintendence of Messrs. Langton, Biggar, and Kingsford, who, from time to time, submitted the draft while in galley form, to one or more of the other members of the Commission for revision. As soon as this revision was completed, the matter was put in page form, and again submitted to the members of the Commission in order that it might receive further revision. When completed, an edition of 500 copies was issued, and distributed to the Members of the Legislative Assembly and to other persons likely to furnish suggestions with regard to any particular branch of the law.

We are glad to be able now to submit to your Honour a copy of this portion of the work.

This is only one of the three divisions of the statute law affecting Ontario, with which, by the Commission appointing us, we were empowered to deal.

We have already had the honour to submit with our second report a collection of Imperial Acts affecting Ontario, made by us in the performance of a second branch of our duty.

The third branch of the work entrusted to us was to examine and arrange all the Public General Acts of the late Province of Canada and of the Dominion, in force in Ontario, and relating to matters not within the legislative authority of the Provincial Legislature.

This portion of our duty was pursued to some extent; and a first part, comprising probably, a third of the collection, accompanied our second report, and was printed and distributed. The completion of this collection has been temporarily abandoned, in anticipation of a consolidation by the Dominion Government which will comprehend the Acts of which the Ontario collection would have been composed, and to ensure the completion, without delay, of the important portion of the Revision now submitted. A Table has been prepared, to be appended to the portion of the Revision which accompanies this report, giving a complete list of the Acts which were intended to be included in such a collection, which list, it is hoped, may be of some service until the Dominion consolidation is published.

In our first Report, with reference to the difficulties against which we have to contend, we had occasion to refer, amongst others, to those which arise from the creation by the British North America Act, 1867, of two distinct sources from which legislation affecting this Province may proceed. This feature in the present Revision has presented by far the gravest embarrassments. For instance, the British North America Act (s. 91), conferred upon the Parliament of Canada exclusive powers of legislation upon the following subjects:—

1. The regulation of Trade and Commerce.
2. Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes,
3. Interest.
4. Bankruptcy and Insolvency.

but it is a matter of some nicety to draw the line which separates these matters from others in relation to which the Provincial Legislature may exercise exclusive powers of legislation.

The provisions in respect to which such questions arise, may be divided into the following groups:

1. Provisions constituting entire Acts:
2. Provisions consisting of portions of Acts forming substantive enactments, and not dependent for their meaning upon the context of the Act in which they occur:
3. Provisions consisting of portions of Acts so connected with the enactment in which they occur, as to be insensible if separated from it.

With respect to the first two groups, the mode in which we have dealt with them has varied according to the degree of doubt entertained with regard to them. Some have been omitted from the consolidation, as probably *ultra vires*; others have been consolidated, but, at the same time, we would suggest the expediency of excepting the original Acts or clauses from any general repeal that may be made of the law existing prior to the date upon which the Revised Statutes become law.

With respect to the third group (unless the questionable clauses come within the class relating to the Criminal Law, of which mention is hereafter made), it would seem proper to except the Acts in which the clauses occur, from any general repeal of the existing law, and to apply to the Dominion Parliament for such legislation as may be requisite.

One source of trouble, occasioned by the mode of distribution of the legislative powers in regard to the Criminal Law, requires special mention.

Amongst the subjects in regard to which the exclusive power of legislation is assigned to the Dominion is, "The Criminal Law, except the constitution of Courts of criminal jurisdiction, but including procedure in criminal matters;" while in regard to one division of the Criminal Law strictly so termed, exclusive power of legislation is conferred upon the Provincial Legislatures, viz., "The imposition of punishment by fine, penalty, or imprisonment, for enforcing any law of the Province, made in relation to any matter coming within the classes of subjects within the exclusive legislative authority of the Province."

In almost every statute of the late Province of Canada, relating as a whole to matters within the authority of this Province, there are clauses designed for the effectual enforcement of the enactment, by declaring that the commission of a particular act shall be a misdemeanor, with the addition in some cases that the person convicted of the offence shall be punishable by fine or imprisonment, varying in amount or degree according to the nature of the offence.

The course which we have adopted, as the general rule in such cases, has been to employ language prohibiting the commission of the act, and to insert the punishment, if any, mentioned in the original section, as that to be inflicted for a contravention of the section of the Revised Statute, at the same time repealing the original statute. In some cases, however, where for other reasons the original of an Act in which such a clause occurs, is one proper to be excepted from any general repeal of the existing law, or where expedience seems to require that course, the clause has been printed in Bourgeois type and in the form in which it was originally passed.

In dealing with provisions in respect to which no question of jurisdiction arises, the incorporation of amendments has not always been found easy. The difficulty has generally arisen where the amendment is not made in express terms, but is the effect of some subsequent provision enacted in a substantive form, and operating as a repeal of prior inconsisttent enactments.

The importance of adhering as closely as possible to the exact words of the existing statutes is obvious. While fully recognizing the importance of this rule, we have considered that the too close observance of it might defeat some of the advantages to be derived from a consolidation, viz., conciseness and uniformity of expression. The Consolidation of 1859 by furnishing models of a more concise style of parliamentary drafting has had a considerable influence upon the form of subsequent statutes. Examples, however, of the verbose style of drafting, once so general, are still sufficiently numerous, and the variety of minds engaged causes a want of uniformity in style which is perhaps unavoidable under our system of legislation. To do otherwise than harmonize the various styles when reducing Acts of different dates into one statute, would be to produce a result not only illogical and inelegant, but also involving uncertainty as to the construction of the enactment, inasmuch as the employment of different language in the same Act should indicate a difference of meaning. Our aim has therefore been, while preserving the sense and general form, and, as far as possible, the language of an enactment, to secure conciseness, uniformity and clearness, and we have attempted to do this by pruning freely—omitting useless words—subdividing long sections or Acts—converting provisoes, where inaptly introduced, into exceptions, conditions, or substantive provisions qualifying a more general clause—transposing sections and clauses—and often arranging a whole Act in whatever order seemed best, without observing that in the original, if it appeared susceptible of improvement. In a few instances where amendments have been numerous or conflicting, it has been necessary to completely recast the whole matter. The separation of subjects unconnected with each other has been preferred to economy of space ; and difference of type, the division of long sentences into paragraphs, and other typographical expedients have been employed to facilitate the understanding of a clause by a clearness of arrangement appealing to the eye.

In the Consolidation of 1859, the first general employment was made, in our statutes, of the present instead of the future tense, but this change was not extended to the Acts relating to real property. We do not think there is anything special in those Acts which renders it now necessary to apply to them a rule different from that followed in regard to other Acts.

While thus dealing with the language of the statutes, we have endeavoured to avoid introducing, either by omission or addition, any alteration in the legal effect.

The orderly arrangement of the Revised Acts, under appropriate heads, we have not regarded as of subordinate importance. We have employed, as a basis, the classification adopted in the Consolidation of 1859, making, however, such alterations as were considered improvements, or were rendered necessary by the re-distribution of the legislative functions by the British North America Act, 1867.

Sir James B. Macaulay, in his final report recommending the Consolidation of 1859, for adoption, after observing that the work was by no means submitted as free from errors, remarked that he could not vouch that the rendering invariably expressed the Law, as it might by judicial construction be held to exist in the statutes, but that he nevertheless regarded it " as sufficiently accurate to justify the Revised Consolidation being substituted for the Acts proposed to be repealed, trusting nevertheless to the healing efficacy of future legislation should any very material errors or omissions be afterwards discovered."

We are also, of course, unable to present to your Honour a perfect work, and as the revision has been continued since the printing and distribution of the Rough Draft, some variation has been made from the consolidation which is there shewn, but we think that the volumes now submitted represent, as correctly as possible, and may be safely substituted for the existing law.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) S. H. STRONG,
" GEO. W. BURTON,
" C. S. PATTERSON,
" THOMAS MOSS,
" S. H. BLAKE,
" JAS. ROBT. GOWAN,
" O. MOWAT,
" THOMAS LANGTON,
" C. R. W. BIGGAR,
" RUPERT E. KINGSFORD.

Toronto, Dec. 30, 1876.

(No. 21.)

Statement of business transacted by the London Life Insurance Company, for 1875. *(Not Printed.)*

RETURN

Of all correspondence between the Government of the Dominion of Canada, and that of the Province of Ontario, on the subject of Escheats and Forfeitures.

Presented to the Legislative Assembly by command of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.

S. C. WOOD,
Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 11th January, 1877.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, ONTARIO.
TORONTO, 2nd December, 1876.

SIR,—I am directed to transmit to you herewith a copy of an Order of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and of the Report of the Honourable the Attorney-General therein referred to, on the subject of Escheats and Forfeitures, and to request that the same may be laid before His Excellency the Governor-General, for the information of his Government.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
your obedient servant,
I. R. ECKART,
Assistant Secretary.

The Honourable,
The Secretary of State,
(Canada)
Ottawa.

24th November, 1876.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the annexed report of the Honourable the Attorney-General, having reference to an Order of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, dated the 25th day of October, 1876, upon the subject of Escheats and Forfeitures, and the Committee advise that the said report of the Attorney-General be approved of by your Honour.

(Certified).
J. G. SCOTT,
Clerk Executive Council,
Ontario.

The Provincial Secretary,

TORONTO, 18th November, 1876.

With reference to an order of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, dated 25th October, 1876, on the subject of Escheats and Forfeitures, a copy whereof has been transmitted to this Government; the undersigned has the honour to report as follows:—

That the report of the Minister of Justice upon which the said order is founded, refers to a recent decision of the Court of Queen's Bench (appeal side), of Quebec, affirming the right of that Province to Escheats within Quebec, and contains amongst others the following recommendations:—

1. That for the future, unless there should be a judicial decision overuling that to which he has referred, the Government of Canada should act upon the assumption that lands and personal property in any Province escheated or forfeited by reason of intestacy without lawful heirs or next of kin, or other persons entitled to succeed, are subjects appertaining to the Province, and within its Legislative competence, and that the Government of Canada should decline to interfere in such matters.

2. That for the future as in the past, unless there should be a judicial decision establishing the contrary view, the Government of Canada should act upon the assumption that lands and personal property forfeited to the Crown for treason, felony, or other like cause, are subjects appertaining to Canada, and within its Legislative competence.

That the recommendations of the Minister of Justice were approved by the said Order in Council, and now constitute the rule by which the Government of the Dominion will be guided in dealing with escheats and forfeitures.

The undersigned has already in former reports, fully treated of the matters in dispute between this Government and the Dominion, with reference to this subject, and he is of opinion that the plan of action adopted by the said order is upon the whole a fair settlement of the matters in dispute, and he therefore recommends that until a Judicial decision be given, establishing the contrary to be the law, this Government act upon the assumption adopted by the said Order in Council, for the guidance of the Dominion Government hereinbefore fully set out.

O. MOWAT.

OTTAWA, 28th October, 1876.

SIR,—I am directed to transmit to you herewith, a copy of an Order of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, and of the report of the Honourable the Minister of Justice therein referred to, on the subject of escheats and forfeitures, and to request that the same may be laid before his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, for the information of his Government.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Under Secretary of State.

The Honourable,
The Provincial Secretary,
Toronto, Ontario.

COPY *of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, on the 25th October*, 1876.

The Committee of Council have under consideration the Memorandum hereunto annexed, from the Honourable the Minister of Justice, having reference to the Order in Council of the 19th of May last, upon the subject of escheats and forfeitures, and to the various Reports thereon, and they respectfully recommend that the plan proposed by the Minister in dealing with the question be approved, and the recommendations submitted in the said memorandum be acted on.

Certified.
W. A. HIMSWORTH,
Clerk Privy Council.

To the Honourable the Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.
OTTAWA, 18th October, 1876.

The undersigned begs to refer to the Order in Council of 19th May, 1876, upon the subject of escheats and forfeitures, and to the various reports upon the same subject.

In the report on which that Order was founded, the undersigned recommended a reference to the Supreme Court, with the consent of the Province of Ontario, of certain questions with a view of disposing of the legal points involved.

The undersigned was led to recommend this course for the following reasons :

1st. With reference to forfeitures for treason, felony, or other like cause, it was, as it is, the opinion of the undersigned, that such forfeitures appertain exclusively to Canada.

2nd. With reference to escheats and forfeitures of land and personal property for want of heirs and representatives, although the opinion of the undersigned was adverse to he pretensions of Canada, yet the views entertained by his predecessors on this subject, and the course of action which had been pursued by the Government seemed to him to render it improper that he should recommend the abandonment of the position theretofore taken, without a solemn judical decision. The undersigned was not insensible of some inconvenience which might arise from the presentation of the question in the manner proposed ; but it seemed at this time to be upon the whole, the best mode of reaching a solution. Since that time, however, a judgment which had been obtained in the Superior Court of Quebec in favour of the rights of Canada has been appealed, and by the unanimous judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench, appeal side, of Quebec, composed of Mr. Chief Justice Dorion, Mr. Justice Monck, Mr. Justice Ramsay, Mr. Justice Sanborn, and Mr. Justice Tessier, reversed. The undersigned refers to a copy of this judgment which he appends to this Report. It appears to the undersigned that the more correct mode of obtaining the decision of the Supreme Court, would be by prosecuting an appeal from that judgment ; but independent of a question which arises as to the practicability of appealing, the undersigned is disposed to attach much weight to the unanimous judgment to which he has referred, and he is of opinion that it has so altered the circumstances as to render proper the adoption of a different course by the Government of Canada.

The undersigned has reason to believe that the Government of Ontario is prepared to assent to the plan which he is about to propose. The undersigned recommends that the Order in Council of 19th May be rescinded, and—

1. That for the future, unless there should be a judicial decision overruling that to which he has referred, the Government of Canada should act upon the assumption that lands and personal property in any Province escheated or forfeited by reason of intestacy without lawful heirs or next of kin, or other persons entitled to succeed, are subjects appertaining to the Province, and within its legislative competence ; and that the Government of Canada should decline to interfere in such matters.

2. That for the future as in the past, unless there should be a judicial decision establishing the contrary view, the Government of Canada should act upon the assumption that lands and personal property forfeited to the Crown for treason, felony, or other like cause, are subjects appertaining to Canada and within its legislative competence.

3. That in pursuance of this policy, the Government should leave to their operation Provincial Statutes otherwise unobjectionable, dealing with the first of these subjects, but should disallow Provincial Statutes dealing with the second of them.

The undersigned recommends that a copy of the Order in Council based on this report, be transmitted to the Lieutenant-Governors of the several Provinces ; and that the various persons who have applied to the Government of Canada to act in matters arising out of the first of these subjects should be informed that, having regard to the judicia decision referred to, the Government declines to interfere.

EDWARD BLAKE,
M. J.

CANADA,
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
District of Quebec.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH,
(*Appeal Side.*)

QUEBEC, Friday, the Eighth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

PRESENT :

The Honourable A. A. DORION, Chief Justice.
" Mr. Justice MONK.
" Mr. Justice RAMSAY.
" Mr. Justice SANBORN.
" Mr. Justice TESSIER.

No. 67.

The Attorney-General for the Province of Quebec (Plaintiff in the Court below), Appellant, and

DAMASE CARON, of the Parish of St. Patrice de la Rivière du Loup, Burgess (Defendant in the Court below), and

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL for the Dominion of Canada (Intervening party in the Court below), Respondent.

The Court of our Lady the Queen, now here, having heard the Appellant and Respondent, by their Counsel, respectively examined, as well the record and proceedings had in the Court below, as the reasons of appeal filed by the appellant and the answers thereto, and mature deliberations on the whole being had, considering that by the admissions of the parties to the issue raised upon the intervention filed by the Honourable Attorney-General for the Dominion of Canada, acting in this behalf for Her Majesty the Queen, that the late Edward Fraser, whose estate is claimed by the Honourable Attorney-General for the Province of Quebec, acting also in this behalf for Her Majesty the Queen, died at Rivière du Loup, in the Province of Quebec, about the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, without heirs and intestate, and according to the pretensions of both parties, he left an estate which hath escheated to the Crown.

And, considering this is one of the sources of revenue which, as a minor prerogative of the Crown was yielded up to the respective Provinces now confederated into the Dominion of Canada, prior to the union of the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and that such escheats prior to said union formed part of the revenues of the respective Provinces where they arose;

And considering that by the British North America Act of eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, such revenues as were subject to the appropriation of the respective Legislatures of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and which are raised by the several Provinces since the union, in accordance with the special powers conferred upon them by that Act, belong to said Provinces;

And considering as having jurisdiction over the law of descents by virtue of its jurisdiction over property and civil rights in the Province under said Act, the Legislature of the Province of Quebec is vested with power to appropriate this casual revenue to itself;

And considering that, amongst other things, it is declared by the said British North America Act, of eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, that all Royalties belonging to the several Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, at the Union, shall belong to the several Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in which the same are situate or arise, and that escheats, such as the one in question, are Royalties;

And considering that said estate is composed of real as well as personal property, and that all territorial Crown rights and privileges possessed by the late Province of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, before the union thereof with the Dominion of Canada, have been, at the Union, given to the several Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and the Law of Escheat, by reason of want of heirs, is of feudal origin, and cognate with the Law of Tenures;

And considering that by the general tenor of the Act of Union, and the division of assets and revenues, it is manifest that a casual local revenue, like the one in question, was intended to be left to the local Province ;

And therefore, considering that there is error in the judgment rendered in this cause, in the Superior Court, at Kamouraska, on the twenty-ninth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, and now in appeal, in maintaining the intervention of the Honourable Attorney-General for the Dominion of Canada, claiming said estate of the said late Edward Fraser, as belonging to the Dominion of Canada, and not the Province of Quebec, doth reverse the said judgment, and proceeding to render the judgment which the Court below ought to have rendered, doth maintain the appeal of the Attorney-General for the Province of Quebec, in this cause, and doth reject the petition of intervention of said Attorney-General for the Dominion of Canada.

And it is further ordered that the record be remitted to the Superior Court at Kamouraska.

AUG. DORVAL,
Deputy Clerk of Appeals.

PAPERS

And Correspondence with respect to the Depository Branch of the Educational Department.

By Command,

S. C. WOOD,
Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 6th January, 1877.

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No. 33.—Memorandum to the Minister of Education on Mr. Campbell's statement as to delay in certifying Booksellers' accounts, by Dr. Hodgins, Deputy Minister of Education, with enclosure :

I. A statement with reference to time of receipt and certification of invoices for goods purchased outside of Depository.

No. 34.—Order in Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the 24th day of November, A.D. 1876, fixing the prices of Prize and Library Books at 19 cts. to the 1s. stg.
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PAPERS AND CORRESPONDENCE

RELATING TO

THE DEPOSITORY.

Paper No. 1.

House of Assembly, 4th February, 1876.

Hon. S. C. Wood,
Provincial Secretary.

Dear Sir,—You will find accompanying this letter the Petition of Booksellers of Ontario. Also testimonials from School Trustees from different parts of the Province.

I remain,
Yours respectfully,
P. Patterson,
M.P.P., West Riding, Co. of York.

No. 2.

To His Honour the Honourable Donald Alexander Macdonald, *Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.*

The Petition of the undersigned Booksellers of the Province of Ontario,

Humbly Sheweth :

That owing to the existence of the Depository for the sale of books at the Education Office in Toronto, your Petitioners are thereby deprived of a portion of their trade.

That the cost of maintaining that Depository is a considerable expense to the Province.

That by the law passed last year, the right of Booksellers to compete with the Depository was acknowledged.

That the Chief Superintendent of Education thereupon reduced the prices of the books in the Depository ten per cent., and as these books have been said to be sold at cost price for over twenty years, there must now be a loss to the Department, besides causing unfair competition with the Booksellers.

That, notwithstanding this unfair competition, the Booksellers of Ontario are able to supply books to the Schools at the same prices as the Depository, and without any expense to the Province whatever. In testimony whereof your Petitioners append hereto copies of certificates from the Trustees of Schools, vouching for the prices and quality of books supplied by various Booksellers.

That, the Officers of the Department systematically violate the law, by supplying books which are not named in the authorized catalogue, while booksellers are prohibited from doing so.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray :—

1. That the sale of books be discontinued at the Education Office.
2. That Booksellers be allowed to supply the Public and High Schools with books in the same manner as they now supply the Mechanics' Institutes in this Province.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

Dated at Toronto, this
4th day of February, A.D. 1876.

James Campbell & Son	*Toronto.*
Wm. Warwick	*do*
Adam Miller & Co	*do*
Adam, Stevenson & Co	*do*
A. S. Irving & Co	*do*
Willing & Williamson	*do*
Winnifrith Bros	*do*
M. Shewan	*do*
James Bain & Son	*do*
M. Bruce	*do*
Hart & Rawlinson	*do*
Rowsell & Hutchison	*do*
James Vannevar	*do*
S. W. Hallow	*do*
J. S. Plaskett	*do*
C. M. Richardson	*do*
James Miller	*do*
Alfred Piddington	*do*
William Finley	*do*
F. G. Bailey	*do*
Sidney Smith	*do*
Joseph Taylor	*do*
Mrs. Bailey	*do*
William Westbroom	*do*
William Ireland	*do*
William Bee	*do*
P. C. Allan	*do*
John Eastwood & Co	*Hamilton,*
Duncan, Stuart & Co	*do*
Richard Haigh	*do*
Lancefield Brothers	*do*
C. H. Field	*do*
John Greig	*do*
B. M. Ballantine	*do*
D. McLellan	*do*
E. A. Taylor & Co	*London,*
Reid & Anderson	*do*
John Mills	*do*
Reid, Groat & Co	*do*
John Morrish	*Chatham,*
James Holmes	*do*
Robert Cooper	*do*
Wm. Bryce	*London.*
J. W. Lean	*do*
Robt. Clarke	*do*
W. L. Carrie	*do*
Wm. C. Copeland	*St. Catharine*
B. C. Hairfilld	*do*
James Barr	*do*
Daniel W. Bixby	*do*
John Fleming & Co	*Galt.*
E. J. Ewens	*do*
W. T. Smith	*do*
T. I. Day	*Guelph.*
Geo. M. Paterson per And. P	*do*
J. Anderson	*do*
J. Durie & Son	*Ottawa.*
Henderson & Co	*do*

Smith & Stewart	*Ottawa.*
Jas. Hope & Son	*do*
Arthur S. Holmes	*do*
John Lucy	*do*
E. H. Perry	*do*
J. G. Whyte & Son	*do*
McMullen & Co	*Brockville.*
F. L. Kincaid	*do*
E. Overell	*do*
John Hart	*Perth.*
J. Bower & Co	*do*
Edward Stacey	*Kingston.*
George W. Maxwell	*do*
Thos. McAuley & Co	*do*
John Henderson	*do*
Josh. Overell	*Belleville.*
A. Van Norman & Son	*do*
J. Sailsbury	*Coboury.*
Fred. W. Beebe	*do*
P. Trebelcock	*do*
J. C. Reynolds	*do*
R. A. Foster	*Picton.*

Paper No. 3.

MEMORANDUM BY THE DEPUTY MINISTER ON THE BOOKSELLERS' PETITION TO THE HONOURABLE MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

I desire respectfully to call the attention of the Honourable the Minister of Education, to matters connected with the reference to the Central Committee, of the Petition, and other documents from the booksellers.

1. The Petition and other documents on the subject, which the Minister has referred to the Central Committee are entirely *ex parte*, in their statements and character. They are framed in the interest of the booksellers alone, and are designed chiefly to impugn the past administration of the Depository. It does not appear possible, that the Central Committee can, under these circumstances, and knowing nothing whatever of the truth or otherwise of the statements made, present to the Minister a report of any practical or substantial value, on the Petition and other documents referred to them.

2. I might, though at great labour and inconvenience, point out to the Minister the character of the efforts now made in these documents to misrepresent the value and importance of the Depository as an indispensable educational agency of our Department; but would hesitate to do so under the circumstances of the case.

3. Believing that it is not the intention of the Minister to deal with this question, except in the fairest manner to those who have hitherto had to do with it, and upon its own merits alone, I would suggest, that the statements in the Petition and other documents referred to the Committee should not be accepted for the consideration of the Minister, or of the Committee, unless accompanied with proofs of the statements therein made; and that, therefore, the parties making them should be asked to furnish such proof as would be reasonable.

A draft of circular for that purpose is hereto appended.

4. As an example of the statements made in the Resolutions, Petitions, &c., sent in to the Minister, I would mention that it is alleged that in carrying out the law of 1874 on this subject, obstructions in the way of regulations were placed in the way of booksellers by the Department.

These regulations are hereto appended.

As a matter of fact, however, it can be clearly shown in a lengthened correspondence with the Department on the subject: (1st), That Messrs. Campbell & Son (the only booksellers we have had to do with in the matter), sought to evade the law; and (2), That the late Chief Superintendent endeavoured in every way in his power, to carry out that law in the most liberal spirit.

It can also be shown, that while the official catalogue contains lists of books of over 150 publishers, nearly one-half of the books sent out by J. Campbell & Son, and their agents through the Province, up to the end of last year, were those of one publisher alone (Nelson, of Edinburgh), a system of exclusiveness and monopoly which it could never have been the intention of the Legislature to legalize and foster, and which had never been acted upon before. In fact, an exclusive system like that pursued by J. Campbell & Son, under the Act of 1874, would defeat the very object hitherto aimed at by the Legislature, which was to provide the schools with the greatest possible variety of good books from all of the leading publishers in Britain and the United States, and at the very cheapest rates.

5. The booksellers assume, in all the documents submitted to the Minister, that the Department has no right to establish a Depot for the *supply of its own schools* with what these schools may require to promote their efficiency, as well as to promote the careful moral, and intellectual training of the young; but if the Department is responsible (as it is, and should be), to the country and the Legislature for the success and efficiency of the schools, and moral culture of the pupils, such a doctrine cannot be admitted.

6. Apart from the theoretical "trade" question, and the more substantial question of cheapness and character of books, involved in this matter, the Minister will have to deal with three important practical questions.

1st. The Petition prays that the Depository be abolished, and "that booksellers be allowed to supply" Public and High Schools with books *in the same manner as they now supply Mechanics' Institutes*; that is, to supply the schools with such kinds of books as they please, without any restriction whatever, and at such prices as they (the booksellers) may fix.

The pernicious system of supplying Mechanics' Institutes with all kinds of books without any kind of supervision, is sufficiently exposed in the "Return" laid before the Legislature last Session* to require further reference to it; but as to the working of such a system on our schools, I need only quote the following American experience on the subject:—

MICHIGAN.—C. S. Stebbins, Esq., in his *Educational Needs of Michigan*, published in 1869, says:—"The founders of our school system thought libraries indispensable to furnish reading to the young. We do not need them now so much to furnish reading as to secure the proper kind of reading. This our present law would do but for one fatal defect—a defect as fatal as would be the omission of a connecting rod in a locomotive.

"And what kind of books were they?

"Some good ones, doubtless; but generally it were better to sow oats in the dust that covered them than to give them to the young to read. Every year, soon after the taxes were collected, the States swarmed with pedlers with all the unsaleable books of eastern houses—the sensational novels of all ages, tales of prairies, murders and love intrigues, the yellow-covered literature of the world."

NEW YORK.—In the State of New York, the Library system has, under the pernicious efforts of itinerant vendors, as just poined out, greatly declined.

The New York *Teacher* thus gives some of the reasons for this decline.

"The Trustees refuse to be troubled with the care of the library, thus consigning it to an unfavourable location in the section, and often hide it in some dark corner of the garret, or stow it into some out-buildings, where its only visitors are rats and mice and spiders. They exercise a low and pernicious taste in the selection of books. Dark and bloody tales of war and bloodshed, the silly catch-penny publications of unprincipled publishers, and the dry, uninstructive matter of some cheap old book, usurp the place of the instructive, the elevating, the refining, the progressive issues of reputable publishing houses. They seem to regard it as a great evil that they cannot divert this sacred fund from its appropriate channel. Almost daily applications are made to the State Superintendent for permission to apply the library money to the payment of teachers' wages, and that, too, when the Section is destitute of many useful items of apparatus; sometimes even a globe and a black board."

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* This Return was not printed; but the information to which I refer will be found in the Appendix to Mr. James Brown's Report on the financial condition of the Depository, pages 92 to 98.

The State Superintendent of Michigan, after speaking of various difficulties in carrying out their library system says:

"But a worse evil grew up in the systematic plans of pedlers to palm upon the libraries a mass of cheap, trashy, and often pernicious literature; one or two wealthy booksellers kept their peddling agents traversing the State, and many are the tricks by which they boasted that they cajoled the Inspectors. A few libraries were well selected and well kept; but so valuless for the public good, and especially for the education of the young, had the great majority become, that all intelligent friends of education desired a change." See an illustration of the existence of this pernicious system of peddling in our Province, given in the *Globe's* "Book Trade Review," for 1862.* These "wealthy" and other "booksellers" here mentioned were determined, however, not to permit their "trade" to be interfered with by State authority, and their next course of action in the interest of the "trade" may be gathered from the following notice, which the State Superintendent found it necessary to issue to the schools:—

"*Caution.*—School officers are especially cautioned against travelling book pedlers who, pretending to be agents of the State contractors, or asserting that they will sell cheaper than the contract prices, palm on to the libraries inferior and cheap editions of the works selected, or of worthless books in their places, and in common and frail bindings.

"Every book on this list is contracted for at considerably less than the publisher's retail price for the same in common binding, while the binding provided for by the contract is much more expensive, as well as durable binding, than ordinary cloth or even sheep binding.

"No book pedler can furnish these books in equally good editions, and in equal binding, for the prices given in this circular.

"It is hoped that this simple and easy method of supplying the libraries with books will commend itself to the good sense of the people, and will induce a more liberal support of these valuable agencies of popular education. It would be difficult to devise a more simple plan. It is like bringing a large book store-home to each district. A large list of good books—*more than twice as large as any book-store in the State can show*—has been selected, with the aid of the best men in the State.

"*All orders for books and stationery must be sent to the State Superintendent* through the Secretary of the Board of School Commissioners, the Secretary keeping an account of the same."

2. The following is the second practical question with which the Minister will have to deal:

Owing to the extent and variety of books approved for schools,† a monopoly must exist, either under a public control, or in the hands of a private bookselling establishment—*though for public purposes.* This is now the case, for no books are supplied by booksellers to the schools, except from Campbell & Son, through their local agents, to whom they pay a fee of ten per cent. The lists which we receive from various places in the same hand writing, attest this. These agents receive ten per cent. on each order sent up, though they may never see the books, and J. Campbell & Son pay also for the local advertising.

3. The third practical question is:—

Owing, as before intimated, to the extent and variety of books approved, no one bookseller can keep more than one-half of them in stock (see American testimony on this point just quoted), and no country bookseller could keep a tithe of the stock required. The consequence is, that the supply must be confined to the books of but few publishers, and that in the hands of some large firm able to invest sufficient capital for the purpose. As has been demonstrated last year, the supply of Nelson's books equalled *about one-half* of the whole number supplied by the booksellers—the balance was divided between a few others—leaving from 80 to 100 booksellers whose books (though approved) were not sent out at all. As a matter of practice, the great majority of the Trustees leave the selection of books to be sent to the Department (or to the bookseller, as the case may be). Booksellers would be more than human if they did not—they having the choice—constantly select and send out the books which afford them the greatest profit, and of that publisher (as in the case of the Nelson books cited), who will give them the largest discount. This large discount can always be secured by extensive orders from any one bookseller—this species of favouritism can never occur in the Depository—there being no inducement to do so, but the contrary, as the effort is and always has been, to send out the greatest possible variety, and no two copies of the same book. [See the following table, up to the end of 1876, on this subject.]

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* In the *Globe* newspaper "Trade Review for 1862," the writer states that for "years the country has been flooded with the worst and most trashy class of literature from the American press. Books, whose only merit was their bulk and binding, have been hawked into every nook of the Province by a migratory tribe of itinerant pedlers."

† Our stock of books does not fall much short of $35,000 worth, which but few large bookselling houses an keep.

Library and Prize Books supplied by James Campbell and Son themselves, and through local Booksellers, up to the 31st December, 1875 and 1876.

	Names of Publishers.	Volumes up to Dec. 31, 1875.	Volumes up to Dec. 31, 1876.
1.	Nelson & Sons, Edinburgh	3,952	3,168
2.	Routledge & Co., London	1,144	1,003
3.	Nimmo, Edinburgh	697	739
4.	Warne & Co., London	544	424
5.	Cassell, Petter & Galpin, London	340	507
6.	Religious Tract Society, London	83	93
7.	Chambers, London	71	136
8.	Christian Knowledge Society, London	23	6
9.	Johnston & Hunter	1,682	1,150
10.	Nisbet & Co.		
11.	Houlston and Wright		
12.	Gall & Inglis		
13.	Griffin & Farran		
14.	Strahan & Co		
15.	Seeley, Jackson & Halliday		
16.	Blackwood & Sons		
17.	Bell & Daldy		
18.	Harper Brothers		
19.	Appleton & Co.		
20.	American Tract Society		
21.	Carter & Brother		
22.	Sampson, Low & Marston		
23.	Oliphant & Co.		
24.	Partridge		
25.	Tegg		
26.	Ward, Lock & Tyler		
27.	Macmillan & Co		
28.	Black		
29.	Groombridge & Sons		
30.	Lippincott & Co		
31.	Sabbath School Union		
32.	Scribner & Co.		
33	Miscellaneous Publishers		
	Total number of volumes	8,482	7,226

NOTE.—We have books from 172 different publishers on the Library Catalogue. The number of volumes (8,413) sold under the new law by the booksellers up to the 31st December, 1875, would average 49 volumes to each publisher on the Catalogue; but we find that 3,952 volumes, or nearly one half, were sold from one publisher (Nelson.)

Of the 15,708 volumes sent out through booksellers up to the end of 1876, 7,120, or early one-half, were Nelson's, of Edinburgh.

4. If the Minister still thinks it desirable, under the circumstances, to refer the booksellers' documents to the Committee for report, before testing the statements of facts alleged in them, or asking for explanations, I would respectfully recommend that the Return laid before the House last Session be first printed for their information, and that Dr. May be associated with them (he being an officer of the Department, as are the Inspectors on the Committee), with a view to give information, and explain matters regarding which the Committee have no knowledge.

The following is a draft of circular to the signers of the petition, etc., which I would suggest:—

TORONTO, March, 1876.

SIR,—A petition to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, bearing your signature, having, by command, been transferred to this Department of the Honourable the Minister of Education, I am desired to state, that the Minister will give the subject-matter of the Petition his careful consideration.

As the prayer of that Petition is supported by certain alleged facts, for the correctness of which you have vouched by your signatures, I will thank you for such information in regard to these facts, as may be in your possession.

Among other things you allege, "that the cost of maintaining the Depository is a considerable expense to the Province," and that the present prices of books must involve "a loss to the Department," while it causes an unfair competition with booksellers. In another part of the Petition you allege, that the booksellers can supply books to the schools at the same prices as the Depository (18 cents for the 1s. sterling), without this loss and expense.

I will also thank you to let me know, for the information of the Minister, what amount and variety of books mentioned on the official catalogues you keep in stock for the supply of the schools.

I have, &c.,

Secretary.

NOTE.—I am perfectly certain that no proof can be adduced in support of the alleged "cost" of the Depository to the Province, nor of the alleged "loss" on the books.

I am also convinced, that only one of the Toronto signers will sell the books at the Depository prices. At all events, the circular would test their sincerity, and also obtain information as to the ability of the respective signers to supply the schools of the Province in the books at the authorized prices.

(Signed) J. GEORGE HODGINS,
Deputy Minister of Education.

Toronto, April, 1876.

(Enclosure.)

LAW AND REGULATIONS RELATIVE TO THE PURCHASE OF LIBRARY OR PRIZE BOOKS ELSEWHERE THAN AT THE PEOPLE'S DEPOSITORY, REFERRED TO IN THE DEPUTY MINISTER'S MEMORANDUM.

BOOKS FOR LIBRARIES AND PRIZES.

The thirty-first section of the High School Law (37 Vic. ch. 27), makes it the duty of the Chief Superintendent of Education:—

8. To employ all lawful means in his power to procure and promote the establishment of school libraries for general reading, in the several counties, townships, cities, towns, and villages;

9. To apportion the moneys provided by the Legislature for the establishment and support of High and Public School Libraries and prizes, and in providing High and Public Schools with maps and apparatus

(*a*) No aid shall be given towards the establishment or support of any school library, and in providing prizes, maps, and apparatus, unless an equal amount be contributed and expended from local sources for the same object.

* * * * * *

29. To authorize the payment, out of any moneys appropriated by the Legislature for that purpose, of one half of the cost of any prize or library book sanctioned by the Council of Public Instruction, for Public and High Schools and Collegiate Institutes' which may be purchased by a Municipal or School Corporation from any bookseller or other parties, instead of at the Depository of the Education Department;

(*a*) Such payment shall be made to the order of the Corporation purchasing any of the books specified in the catalogues or lists sanctioned by the Council, on the following conditions:—

1. The Chief Superintendent shall be duly certified of the facts;
2. He shall be furnished with the usual guarantee as to the proper disposition of the books, which may be purchased elsewhere than at the Depository;
3. He shall be furnished with certified vouchers of the cost, edition, and binding of the books so purchased elsewhere;
4. He shall not pay more than than one-half of the cost of the books so purchased elsewhere, according to the prices specified for them in the printed catalogues, or in the authorized lists of such books published in the *Journal of Education.*

It will thus be seen that the law requires that the Chief Superintendent of Education shall be furnished:—

1. With a certificate of the "facts" of the purchase.
2. With the "usual guarantee" (*i.e.* form of application now in use for 20 years.)
3. With a certified voucher of the "cost" of each book purchased.
4. " " " " "edition" " "
5. " " " " "binding" " "

In order to include this latter information in a condensed and compact shape, the following form has been prepared on a sheet, and will be furnished on application:—

LIST OF BOOKS FOR SCHOOL PRIZES (OR LIBRARIES.)

Purchased from at
By the Trustees of

Under the provisions of the Consolidated School Act, relating to the supply of books for School Libraries and Prizes,—one half of the prices of which is claimed by the Trustees from the Department.

NAME OF EACH BOOK.	NAME OF PUBLISHER OF BOOK.	EDITION AND PRICE OF BOOK.					NOTES OR REMARKS.
		Edition of Book.	Style of Binding.	Page of Catalogue and No. of Book.		Price charged by Book-seller.	
				Page.	No.		

The following is a sufficient certificate of the "facts" of the purchase of an application for one-half of the cost of the books purchased elsewhere than at the People's Depository:—

To the Chief Superintendent of Education, Toronto:

We, the undersigned Trustees, do hereby certify that we have purchased the books mentioned in the within and accompanying lists, from   of   , at the prices named for them in the official Catalogue issued by the Education Department of Ontario; and that the books so obtained were duly applied in terms of the guarantee form of application sent herewith. We, therefore, claim one half of the amount paid by us to Mr.   (as per receipted bill sent herewith), viz., $.

In testimony whereof, we, the Trustees of the Section (or Division), concerned, hereto affix, with our own hands, our names and our corporate seal of office, at   , this   day of   , 187

Senior Trustee to sign his OWN NAME *here.*

Second Trustee to sign his OWN NAME *here (See note below.)*

Third Trustee to sign his OWN NAME *here.*

Corporate Seal
to be
placed here.

* NOTE.—The above, in the case of rural Schools, is to be signed by at least a majority of the Trustees, and in cities' towns and incorporated villages, by the Chairman and Secretary. In all cases the corporate seal is to be attached.

The following is the Trustees' "Guarantee for the proper disposition of the books" purchased elsewhere than at the People's Depository:—

SCHOOL TRUSTEES' GUARANTEE FOR THE PROPER APPLICATION OF THE BOOKS PURCHASED.

————————, 187
Insert the Post Office address here.

To the Chief Superintendent of Education, Toronto.

The Trustees of the   at
[*School Section, Public or High School, or Collegiate Institute.*]
deeming it desirable to purchase a Library for (or to distribute PRIZES among the deserving pupils of) the School under its charge, have purchased a supply of suitable books, etc., enumerated in the accompanying list, in terms of the Departmental notice relating to libraries and prizes in Schools. The books, etc., selected are *bona fide*, for the School Library (or for distribution as prizes to the pupils of the School), and the Corporation hereby pledges itself not to dispose of these books, etc., nor permit them to be disposed of to any private party, or for any purpose whatsoever, but shall see that they are used as library books (or solely as prizes among the pupils attending the School, and not to the Teacher, or to any other party or parties whatsoever), in terms of the Law and Regulations granting one half of the cost of these books, according to the official catalogue and lists.

The nearest Post Office address is

In testimony whereof, the Trustees of the School above mentioned, hereto affix their corporate seal of office, at   this   day of   187

Chairman or Senior Trustee to sign his OWN NAME *here.*

Second Trustee to sign his OWN NAME *here*

Third Trustee or Secretary to sign his OWN NAME *here.*

Corporate Seal
to be
placed here.
See note below.

* NOTE.—The above, in the case of rural Schools, is to be signed by at least a majority of the Trustees, and in cities, towns, and incorporated villages, by the Chairman and Secretary of the School Board.

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS AND REGULATIONS.

1. *Great Variety of Publications for Prize and Library Books sanctioned by the Council of Public Instruction.*—As the intention of the Legislature in making the grants for Public School libraries and prize books was to enable the Municipal and School Corporations, at cost, to accompany and supplement the instruction of the schools with a variety of healthy and literary knowledge for the youth and young people of the country, the Department has procured, and the Council of Public Instruction have sanctioned, various books issued by over 120 publishers. The Trustees are not, therefore, confined to the selection of books of any one publisher, but have a wide discretion in the selection of books, so as not to have

two copies of any one book in any one library or any one prize book selection. The Department, as in duty bound, keeps, as far as possible, in its People's Depository, a supply of the books approved, from time to time, by the Council of Public Instruction.

2. *Duplicate Copies of Books.*—A long standing rule of the Department on this subject is as follows:—

"As a general rule only one copy of each book (unless under very special circumstances, to be reported), should be supplied to each school.

"The object of the Department is *to diffuse as widely as possible as great a variety of books at the same prices as can be obtained,* and not to narrow that diffusion by duplicating the same books."

3. *Name of each Book.*—In order to enable the proper officer in the Department to check the lists of books sent in, it will be necessary for parties to insert on the form supplied for that purpose the name of each book, page of catalogue or list in the *Journal of Education* on which it is mentioned, etc. The necessary forms (see within), will be furnished on application.

4. No grant will be made to Trustees of a less sum than $5, *i.e.* for purchases at least of $10 worth of prize *or* library books at the official catalogue or *Journal* prices.

5. *Attention to Law and Regulations.*—Attention to the law and regulations printed herewith will avoid unnecessary delay in making a prompt settlement of all claims sent in to the Department. By reference to the extracts from the law on the other side, it will be seen that no grant can be lawfully made by the Chief Superintendent except for those books named in the official catalogue or in the *Journal of Education*, and at the prices therein specified.

Education Office,
Toronto, January, 1875.

Paper No. 4.

MEMORANDUM ON PETITION OF BOOKSELLERS BY DR. MAY TO THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION.

1. *Statement.*—"Owing to the existence of the Depository, your petitioners are thereby deprived of a portion of their trade."

Remarks.—I cannot see how news vendors and small store-keepers of fancy goods, &c. (of which several have signed the petition), can in any way be affected by the Depository; as to their being deprived of a portion of their trade, it is as fallacious as ridiculous, even if the arguments of the Booksellers are correct. Several others have signed the petition, who do not keep the authorized books for sale, but act as agents for Messrs. Campbell & Son.

In what manner the legitimate Booksellers can be deprived of a portion of their trade, it is difficult to understand, they must be in actual possession of a thing before they can be deprived of it; as they never did possess this trade, it is impossible for them to be deprived of a portion of it.

2. *Statement.*—"The cost of maintaining the Depository is a considerable expense to the Province."

Remarks.—This is contradictory to the statement made at different times by this Department, and which appears in various Reports issued from the Department, it is therefore necessary that the Booksellers give some proof of this assertion.

3. *Statement.*—"That by the law passed last year, the right of Booksellers to compete with the Depository was acknowledged."

Remarks.—This is true, and we have not interfered with that right; we are satisfied to let it rest on its own merits; if as the Booksellers say, they can give better satisfaction than the Depository, they will eventually succeed in getting the whole trade.

4. *Statement.*—"That the Chief Superintendent thereupon reduced the prices of the books in the Depository ten per cent., and as these books have been said to be sold at cost

price for over twenty years, there must now be a loss to the Department, besides causing unfair competition with the Booksellers."

Remarks.—We deny these statements, and ask for a proof of them. We did not deduct 10% after the law allowing Booksellers to compete was passed, we never sold at cost price; neither are the books now sold at a loss. In regard to the unfair competition with the Booksellers, we have never competed with them, the prices have been fixed irrespectively of Booksellers, without thought of competition, so as best to meet the requirements of the school system, and in accordance with the rules by which the Depository has been managed.

5. *Statement.* "That notwithstanding this unfair competition the Booksellers of Ontario are able to supply books to the schools, at the same price as the Depository, and without any expense to the Province whatever. In testimony whereof your Petitioners append hereto copies of certificates from the Trustees of Schools."

Remarks.—Some of the booksellers may be able to supply the books, but hitherto they have been chiefly supplied through agents by Messrs. Campbell & Son, and the booksellers do not keep the authorized books in stock for the accommodation of the Schools.

In regard to the expense to the Province, if the Depository be closed, it will necessitate a supervision of the books supplied by the booksellers, and will probably cost more than the present proportion of salaries paid for the management of the Library and Prize departments of the Depository.

There is no doubt that the prices of books supplied by booksellers are correct. This Department is careful that the law in this respect be properly carried out; every list is examined, and the price of every book compared before the accounts are certified to the Treasury Department for payment.

6. *Statement.*—"That the officers of the Department systematically violate the law."

Remarks.—We have made no change in the supply of prize books since the commencement of sending out prizes, and they need to give proof that we have violated the law.

7. *Statement.*—"That booksellers be allowed to supply the Public and High Schools with books, as they now supply the Mechanics' Institutes."

Remarks.—This would place every School Trustee in a position to select whatever books he pleased, no matter whether they were dime novels or other trash, or from whom they were purchased, pedlers would invade the country, and the prize system would probably prove a curse instead of a benefit to our Province.

I consider the Mechanics' Institute system a decided failure, as stated in my reply to remarks on Village Libraries. Some Institutes do not report, and those that do so are unsatisfactory, and although we have received reports against the Mechanics' Institute system of purchasing books, I have never yet seen any report in favour of that system.

(Signed) S. P. May.

Toronto, April, 1876.

Paper No. 5.

(*Enclosure to the Booksellers' Petition*).

COPIES OF TESTIMONIALS RECEIVED FROM SCHOOL TRUSTEES AND OTHERS REGARDING SCHOOL PRIZE BOOKS SUPPLIED BY BOOKSELLERS IN ONTARIO, DECEMBER, 1875.

Referred to in Petition presented last Session to the Lieutenant-Governor and the Legislature, by James Campbell & Son, and others, February 3rd, 1876.

Baltimore, Ont., January 3rd, 1876.

The prize books that we received from you through J. Sailsbury, Cobourg, to the amount of $80.00, were a superior class of books to those received from the Educational Department heretofore. Those received from the latter place were usually soiled more or less, with rough handling such as they receive from the hands of the young officers in charge of the Book Department in that Institution. We expect to order $40.00 more for our Easter examination.

Yours, &c.,
(Signed) M. A. James,
Head Master Public Schools, Baltimore.

We, the undersigned, Trustees of School Section No. 1 in the village of Ailsa Craig, take great pleasure in expressing our satisfaction with the prize books which we purchased through Mr. S. Hey under the arrangements of the new law.

(Signed) George D. Arnold,
Chairman.
Samuel Gillies,
R. W. Tweddle,
Joseph Rosser,
Thos. Hey,
James Atkinson,
Trustees.

Dated this 8th day of January, 1876.

Ottawa, 8th January, 1876.

Messrs. J. Henderson & Co., Booksellers, Ottawa.

Gentlemen,— I have pleasure in stating that the prize books procured from you for distribution at the County of Carleton Public Schools examination, gave much satisfaction. The large stock of authorized books kept by you enabled us to make a selection of books admirably adapted to our requirements, and in every respect satisfactory.

I remain, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) J. May,
Superintendent Co. Carleton.

New Edinburgh, 14th January, 1876.

Messrs. Henderson & Co., Booksellers, Ottawa.

Gentlemen,—I beg to state that the books procured from you last month, for prizes for the Union Public Schools, New Edinburgh, gave entire satisfaction to our Board. From being allowed the privilege of selection, we got a superior lot of Prize Books, all being authorized at the same time, by the Department of Education.

We feel satisfied that the wants of the public in this direction can be fully supplied through the agency of the trade, without the intervention of the Bookselling Department of the Education Office.

I remain, Gentlemen, your ob't. servant,
(Signed) Robert Clark,
Secretary New Edinburgh Public School Board.

We, the undersigned. Trustees of Petersville School Board, having been supplied with Prize Books through Reid & Anderson, Booksellers, London, have much pleasure in certifying to the efficiency with which our orders have been executed.

(Signed) D. Campbell,
J. Campbell,
Geo. Hudson,
Wm. H. Elson,
John Platt,
Wm. Irwin.

Petersville, January 15th, 1876.

Cobourg, February 3rd, 1876.

I hereby certify that the Board of Public School Trustees, have on several occasions, obtained from Mr. J. Sailsbury, " Prize Books " from stock upon his shelves, and in every case the Board and all concerned have been satisfied with the prices as well as the quality of the goods furnished. I also certify that the Board of Trustees of the Collegiate Institute have been supplied from the same source, and they express the same satisfaction with Mr. Sailsbury's terms, &c.

(Signed) NEWTON W. POWELL, C.M.D.,
Sec. B. P. S. I., and B. I. C. C. Institute.

CLOVER HILL, 28th January, 1876.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned Trustees, have in years past purchased Prize Books, &c., from the Educational Department, and also from booksellers, and have been better pleased with those received from the booksellers—their books giving us the best satisfaction. We have, in the first place, a greater variety of books to select from, and in the second place, it is much more convenient for us to get them from the booksellers.

(Signed)
J. M. BANTING,
JOHN PATTERSON,
MATHEW GOODWIN,
Trustees of S. S. No. 14, *Tecumseth.*

CHAS. GILROY,
WM. MCKNIGHT,
WM. SPIERS,
Trustees of S. S. No. 4, *Essa.*

We, the undersigned, Trustees of the Public Schools, Ottawa, hereby certify to our entire satisfaction with the efficiency and promptitude with which Messrs. Durie & Son, Stationers, have filled the orders given them for books by the Board, for the use of the schools under our charge.

(Signed) EDWARD BARBER,
For the Board.

Ottawa, 26th January, 1876.

We, the undersigned, Trustees of S. S. No. 12, Emily, beg to certify that we purchased Prize Books for our school from Mr. Porter, Bookseller, Lindsay, and were highly pleased with the same, and further, that the selection equalled, if not surpassed, any Prize Books we ever had in this section.

(Signed) THOMAS MATTHEWS,
JOHN SCULLY,
WM. O'NEIL.

Raeboro', January 10th, 1876.

ST. VINCENT, 10th January, 1876.

We, the undersigned, Trustees of School Section No. 4, St. Vincent, having purchased Prize and Library Books for the Public Schools from W. K. Ireland, Bookseller, in Meaford, hereby testify that we have received more for our money, prompter attention to orders, and every way better satisfaction, than when we sent direct to the Educational Department in Toronto.

(Signed) WM. SUTTON,
JOSEPH SHIELDS,
WM. CLARK.
} *Trustees.*

We, the undersigned, Trustees of School Section No. 7, St. Vincent, have much pleasure in testifying to the satisfaction which we received in dealing with Mr. W. K. Ireland, Bookseller and Stationer, Meaford, we having bought the books for our School Prizes through him, instead of through the Department as formerly, we having the advantage of obtaining the very books we wanted, and of a very superior binding, and at less expense and trouble than formerly, and only two days elapsed between the giving of the order and the arrival of the books in Meaford.

Signed on behalf of Trustees,
St. Vincent, January 10th, 1876.
THOS. MCINTOSH,
Secy-Treas. S. S. No. 7, St. Vincent.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, Trustees of S. S. No. 1, Arkell P. O., Township of Puslinch, have purchased from John Anderson, Bookseller, Guelph, $25.00 worth of books for our Library, and are exceedingly well satisfied with the books, both as regards style and price.

(Signed) JAMES SCOTT,
JOSEPH BELL.

Arkell S. S. No. 1, Township of Puslinch,
31st January, 1876.

We, the undersigned, Trustees of Union S. S. No. 1, King and Whitchurch, do hereby certify, that having obtained the number of books we required for prizes, awarded, Christmas, 1875, from Alex. Scott, Bookseller, Richmond Hill, we find that we can procure a much better selection through the aforesaid bookseller, than we have obtained heretofore at the same price, from the Provincial Book Department.

(Signed) JOHN STEWART,
JOHN FEATHERSTONE.
Oak Ridges, January 31st, 1876.

January 31st, 1876.

Having selected the Prize Books which were distributed December 22nd, 1875, in Union S. S. No, 1, King and Whitchurch, I have no hesitation in saying, that the books received from Mr. Scott, Bookseller, Richmond Hill, are superior to any lot of books that I ever selected from the Education Department.

(Signed) T. MCMAHON,
Principal, Oak Ridges,

GUELPH, January 29th, 1876.

MR. J. ANDERSON, Bookseller, Guelph.

SIR,—We beg to inform you, that the prize books received from you in March 1875 have given entire satisfaction to the whole section.

Yours respectfully,
(Signed) JOHN BOLTON,
HUGH NISBET,
GEO. B. MEDCALF.

BUTTONVILLE, December 21st, 1875.

We, the undersigned, Public School Trustees of School Section No. 5, Markham, have much pleasure in testifying to the satisfaction given us in obtaining our prizes of a bookseller, through the agency of Mr. Scott, of Richmond Hill. We consider the books thus obtained to be better value for our money than those heretofore obtained from the *Depository*.

(Signed) ALEX. DUNN,
JONATHAN SLATER, } *Trustees.*
WILLIAM LUNAN.

I have much pleasure in endorsing what the Trustees have stated above. Having had no difficulty in making my selection at a bookseller's while frequently at the Depository, it has been a difficult matter to get suitable books and suitable prices.

Dec. 21st, 1876. (Signed) WM. L. NICHOLLS,
Teacher S. S. No. 5. Markham.

Paper No. 6.

MEMORANDUM ON "TESTIMONIALS TO BOOKSELLERS," BY DR. MAY, TO THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION.

1. M. A. James, Baltimore, says : "The Prize Books that we received *from you* through J. Salisbury, Cobourg, to the amount of $80, were a superior class of books to those received from the Educational Depository heretofore. Those received from the latter place were usually soiled more or less with rough handling, such as they receive from the hands of the young officers in charge of the Book Depository."

Remarks.—This is strangely at variance with Mr. James's own statement to this Department. In March, 1874, when Teacher of S. S. 14, Darlington, he says : "We have gone to the Department and selected books ourselves twice or three times, and we have sent the money several times and requested you to select for us, and we must say that *your selection* has *proved equally* as *satisfactory* as *our own* in *every case.* The books too that we receive are *good ones* and are *marked lower* than in many of *the book stores,* for instance, *we received* a few poetical works with our last selection, nicely bound, *price* $1.10 *each* ; the same style of binding and really the same edition we find at the book stores *marked* $1.50." April 3rd, 1874. "The parcel of Prize Books have arrived all "O. K." the selection will suit."

As Mr. James in his letter to Messrs. Campbell & Son, orders some books which he was desirous of getting at reduced rates, the inference is, that Mr. James was desirous of currying favour for his own personal advantage even at the expense of truth.

2. Robert Clark, New Edinburgh. "From being allowed the privilege of selection we got a superior lot of Prize Books."

Remarks.—The Trustees and Teachers have the option of selecting Books at the Depository, of sending list, or leaving the selection to the Department. We have never changed our rules in that respect.

It is worthy of notice that the testimonial signed by Rev. Mr. May, and that signed by Mr. Clark, are both in the same hand-writing, and were evidently forwarded to those gentlemen to sign, being worded to suit the convenience of the parties interested.

3. *Trustees of Tecumseth.*—"We have a greater variety of books to select from."

Remarks.—We cannot imagine how the booksellers can have a greater variety for them to select from. The fact is, that not one-tenth part of the authorised books are kept by the booksellers in country stores, and as they say "it is much more convenient for us to get them from the booksellers" it would be well to ascertain who these booksellers are, for, in this case too, the testimonial is signed by Trustees of two different Townships. This is a case in which the bookseller acts as a School Trustee.

4. *Trustees of St. Vincent.*—"We have received decidedly more for our money, &c."

Remarks.—As the booksellers sell at the same rate as the Depository, this is simply an impossibility.

5. *Trustees S. S. No.* 7, *St. Vincent.*—"We having the advantage of obtaining the very books we wanted, and of a superior binding, and at less expense and trouble than formerly."

Remarks.—As the books are precisely the same in binding and price, both at the Depository and booksellers, it would be difficult for Mr. McIntosh to prove the accuracy of his statement.

6. *Trustees of King and Whitchurch.*—"Having obtained the number of books from Alex. Scott, Richmond Hill, we find that we can procure a much better selection through the aforesaid bookseller, than we have obtained heretofore at the same price from the Provincial Book Department."

Remarks.—How is it possible to obtain a better selection when they are the very same publications ? It seems absurd to suppose that a small book-store at Richmond Hill has a greater variety of books than can be found at the Depository.

7. *S. S.* 5, *Markham.*—"Have much pleasure in testifying to the satisfaction given us in obtaining our prizes of a bookseller, through the agency of Mr. Scott, of Richmond Hill."

Remarks.—It seems from this, that Mr. Scott is the agent for supplying the books.

Mr. James also refers to Messrs. Campbell and Son supplying the books through J. Salisbury, Cobourg.

Paper No. 7.

REMARKS AND OPINIONS OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES ON PRIZE AND LIBRARY BOOKS SENT OUT FROM THE EDUCATIONAL DEPOSITORY.

Received up to the Middle of 1875.

As to the satisfaction felt by the School Trustees and others, to whom these requisites were sent, we make the following extracts from letters received at the Department, viz. :—

Town of Lindsay.—" Please accept my best thanks, for the choice selection you have made me for our Library. Also, for the beautiful township prize. Everyone is delighted with it. We have enquired at some book stores as to price of our library books, and find your terms such as you state them to be. The best thing Doctor Ryerson can do, is to publish his prices with those of the booksellers. It will be the best possible advertisement. What I have seen stated somewhere, is perfectly true as to the advantage to booksellers derived from your establishment. The more libraries established through the country the greater the taste for reading, and the larger the trade to gratify that taste. '*L'appetit vient en mangeant*,' is as true of reading as of eating."

Township of Hullett.—" The books you sent us last year gave satisfaction."

Township of Euphemia.—" Your selection of prize books, last December, was very suitable."

Township of Emily.—" The prizes sent gave the greatest satisfaction, and we hope to send for similar favours once or twice a year."

Township of Raleigh.—" We got a No. 1 package of prize books last year which was very satisfactory."

Township of Osborne.—" The books ($40 worth) which we received last year from the Department, for a township competitive examination, gave entire satisfaction, and the Council begs you will make the selection for this year also of $80 worth."

Township of Blanford.—" You made a selection for us last year. and the selection suited us very well. Will you have the kindness to make one again ? "

Township of Pakenham.—" Permit me to thank you for your courtesy in sending the prizes at the time you did for the Township competitive examination. The 61 volumes were excellent books."

Village of Kincardine.—" Your selection last year suited admirably well."

Township of Kincardine.—" I might state that the effect produced by these fine (merit) cards, is charming. I consider them far superior to prize books."

Township of Dawn.—" The prize books for this school section were duly received, and gave excellent satisfaction."

Township of Dorchester South.—" We ordered prize books last year, leaving you to make the selection, and as you pleased us so well, we leave it with you this time also, believing you will send us a good selection."

Township of Minto.—" The books you sent last year pleased very well. You are better qualified to make the selection than we are, and by doing so will much oblige."

Township of Marmora.—" We got a lot of prize books last year, and the year before, which gave good satisfaction."

Renfrew Union School.—" You have favoured us by making an excellent selection of such books for some years already, and I trust that I may rely on your kind promise of continuing to do so."

Township of Brighton and Murray (Union Section).—" We have received, and are pleased with the books for prizes."

Township of Woodhouse.—" I find the merit cards you sent a useful incentive to study."

Township of Camden East.—" Having just received a lot of prize books for our day school, with which we were well-pleased, we think we cannot do better than to send to the Department for a Sabbath School Library."

Village of Clinton.—" We are very much pleased with your selection."

County of Hastings, N. R.—" I have great pleasure in stating that the prize books selected by the Department gave general satisfaction."

Town of Brockville.—" We prefer your selection to our own."

Township of Hullett.—" In previous years we have had every reason to be pleased with the assortment sent from your Department, and merely forward you the above information for your guidance in selection."

Township of Moore.—" The selection of books by the Department last year was excellent, and we intend to leave the choice to you again."

Township of Flamboro' West.—" I find that the merit cards are a great assistance to the teacher."

Township of Nelson.—" The selection of prize books made by the Department last year, gave great satisfaction ; we, therefore, leave the selection on this occasion with it also."

Township of Admaston.—" Trustees and teachers are beginning to see the benefits resulting from the merit and prize system, and to adopt it in their schools."

Township of Normanby.—" I should likewise take this opportunity of remarking that the Department, in the different selections which it has made for the Trustees requiring prizes, with whom I have been employed, has always given the greatest satisfaction."

Township of Keppel.—" At the annual meeting of our school section, held last Wednesday, we passed a resolution appropriating a portion of the school fund to the purchase of some books for a section library from the Education Department. It was well expressed by one man at the meeting—' when we learn our youth to read, *if we do not give good books into their hands they will find bad ones.*' "

Town of St. Thomas, Union School.—" And have great pleasure in stating the selection by the Department of prize books is very satisfactory."

Village of Farmersvile Grammar School.—" During the year, $30 worth of new prizes were distributed with pleasing results as far as can be judged. I deem it no inconsiderable thing to have the pleasure of distributing such an amount of sterling English reading among the youth of the country. The effects cannot be estimated, but are in the hands of Providence. With every prospect of increased success during the year, and every wish to advance the prosperity of the educational system of the Province of Ontario, I am," &c.

Township of Huntingdon.—" I once sent to you for some (books) for our school section, and they gave good satisfaction."

Township of Saugeen.—" We were much pleased with the selection of books we received from your Department last June."

Village of Chippewa.—" The books gave *every satisfaction.*"

Township of Dereham.—" Your selection last year gave satisfaction, so you can also make it this year."

Township of Westminster.—" We received some certificate cards along with the books for which we sent last summer, and the children were so much pleased with them that I promised a certificate of ' regular attendance ' to any one who should not miss one day until Christmas."

Township of Westminster.—" We sent for and obtained prize books last year, and were *so much pleased* with the selection made by the Department."

Township of Gower North.—" Last year we sent $5 to the Education Department, and received a package of prize books, with which we were well pleased."

Township of Gower North.—" The prize books, etc. (package No. 1), which you sent us, acted like a charm on our little ones."

Township of Moore.—" I got last year from the Department of Education, prize books to the value of $50, the selection being most excellent."

Township of Dumfries North.—" The last prize books we had here were a selection made by you, with which we were highly pleased, and we thought we would let you select for us again."

Township of Dumfries South.—" Your own selection is preferred to ours."

Township of Hallowell.—" We received the prizes from you, and can say in return that they gave general satisfaction. They created an interest in the section, both among scholars and parents, which has not been aroused before."

Township of Binbrook.—"We have received the package of books all right, and the Trustees were much pleased with your excellent selection. They have given good satisfaction."

Town of Goderich.—"The selection generally, I may say always, made by the Department has given me the greatest satisfaction."

Township of Augusta.—"I am pleased to say that our most sanguine hopes were *more* than realized in the truly *excellent* selection."

Village of Port Rowan.—"These prizes are to be selected at your discretion, and I may add that your last selection gave unusual satisfaction."

City of London.—"We were well suited last year with your selection, and will again leave it to you."

Townships of Ancaster and West Flamboro'.—"The Trustees express their entire satisfaction with the parcel sent. More appropriate books, etc., could not have been selected, and we hope you will accept our hearty thanks for your kindness in remitting so promptly."

Township of Townsend.—"Permit us to express the most unbounded satisfaction in the management of the Depository. We believe it to be honestly and ably conducted, and with a full appreciation of the object to be attained."

Township of Townsend.—"The prizes sent were all that could be desired."

Township of Charlottenburgh.—"The books you generally send are very suitable, and have a marked effect on the pupils of the school."

Township of Dorchester North.—"Leaving you to make the selection, as we have been well satisfied with the selections you have made for us before.

Township of Maryboro'.—"I return you my sincere thanks for your punctual despatch and admirable selection of prize books. If I had been present myself I think I could not have suited the section better."

Township of Usborne.—"As we have got prizes from the Department, both for the section and the township, to our great satisfaction."

Township of Walpole.—"As your selection of books suits us better than our own, we therefore request that you will again make a selection for us."

Township of Harwich.—"We leave the selection of the books with you. This was the method adopted last year, and we were well satisfied with the selection.

Township of Walpole.—"The Trustees having supplied their schools with prize books from the Educational Department for a number of years, and being highly pleased with the books, have determined to send thirty dollars in a few days for another supply."

Township of Tuckersmith.—"Your package of books was received, and gave every satisfaction."

Township of Ops.—"Your former selections have pleased us, so if you cannot make the selection correspond with these prizes, make it correspond to them as nearly as you can, and we will be satisfied."

Township of Gosfield.—"On behalf of the Teacher and Trustees of this school section, we beg to compliment you on the prizes you have selected for us."

Township of Darlington.—"The books distributed gave entire satisfaction, and were the best lot of books I ever saw for the money."

Portland.—"Last June I sent $5 to the Department for prizes, and I was well pleased with the selection. . . . I think that I can do much better at the Education Department than elsewhere."

Township of Elizabethtown.—"Permit us to say that the selection of prize books by the Department for this school, last midsummer, *was so satisfactory that we find it greatly to our advantage* to submit the selection to the Department again."

Township of Mersea.—"The prize books you sent us last year gave good satisfaction. We would like you to select the prizes this year."

Township of Walpole.—"The Trustees have left the choice of the prize books to the Board of Education. They have selected prize books for said section for 1871 and 1872, which suited well. Please select Prize Books for 1873.

Township of Marlborough.—"The prizes we received here acted like a charm; the little children like to come to school much better. The parents, seeing them so anxious to learn, keep them much better supplied with books than formerly. We would leave the choice of the prizes entirely to the Department."

Township of Ekfrid.—"They (the merit cards) have caused a great excitement among the scholars; much more than we had any expectation of. But we find that we have not sent for enough single merits, as there is a much larger attendance now than there was before we gave the merits."

Township of Mulmur.—"Being desirous of obtaining a good Sabbath School Library for our Sabbath School, we thought we could not suit ourselves better than by making application to your Department for it. We got a small supply (of books) early in the summer and, as they gave good satisfaction, we agreed to increase our library this fall with a select number of books from your Depository."

Township of Walsingham.—"The enclosed amount is for the purpose of getting some more prize books similar to those you sent this spring to us, with which we were highly pleased; and the books for the library exceeded our highest expectation. The selection and material surpasses anything we have ever got before from any other establishment. We intend sending for about the same amount again this winter. We were so highly pleased with them that we intend to enlarge our library. We cannot lay out our money better, and our neighbouring sections are doing the same and intend to send to the Department instead of purchasing from London and other places."

Township of Walpole.—"I may mention that the selection you made before for us was satisfactory."

Town of Picton.—"The chemical apparatus ordered by us has been duly received in good order, and is likely to give entire satisfaction. The Department has our best thanks for the care displayed in the selection."

Township of Middleton.—"I sent forty dollars for prizes and maps last winter, and I was well pleased with them; they gave universal satisfaction."

Township of Waterloo.—"They wish to leave the selection to you, as they feel confident that your selection will prove satisfactory."

Township of Dover East.—"We leave selection to the Department as we have heretofore received satisfaction. Have the kindness to take into consideration that ours is a Catholic section."

Township of Sarnia.—"Last year the trustees of this section obtained from the Department Prize Package No. 1, which gave good satisfaction."

City of Ottawa.—"With regard to the selection of the prizes, I leave it entirely to the Department, being satisfied that, judging from the past, a judicious choice will be made."

Township of Manvers.—"For the remainder, both special and general prizes, the selection will be left entirely to the Department, as the selections of last year gave perfect satisfaction."

Township of Stephen.—"We scarcely know how to select, but will trust to your judgment to send us good, sound literature, as the last you sent gave good satisfaction."

Village of Omemee.—"Please make the selection. The Department's choice has always been satisfactory."

Union School, Williamstown.—"We leave the selection to you, with the assurance that you will on this occasion afford us the same satisfaction you have heretofore given us."

Township of Blandford.—"As you well suited us in the past five consecutive years, the selection is again left to you."

Townships of Eldon and Mariposa.—"We left the selection to the Department last year, and were satisfied that they were better than we could select, and we therefore leave it to you this year also."

Townships of Albion and Chinguacousy.—"The last selection of books you sent us gave good satisfaction, and we leave it to the Department to select for us this time also."

Townships of Yonge and E. R.—"Being well pleased with your selection last year, we again ask you to select about 100 prizes."

Township of Mara.—"We have received the package of books in good order. They gave great satisfaction to the trustees, parents and children of the school. We are satisfied that we could not get as good a selection from any book-store in the county."

Township of Logan.—"The parcel of books which you have caused to be sent to us have arrived safely and they have given great satisfaction."

Township of Fitzroy.—"I beg to return you thanks for the good selection which you have made and sent us this time; they are superior to any prizes we have received yet."

Township of Pittsburgh.—"The trustees directed me to say that the parcel of prize books sent in 1872-3 was entirely satisfactory—every book sent for by them was forwarded by the Depository promptly, and that, only for the extremely liberal grant given by the Department, they could not face their constituents after expending *any* sum on either maps or prize books, and they sincerely hope that the system of granting $100 on remittances will be continued."

Township of Elizabethtown.—"Please send me down by express $10 worth of books, &c., suitable for prizes for the children. I need not specify; you can select what is suitable for them better than I could direct."

Township of Lochiel.—"Permit me to return you thanks for the selection of prize books, which were duly received, and gave great satisfaction."

Township of Plympton.—"The books sent are the best selection of prizes they (the trustees) ever got."

Township of Collingwood.—"The books sent us last year suited very well. Will you have the kindness to make a selection for us again?"

Township of Crowland.—"We received the prizes from you, and can say in return that they give general satisfaction. They created an interest in the Section, both among scholars and parents, which has not been aroused before."

Township of Matilda.—"As your selections are generally preferred, and in every instance with which we are acquainted, have proved satisfactory, so we refer this selection to you."

Townships of Norwich, N & S.—"Your selection of prizes on two previous occasions has given good satisfaction, so we send this list rather for your guidance than as an absolute rule. If there are any of the articles asked for which you have not in stock, send such others as in your judgment may be nearest those sought."

Township of Trafalgar.—"Both children and parents were well pleased with the selection they received last year."

Township of Zorra West.—"I may state that the selection of prize books made in December for the school by the Department proved highly satisfactory."

Township of Innisfil.—"Those (prize books) you sent have given such good satisfaction that we will soon send again."

Inspector, County of Haldimand.—"I was very much pleased with the prize books sent by the Department, and will urge Trustees to apply to you for semi-annual supplies of them."

Township of Zorra East.—"We should like the same care taken in selection, and books of the larger size, averaging from thirty to eighty cents each."

Township of Normanby.—"Accept our sincere thanks for the books and cards received from the Education Office, especially for the German books, which are very interesting, useful and instructive."

Township of Dorchester, N.—"The globes are everything that could be expected; they are a credit to the makers."

Township of Bruce.—"We feel very well satisfied with the selection you made for us."

Township of Colborne.—"The selection made for me by the Department has always been most satisfactory."

Townships of Crosby, N. and S.—"The selection made by the Department last time was so excellent that it is again left to it—only suggesting that a few toys, instead of books, would be as well for the smaller pupils."

Township of Essa.—"We were well satisfied with your selection last year."

Village of Colborne.—"Your last selection was very satisfactory."

Township of Chinguacousy.—"In the selection of books that you sent us in March last, we found several excellent books, and we therefore leave the selection to the Department again."

Township of Thurlow.—"We leave the selection of the books, &c., with you, for those we received last year were all that could be desired, and you selected them."

Township of Blandford.—"The selection being left with you, as you have suited us by your selection for the last four years."

Township of Nissouri, W.—" Having seen a selection of prize books sent from your Depository, I feel confident you will select books as good as possible at the price."

Township of Yonge Front.—" The maps and T. R. Lessons I purchased at the Depository in October last, I am glad to say, have given not only satisfaction to the trustees, but a real pleasure to the teacher and scholars. The Tablet Reading Lessons are certainly necessary for small children reading the first book."

Township of Wellesley.—" The selection we leave to you, as that you made for us for two years previously was better than we could have made ourselves ; and the books you sent gave complete satisfaction to all."

Township of Minto.—" The packages of prize books we have previously got from the Department have given us great satisfaction."

City of Ottawa.—" We were very much pleased with the Department's selection for 'Teacher's Library,' and therefore leave the choice of this prize lot entirely to yourself."

Union School, Williamstown.—" We will leave, as on former occasions, the selection of the books to your superior judgment."

Township of Beverley.—" As the selections heretofore made by the Department have given satisfaction, we leave them to be made as on former occasions."

Township of Vespra.—" The trustees desire me to say, that the packages they received in the year 1870 gave good satisfaction."

Township of Fitzroy.—" The selection you will please make yourself, as we were well pleased with books &c., sent us in March last."

Farmersville.—" We are highly pleased with the maps, apparatus, &c., sent to our school at the beginning of the present year. The maps in particular, give universal satisfaction. We have no sympathy whatever with those who speak and write disparagingly of the praiseworthy efforts of the Department."

Township of Bayham.—" You gave good satisfaction in answer to similar order last year, and I feel confident that you can do better than if I attempt to select from the catalogue myself."

Township of Innisfil.—" We leave the selection to you. We were well satisfied with those you sent last year."

Township of Mariposa.—" We got a package (prizes) last year, and it was better than those we could select."

Township of Moore.—" The selections of former years were entirely to our minds ; therefore, we leave the matter wholly in your hands."

Township of Saltfleet.—" We have been getting prize books some seven years, and have always been satisfied before."

Township of Brock.—" Your last selection gave entire satisfaction."

Township of Mariposa.—" We are highly pleased with the prizes we got from the Department. There are some excellent books among them. Our school is very prosperous this year—I believe partly due to competition for prizes by merit cards."

City of Ottawa—(Inspector P. S.)—" I have much pleasure in expressing my satisfaction with the selection of works made by the officers of the Department, both in the Teachers' Library and the Christmas prizes."

Township of Mara.—" We leave the choice of the articles to you. We did so before, and were well pleased at the result."

Township of Raleigh.—" We offer you our thanks for the very suitable prize books we received in November last, which gave general satisfaction."

Township of Townsend.—" Your last selection was so suitable and appropriate, that we leave the choice again in your hands."

Township of Williams West.—" The last library we procured contained books, chiefly on *Adventures in Hunting*, &c., which appeared to excite an interest for reading in the section, and satisfied all parties."

Township of Fenelon—" We thought the last assortment was beautifully selected."

Township of Keppel.—" The books you have sent have arrived safe and in good order, and we were very well pleased with them."

Township of Whitby West.—" Your selections in previous years for our school have given satisfaction, and we prefer leaving it with you again, to making our own selection."

Township of Williamsburg.—" I received your merit cards, and was well pleased with them."

Township of Grantham.—" The books you sent us last year gave satisfaction."

Township of Manvers.—" We are well pleased with what we received before, and again leave them (prize books) to your selection."

Township of Sydenham.—" The library books we obtained last year gave great satisfaction."

Township of Gloucester.—" We received the package (prizes) last year, and were well pleased with them."

Township of Puslinch.—" The package of prize books and the map of the world sent from the Department were in every respect found to be satisfactory."

Township of Esquesing.—" Last year you selected the books for us ; the selection giving good satisfaction."

Township of Dereham.—" Though we did not receive all the books we sent for, still those selected in their places were very appropriate."

Township of Egremont.—" We leave you to make the selection, as we have always got satisfaction in the past."

Township of Marmora.—" I think it is seven times I have gotten prize books from the Department, and always with good satisfaction."

Township of Petewawa.—" You will please accept our thanks for your very good and appropriate selection of books, and the many little pleasing extras you so kindly put in, which I feel sure will all help to elevate our schools still more."

Township of Haldimand.—" The books and papers ordered at your office give the best satisfaction, for which accept our thanks."

(Received by the Department up to the end of 1876.)

Township of Saugeen.—" Your last selection gave good satisfaction."

Township of Mara.—" Your selections always pleased and we solicit your selection once more.

" We hope all machinations against the Depository will fail, and the Government may not hearken to the voice of interested persons, but still continue the Book-store under the present competent control."

Township of West Flamboro'.—" The selections of which (the prizes) the Trustees leave to you, as the last lot gave complete satisfaction."

Township of Seneca.—" The collection of books we received formerly from the Department was highly esteemed."

Township of Harwich.—" As this is the sixth time that we have got prize books from the Education Department since I have taught in the section, and you have always selected the books for us and given general satisfaction, it is my wish and the wish of the Trustees for you to do so this year again."

Township of Darlington.—" We have gone to the Department and selected books ourselves twice or three times, and we have sent the money several times and requested you to select for us, and we must say, that your selection has proved equally as satisfactory as our own in every case. The books too, that we receive are good ones, and are marked lower than in many of the book-stores. For instance we received a few poetical works with our last selection nicely bound, price, $1.10 each, the same style of binding and really the same edition we find at the book-stores marked $1.50. You will please make the selection as early as possible."

Township of Moulton.—" We received the maps, and are well pleased, as they have given us good satisfaction ; returning you our sincere thanks and well wishes "

Town of Picton.—" Thanks for your prompt reply and courteous explanations. The Dominion map you describe will answer our purpose very well."

Township of Minto.—" The prizes have come to hand. We are very much pleased with the selection : they give good satisfaction."

Township of Minto.—" The prize package arrived safely, and the books, etc., gave unqualified satisfaction."

Township of Plympton.—" The selection of prizes you made for us last year was excellent, and gave good satisfaction. Please make us a selection this year, and you will greatly oblige."

City of Hamilton.—"The parcels which we got from you in former years gave great satisfaction."

Town of Lindsay.—"Our Trustees and people are delighted with the library books I brought them from the Depository. They are the best we ever got."

Township of Morrison.—"Having purchased large quantities of prize books from the Department at different times, and being well pleased therewith, I thought I would write for your catalogue."

Township of McGillivray.—"We are well satisfied with the books we have retained."

Township of Darlington.—"The parcel of prize books has arrived all O. K. The selection will suit."

Township of Scugog.—"Some time since the Trustees sent to the Department for prize books, which came to hand in good order and were well selected."

Township of Cumberland.—"You will please make a selection of books, cards, etc. You made a selection a year ago for us which pleased us well."

Township of Osprey.—"The Trustees desire to purchase prizes for the school, and have had good satisfaction in the past from the Education Department."

Township of Elma.—I have enclosed $9 for more books for our Sunday School Library. The books you sent before suit very well."

Town of Brockville.—"Your former selection very satisfactory."

Township of Culross.—"We enclose list of books in our library; please send something different, and a few suitable for adult reading, such as Chambers' Works; you can make a better selection than we can, so we leave it to you."

Township of Ekfrid.—"The books are all that we could desire."

Township of Huron.—"The books we got last December satisfied us well, and we all thought they were well chosen."

Town of Simcoe.—"I thank you for your courtesy, and the promptness with which you have responded to my inquiries."

Township of Egremont.—"The three parcels transmitted came in good order, as they left the Department. Splendid maps. etc.

Township of Mara.—"The school is one-third Protestant and two-thirds Roman Catholic, and you have always sent what gave entire satisfaction."

Township of Beverley.—"We leave the selection to you, as the books received last year gave good satisfaction."

Township of Ancaster.—"We again apply to you for our annual supply of Prize Books, and have much pleasure in stating that, in the course of the last five years, we have received uniform satisfaction at the hands of the Education Department. We have good reason to know that your stock is better adapted to the purpose of schools than any other, and, as long as we are treated as fairly as we have been in the past, we will continne to patronize you."

Township of Sydenham.—"In selecting these prizes the Trustees would prefer that they should not consist so exclusively of books as is usual, for the little globes, microscopes, &c., which have been sometimes sent, have been much more valued by the children."

Township of Plympton.—"We left it last year for you to select for us and we were well satisfied."

Hamilton.—"I believe I have been at the Education Office for books, maps, &c., more frequently and for greater quantities than any other person, and it affords me pleasure to be able to state that on all occasions and from every person about the office I have received attention of the kindest nature, and all the assistance I could desire. The prize books have given us very great satisfaction. Your arrangements are about perfect, and your assistants pleasant and attentive."

Township of Saugeen.—"Your selection, the last we received, gave entire satisfaction."

Town of Paisley.—"The selection is left in the hands of the Department. We were much pleased with the books, &c., forwarded last year."

Village of Harriston.—"We have always been well satisfied with what prizes we got."

Township of Plympton.—"The selection of prizes which you made for us last year gave good satisfaction. Please make a selection this year."

Township of Norwich, S.—"As we are confident the Department will be better able to make the selections than we are, even from catalogues, we merely give a description of our school."

Township of Gwillimbury, E.—" I suppose there ought to have been duplicate copies of the list of books, and one sent to J. Campbell & Son, and the other to the Department. If so, we should have had that information from the booksellers at the time of purchase. We shall know better next time we want books than to go on such a round about way, but send direct to the Department."

Township of Marysburgh S.—" The Trustees beg to tender their thanks, and to say that the goods received reflect great credit upon the Department for the excellent manner in which they are got up, and are alike creditable to all concerned."

Township of Waterloo.—" Our previous order arrived duly, and proved highly satisfacfactory."

Town of Orillia.—" I obtained some very beautiful reward cards from you some time since, and they gave such good satisfaction that I wish to trouble you for more."

County Durham.—" The books were received in good order, and gave the best of satisfaction."

Garden Island.—" We would beg to acknowledge receipt of the articles ordered for the use of our school. Our teacher says they give him every satisfaction."

Garden Island.—" We received the articles in good order to-day, thanks to your promptness."

Township of Lochiel.—" We beg that you will make the selection, as the books selected on a former occasion gave every satisfaction."

City of London.—" Your books came to hand in good order, and I think will give good satisfaction."

Township of Gwillimbury N.—" As you have selected for me some six or eight times, and with good satisfaction, I send to you instead of purchasing at the book-store."

Township of Richmond.—" The books you sent us came to hand per express all right, and have given every satisfaction to the school and the section generally."

Township of Brantford.—" We received prize books selected by Department, and are well pleased with the assortment. Our board also received box of books for our library that were selected by our County Inspector of Schools, and I am happy to say that the same give general satisfaction in our section."

Township of Charlottenburgh.—" The books and maps were duly received in good order, and are satisfactory."

Township of Tyendinaga.—" The library books received from the Department of Public Instruction are very much liked."

Township of Brock.—" The different packages (maps) came to hand in good order, and the contents are all that could be desired. Thanking you for the completeness with which you have filled the order."

Township of Hillier.— " The library books came to hand in good order ; and, as far as I am able to ascertain, are well received by the inhabitants of said section."

Township of Lochiel.—" The assortment (prizes) gives full satisfaction, and will be the means, I have no doubt, of inducing those here interested to continue making annual application."

Township of Dumfries, S.—" The library books that we purchased from the Education Depository came all right and were accepted. We think them a very good selection as far as they go."

Township of Nottawasaga.—" We received the last packages of prize and library books sent to us from the Depository. We thank you for having made such a good selection, fully adapted to the wants of our school."

Township of Hullett (R. C. S. S.)—" We received the prizes, and are happy to inform you that they have given entire satisfaction."

Township of Trafalgar.—" The parcel of books received, and the selection very satisfactory."

Township of Adjala.—" We have much pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of your last package of books. The selection was made by our teacher and was a very good one indeed, as every one in the section is pleased with the books."

Township of Caradoc.—" The prize books sent to fill our last order, although they did not agree with the list accompanying it, were unhesitatingly accepted by trustees and teacher, who were unanimous in their opinion as to the suitability of the books to the wants of the school. The trustees cheerfully accept this opportunity to express their thanks for the promptitude with which all calls on the Depository have been attended to."

Township of Cramahe.—" The prize books gave very good satisfaction, particularly those in the list that we ordered."

Township of Ramsay.—" I received the maps and prize books all safe, and am very well satisfied with them."

Port Colborne.—" We are perfectly satisfied with the selection you sent (prize books). The books were all that we could desire for the Separate School."

Paris, R. C. S. S.—" The (library) books have given general satisfaction, and the trustees are thankful for the services rendered by your Department."

Township of Fredericksburg, S.—" The prize books came to hand in good order, and, with but few exceptions, were well adapted to the requirements of the school."

Township of Brighton.—" The prize books gave good satisfaction to all parties concerned —pupils, teacher and trustees; and allow me to add that they were superior to what I expected."

Township of Trafalgar.—" The selection (library books) was made by the Inspector of Public Schools, at the request of the trustees, and we believe the books gave general satisfaction in the section."

Township of Goulbourn.—" The prize books which we sent for to the People's Depository came all right and in good order. They are well adapted to the wants of the school. Thanks for the care taken in the selection."

Township of Brock.—"We received from the Department the number of books ordered by us in good order, and we think them a very good selection for the classes of this school.

Township of Storrington.—" We were very well pleased with your selection (of prize books). The binding and style were good, considering the price, and as to the reading (thus far) as we are enabled to judge, it is most excellent."

Township of Morris.—" The selection (of prize books) was very good. We have nothing to complain of. Many thanks for them."

Barrie, R. C. S. S.—" As both prize and library books were selected by myself they were quite satisfactory, and suitable to the wants of the pupils."

Township of Middleton.—" We received the books in due time and were well satisfied with the selection."

Alliston.—" We received the prize books all right according to order and were well satisfied with the selection. The books were selected partly by ourselves and partly by the officers of the Depository. We think the Depository a grand Institution, and so far as we see, the material, well adapted for the good of the children. I shall use my endeavors to have a library in our school."

Brantford.—" We received the prize books and maps in good order and were well pleased with them."

Port Colborne.—" The maps and prize books which we purchased recently from the Department are in our opinion much cheaper than we could have obtained them from the booksellers, and the maps especially are excellent and well adapted for the use of schools. The prize books too must have given general satisfaction as we have not heard a word of complaint."

Township East Hope, S.—" We received the prizes in time for the examination, and as the selection was left to the Depository we feel bound to say that they were all that could be desired, many people expressing the opinion that they had never seen as nice a selection before."

Township of Bentinck.—" The prizes received from the People's Depository were highly satisfactory to the Trustees."

Township of Elma.—" Received the books in good condition; they gave good satisfaction to teacher, children and parents. Every one considered them a very suitable and handsome selection for prizes."

Township of Glenelg.—" The books gave good satisfaction and were well selected for the purpose."

Township of Elizabethtown.—" We received the prizes in good order and have much pleasure in stating that they suited well."

Township of Hullett.—" We received the prize books from the Department all in good order, and they are perfectly suitable for our school."

Township of Huron.—" We were well pleased with the prize books."

Brantford.—" The books sent to us have been duly received with satisfaction."

Township of Scarboro'.—" The books were selected by the teacher, and were approved by the Board of Trustees as very suitable for distribution as prizes in the school."

Township of Hullett.—" We received the prizes all safe, and in a good state, and are well satisfied with the selection, having a few books to spare."

Township of Brock.—" The books arrived safe, and in good order. They were well selected, and gave good satisfaction."

Township of Townsend.—" Received from the People's Education Depository, prize books. The selection was satisfactory."

Township of Caradoc.—" With regard to the library books you sent us, they came to hand in good order and gave good satisfaction, both in regard to quality and price. Your catalogue is acknowledged by all to whom I have shown it, to be the most complete one they ever saw ; and I would recommend all parties that are getting libraries to go to the Department for their books."

Township of Collingwood.—" The selection (prizes), was satisfactory, and in every respect adapted to the wants of the school."

Township of Melancthon.—" With pleasure we state that the maps and apparatus sent, were received in good order and give good satisfaction."

Township of Ancaster.—" We having received prize books from your Depository, do say, having examined the same, that we are well satisfied with them ; and think they are well adapted for prizes in a country school like ours."

Township of Flamboro' W.— " Received the prizes all safe, and the Trustees and I were perfectly satisfied with them."

Township of Oxford E.—" I beg to acknowledge receipt of package of prize books in good order. I am also authorized to state that as part of the books were selected by the Department, that part was good, and the whole gave satisfaction."

Township of Brunel.—" Received package of books from the Department for prizes in our school, which are highly satisfactory to all."

Township of Kincardine.—" The package of prize books you sent has been delivered in good order, and we are well satisfied with them."

Township of Markham.—" My Trustees request me to state that the prize books selected last have given better satisfaction than any heretofore procured from the Depository."

Township of Waterloo.—" We received the prize books, and were very well pleased with the selection."

Township of Cashel.—" We have received the prize and library books all safe and sound ; and as for the selection, for my part I am well pleased."

Township of Tecumseth.—" The books (from the Department), give general satisfaction."

County of Lincoln.—" The very fine collection of books sent has given great satisfaction."

Township of Ops.—" They were a good selection of books for price, and rendered general satisfaction

Prescott, R. C. S. S.—" The books are all very suitable, and just what we require."

Township of Houghton.—" The prize books selected for us by the Department are a splendid selection, and gave the best satisfaction to all concerned."

Palmerston.—" The books sent gave universal satisfaction."

Township of Dumfries, N.—" The selection sent from the Depository to the Trustees, was well adapted to the school as prize books."

Township of Haldimand.—" Being desirous of obtaining prize books for my school, and having been well pleased with some of your selections which I have seen, I enclose, &c. . . . Make your own selection."

Township Flamboro, W.—" Received the maps all safe—were well satisfied with them."

Township of Yonge, E. & R.—" We were much pleased with the selection last year." (prizes)

Collingwood.—" Your book gives perfect satisfaction. I was pleased at the promptitude with which you forwarded the parcel."

Township of Medora.—" The Trustees are greatly obliged for your prompt attention to their order." (prizes)

Township of Fredericksburgh, S.—"Your selection of books just received is admirable, and fully justifies the confidence placed in your judgment by the Trustees of the school section."

Township of Tossorontio.—"I have examined the prize books you sent to the Trustees, and found them suitable in every particular and in good order. Please accept thanks for the prompt return.

Township of Sombra.—"The prize books were in every way satisfactory, and well adapted to the wants of the school."

Township of Wainfleet.—"The prizes gave general satisfaction."

Township of Southwold.—"The prizes have given satisfaction."

Township of Leeds.—"The selection gave perfect satisfaction, both to the Trustees and also to the pupils."

Township of Manvers.—"We were well pleased with the selection of books."

Township of Colborne.—"I am sorry to have to trouble the Department in this way, as it is the first time a mistake has been made in a yearly dealing for upwards of fifteen years with this school section."

Township of Norwich, S.—"Prizes received in good order; selection pretty good."

Township of Horton,—"The catalogue seems very satisfactory."

Township of Caradoc.—"The books we ordered from the Education Department arrived in due time, and gave good satisfaction."

Township of Grimsby.—"The prizes gave good satisfaction. They are good books, and on the whole suit well."

Township of Walpole.—"The trustees beg to acknowledge prizes forwarded by the Department. Well satisfied; with thanks."

Township of Waterloo.—"Accept this as a security of the satisfaction with the prize books sent. With thanks."

Township of Cobourg,—"The selection of prize books sent from the People's Depository has given entire satisfaction."

Township of Sydenham.—"I feel much obliged for the care you have taken in avoiding works of fiction, as we requested, and still sending such a good variety of prizes."

Township of Ernestown.—"We are much pleased with the books generally, and are well satisfied we have much more than received the worth of our money. It will be the means of stimulating the children to greater exertions."

Township of Elmsley, N.—"The prizes are satisfactory."

Township of Esquesing.—"Concerning the prize books sent by the Depository, we, as a board of trustees, acknowledge that they were all that could be desired. The teacher, also, was highly pleased with them, and the scholars prized them very much. It gives us much pleasure in returning kind thanks to the Education Department."

Township of Zorra West.—"The trustees are well satisfied with the books, and think them quite suitable for the purpose intended."

Township of Egremont.—"We are one and all much pleased with the character and style of the prize books."

Township of Hay.—"We, the trustees, have received a good selection of books, which were very suitable for our school. The pupils received them with great joy."

Township of Pelham.—"Received with satisfaction ten dollars' worth of prize books."

Township of Carrick.—"We duly received our prize books selected and sent by you, and are happy to inform you they give general satisfaction."

Township of Greenock.—"The package of prize books sent from the Depository was in every way satisfactory to the trustees, and suitable to the wants of the school. Accept our thanks for the selection."

Township of Downie.—"Prizes received in good order, and quite satisfactory."

Township of Gower, N.—"The package of prize books gave general satisfaction."

(The following, relating to books sent out from the Depository in 1876 were received in 1877).

Township of Mariposa.—"The books gave everysatisfaction."

Township of Sarnia.—"The selection (of books) was very satisfactory."

Township of Warwick.—"The package of prize books gave perfect satisfaction to every one."

Township of Wilmot.—" The prize books have given satisfaction."

Township of Nissouri, W.—" The Trustees are well satisfied with the selection of prize books."

Inspector, Co. Prescott.—" I beg on behalf of the Trustees of L'Orignal Public Schools, to express their entire satisfaction with the prize books sent by the Department of Public Instruction. Package No. 2, price $16."

Vankleekhill.—" The packages of prize books have given entire satisfaction to the Head Master and the Board of Trustees."

Township of Niagara.—" The prize books selected by the Department are well adapted to the wants of the section, and give general satisfaction."

Township of Bruce.—" Received the prizes, for which we tender our sincere thanks—very well satisfied with them."

Township of Charlottenburg.—" We received your books and are well satisfied with them.

Township of Dumfries, N.—" A package of prizes for the Sabbath School. The books were selected by the Department; the selection was admirable and gave entire satisfaction to the managers."

Township of Tossorontio.—" We were well satisfied with the selection of books for prizes made by the Department, in every respect."

Township of Brantford.—" We were well pleased with the selection of books."

Township of Howick.—" The prize books which we got from the Department gave good satisfaction."

Township of Blanchard.—" We received the prize books and are well pleased with the selection made."

Township of Dumfries, N.—" The maps, library, and prize books have been received in good condition."

Township of Vespra.—" We are highly pleased with the selection of prize books, believing that we could have made no better selection ourselves."

Richmond.—" The books gave great satisfaction."

Township of Wainfleet.—" I am instructed by the Trustees to express their satisfaction concerning the prize books sent to them."

Township of Elizabethtown.—" The trustees have much pleasure in stating that they received the prize books and like them very much."

Goderich.—" The selection of prize books was left to the Department. I am informed by the Inspector and also by the Principal that the selection was good and in every way satisfactory."

Paper No. 8.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY BOOKSELLERS' ASSOCIATION.

(*Handed in to the Minister.*)

TORONTO, March 8th, 1876.

At a meeting of the booksellers of Ontario, the following resolutions were passed :—

1. The reasons which first prompted the establishment of the Book Depository at the Education Office, now no longer exist; and booksellers are fully able to supply the wants of the country.

2. The Act of 1874 was expressly framed for the purpose of allowing the booksellers the privilege of a fair competition with the Education Office; but the restrictions and regulations placed upon booksellers, are subversive of the intention of the law, and virtually annul the privilege.

3. The abuses which exist in connection with the Education Office Depository, such as supplying books to Sunday Schools and Mechanics' Institutes, and sending out books and articles that are not authorized, are contrary to the intention of the Act of 1874.

4. A deputation shall be appointed to wait on the Hon. Adam Crooks, Minister of Education, to request for booksellers freedom to supply books for libraries and prize books

for public schools, without restriction as to edition or publisher, between them and the Depository *to regulate prices*, requiring, however, that the name of each book, the author and publisher, be distinctly given on the invoice.

ROBERT REID, *Chairman.*
W. E. CAMPBELL, *Secretary.*

Note to 4 by the Deputy Minister—There is no such "restriction" as to "edition and publisher" as this resolution affirms to exist. (As to "competition" between booksellers and the Depository regulating prices, I do not see how this is practical, as the Depository has fixed the prices at 18 cents on the 1s. sterling, below which no bookseller or other person in the trade can go without loss. This price gives the Depository 10 per cent profit.)

[NOTE.—As the result of an interview had by the Deputation with the Minister of Education, the following documents were subsequently handed in by the booksellers.]

Paper No. 9.

LETTER TO MINISTER OF EDUCATION FROM SECRETARY OF BOOKSELLERS' ASSOCIATION.

TORONTO, March 14th, 1876.

SIR,—In accordance with the request which you made to me on the occasion of the deputation from the Canadian Booksellers' Association waiting upon you, I have the honour to submit to you:

1. A *list of Booksellers in Ontario* whose chief business is bookselling.
2. A *list of places* where Booksellers combine the business of Druggists, &c., with their bookselling.
3. A *list of the Wholesale Booksellers* in Toronto and Montreal.

In regard to the first, I have carefully examined the reports of the Mercantile Agencies, in addition to my own personal experience, and I find that these 102 *Booksellers* have a capital of not less than $750,000, invested in the business, and that the stock of books they keep on hand regularly is not less than $500,000 in cost value.

In regard to the second list, none of the places therein mentioned are in List No. 1, and in some of these places there are two or even three different booksellers. These booksellers *all sell* and *keep stocks of books suitable for school libraries and prizes.* I estimate the capital invested in bookselling by the trade in these towns to be not less than $150,000, and the stocks usually kept on hand at not less than $100,000.

Then as to list No. 3, the capital invested by the Wholesale Booksellers in their business is not less than $400,000, and the stocks of miscellaneous books kept on hand are never less than $250,000.

We have thus:

		Capital.	Stock.
Miscellaneous books only, News Dealers &c., numbering over 200 not included.	In the hands of Retailers	750,000	500,000
	" " " Booksellers, Druggists, &c.	150,000	100,000
	" " " Wholesalers	400,000	250,000
		$1,300,000	$850,000

If, therefore, the booksellers of Canada invested a *capital of* $1,300,000 in their business, and the public have a stock of miscellaneous books valued at *cost at* $850,000, it is self evident that booksellers are competent to carry on their own business themselves, seeing that their own interest in it is so large.

I also send herewith a printed copy of certificates showing that School Trustees are better satisfied to be able to select their prize books by personal inspection from the shelves of booksellers than to send an order to the Education Office, and to trust to what may be selected for them.

You may also depend upon it that competition, the strongest of all powers in business, will prevent any but the very best books being supplied by booksellers.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. C. Campbell,
Secretary of B. Association.

Hon. Adam Crooks,
Minister of Education,
Toronto.

Paper No. 10.

I. List of Booksellers in Ontario.

Who depend upon Bookselling only as their Business.

Toronto.
1 Willing & Williamson.
2 Hart & Rawlinson.
3 Rowsell & Hutchison.
4 Bain & Son.
5 A. Piddington.
6 J. Vannevar.
7 Clougher Bros.
8 P. C. Allan.
9 Winnifrith Bros.
10 J. E. Bailey.
11 W. Wesbroom.
12 Wesleyan Book Room.
Hamilton.
13 Duncan Stuart & Co.
14 Eastwood & Co.
15 D. McLellan.
16 Lancefield Bros.
17 R. M. Ballantyne.
St. Catharines.
18 B. C. Fairfield.
19 W. C. Copeland.
20 D. W. Bixby.
Woodstock.
21 F. Nisbet.
22 G. Anderson.
Ingersoll.
23 Maughan & Ellis.
Brantford.
24 C. A. Buck & Co.
25 J. Sutherland.
London.
26 Reid & Anderson.
27 E. A. Taylor & Co.
28 Jno. Mills.
29 Wm. Bryce.
30 W. L. Carrie.
Chatham.
31 J. Morrish.
32 R. Cooper.
33 J. Holmes,
Windsor.
34 C. Wright.
35 W. M. Whitelaw.
Paris.
36 Thos. Martin.
Galt.
37 J. Fleming & Co.
38 H. Smith.
Strathroy.
39 R. Dickenson.
Stratford.
40 H. Matheson.
Sarnia.
41 D. McMaster.
42 S. G. McCrae.
Clinton.
43 H. Yuill.
Seaforth.
44 C. Armstrong.
Mitchell.
45 W. Colwell.
46 N. Brisbin.
Goderich.
47 T. J. Moorhouse.
48 T. Butler.
Kincardine.
49 S. Henry.
Berlin.
50 J. Oberholtzer.
Guelph.
51 T. J. Day.
52 J. Anderson.
53 R. Paterson.
Owen Sound.
54 E. Todd.
55 W. Ireland.
Meaford.
56 W. K. Ireland.
57 Thos. Plunkett.
Barrie.
58 Edwards & Laird.

59 Mann & Son.
Newmarket.
60 A. Henderson.
Bradford.
61 T. Driffill
Aurora.
62 S. H. Lundy.
Richmond Hill.
63 A. Scott.
Whitby.
64 D. Allin.
Oshawa.
65 J. F. Willcox.
66 J. A. Gibson.
Bowmanville.
67 C. Barker.
68 Yellowlees & Quick.
Port Hope.
69 W. Williamson.
70 J. Baird.
71 Moulton & Long.
Peterboro'.
72 Thomas Menzies.
73 Davidson & Co.
74 J. Matthias.
Lindsay.
75 R. S. Porter.
Cobourg.
76 J. Salisbury.
Napanee.
77 Henry Bros.
78 J. Henderson.
Belleville.
79 E. Harrison.
80 Vannorman & Son.
81 J. C. Overell.
Kingston.
82 J. Henderson.
83 E. Stacey.
84 McAuley & Co.
Brockville.
85 McMullen & Co.
86 E. Overell.
87 F. L. Kincaid.
Perth.
88 John Hart.
Smith's Falls.
89 W. M. Keith.
Pembroke.
90 S. E. Mitchell.
Ottawa.
91 J. Durie & Son.
92 Henderson & Co.
93 J. G. Whyte.
94 A. Holmes.
95 J. Hope.
Prescott.
96
Norwich.
97 J. A. Tidey.
Listowell.
98 J. Anderson.
Orillia.
99 Cook & Hunter.
Port Colborne.
100 S. S. Smades.
St. Thomas.
101 A. McLachlin.
St. Mary's.
102 H. F. Sharp.

(Enclosure.)

II.—List of places where Stocks of Miscellaneous Books are kept, in conjunction with another business, such as Druggist, &c.

1 Oakville.
2 Milton.
3 Beamsville.
4 Clifton.
5 Welland.
6 Port Dalhousie.
7 Thorold.
8 Dunnville.
9 Port Dover.
10 Ridgeway.
11 Port Rowan.
12 Aylmer.
13 Vienna.
14 Amhertsburg.
15 Leamington.
16 Petrolia.
17 Forest.
18 Lucan.
19 Exeter.
20 Ailsa Craig.
21 Port Elgin.
22 Southampton.
23 Fergus.
24 Mount Forest.
25 Durham.
26 Orangeville,
27 Smithville.
28 Paisley.
29 Wroxeter.
30 Watford.
31 St. Jacobs.
32 Harriston.
33 Beaverton.
34 Uxbridge.

35 Newcastle.
36 Millbrook.
37 Keene.
38 Fenelon Falls.
39 Brighton.
40 Trenton.
41 Picton.
42 Renfrew.
43 Almonte.
44 Arnprior.
45 Dundas.
46 Brampton.
47 Georgetown.
48 Thornhill.
49 Collingwood.
50 Bobcaygeon.
51 Hastings.
52 Walkerton.
53 Elora.
54 Merrickville.
55 Cornwall.
56 Port Perry.
57 Niagara.
58 Otterville.
59 Port Stanley.
60 Caledonia.
61 Waterloo.
62 Ayr.
63 Angus.
64 Stayner.

N.B.—In this list are *not included* those towns and villages where *only School Books* are sold, or where only small *news agencies* are established. *These contain Booksellers* selling and keeping a stock of Books suitable for school prizes.

P.S.—The number of *School Books* and *Newsdealers* in addition to the above, is rather over 200.

(*Enclosure.*)

III.—List of Wholesale Booksellers Carrying on Business in Ontario and Quebec.

Dawson Bros....................	Montreal
Robert Miller....................	“
Campbell & Son..............	Toronto.
Copp, Clark & Co..........	“
Adam Miller & Co..........	Toronto.
William Warwick..........	“
A. S. Irving..................	“
Adam, Stevenson & Co.....	“

The above include only those houses which supply books suitable for school prizes and libraries, but not those who give their attention chiefly to school books.

Besides the above, many of the principal retail trade import direct to a large extent, and in many cases have equal facilities for supplying books at as low prices as the wholesale houses.

Toronto, March 14th, 1876.

Paper No. 11.

MEMORANDUM TO THE DEPUTY MINISTER ON MR CAMPBELL'S "LIST OF BOOKSELLER'S CAPITAL EMPLOYED," &c., BY DR. MAY.

1. Mr. Campbell says:—"In regard to the first, I have examined the Reports of the Mercantile Agencies, in addition to my own personal experience, and I find that these 102 booksellers have a capital of not less than $750,000 invested in their business."

Remarks.—It is impossible to get a correct return of the amount invested in any business from the Reports of the Mercantile Agencies; all that they profess to do is to give the *estimated pecuniary strength* of individuals or firms; and this estimate of the amount that they are supposed to be responsible for is set down at certain rates, varying from a minimum to a maximum sum, ranging in no case less than fifty per cent.—for example, a bookseller rated at F means that his credit is good for an amount ranging from $10,000 to $25,000. This is no proof that said bookseller has the sum of $25,000 capital invested in his business.

I find from one of the most reliable Mercantile Reports for the present year, that the estimated pecuniary strength of the 102 booksellers is from $395,000 to $884,000. Mr. Campbell states that they have a capital of not less than $750,000. Now, if we take for granted that the Mercantile Agents actually do report the amount of capital invested, the minimum sum quoted by them is only about one half of that which Mr. Campbell states to be invested.

2. "That the stock of books they keep on hand regularly is not less than $500,000 in cost value."

Remarks.—This, of course, is only an assumption of Mr. Campbell's; no proof can be given from the Mercantile Reports of the value of stock kept on hand regularly.

3. This list of 102 booksellers is stated on page 4 as those "who depend upon bookselling only as their business."

Remarks.—It is surprising that such an assertion as this is made when it can easily be proved that a large number of the persons whose names are given in that list are not dependant upon bookselling only as their business. In the list for Toronto I find Mr. Piddington's name; his place of business is well known as a general fancy store—principally toys, &c., with an assortment of new and second-hand books.

On the same list for Toronto there are other names of persons who are dealers in fancy goods and stationery, &c., together with those who only keep the publications of particular denominations which never have been sanctioned as School Prizes or for the supply of Public School Libraries.

As Mr. Campbell has taken the Report of the Mercantile Agencies as authority for his statements, I also will refer to them to verify the correctness of his statements. I find that out of the 102 booksellers whom he states depend entirely upon bookselling for a livelihood, that over 25 per cent. are reported to have other trades in connection with bookselling. These trades include the following:—bookbinders, jewellers, stationers, printers, publishers, fancy goods, general store, music, exchange, hardware, paints, drugs, broker, &c.

This seemed so much at variance with Mr. Campbell's statement, that I sent a note of inquiry with the lists to Messrs. Copp, Clark & Co. (who, next to Messrs. Campbell & Son, carry on the largest miscellaneous book business in Toronto), and received the following reply:—

TORONTO, March 24th, 1876,

DEAR DOCTOR,—I have looked over the lists, and it is safe to say that there is not a man in the country retail that *depends entirely* upon books; all of them have stationery, nearly all wall papers and fancy goods. Rev. C. Barker, of Bowmanville, Rev. J. Baird, of Port Hope, these are special men like the Wesleyan Book Room here, depending on a class for support, and they may keep books principally. Both Nisbet and Anderson, whom you have queried, combine books and stationery, so McLachlin. The fact is that the stock of miscellaneous books is very small kept by most of these men. It is hard to estimate it, but it is slight.

Yours, etc.,
(Signed) H. J. CLARK.

After Mr. Clark's letter it may seem unnecessary to make further remarks respecting the 102 booksellers; but I cannot refrain from referring to the most essential point, viz., whether or not these booksellers keep a stock of library or prize books. As a proof that they do not, I am prepared to show that several of those identical booksellers, on receiving small orders for school prizes from trustees, under the new law, have sent their orders direct to Messrs. Campbell & Son for the books. Messrs. Campbell & Son supplied them, and allowed a commission of 10 per cent. on the order. If they kept a stock themselves, it is not probable that on receiving an order for $10 worth of books, they would keep the trustees waiting till they received the books from Toronto. I am informed that in some cases the parcels were not even opened by the booksellers, but were handed over unopened to the Trustees.

4. In regard to the second list, "These booksellers *all sell* and *keep stocks of books suitable for school libraries and prizes.*"

Remarks.—If those stated to be genuine booksellers do not keep a stock of these books, it is not likely that one on list No. 2 will do so. In fact, we have only to refer to the copies of testimonials annexed to Mr. Campbell's letter, to find that at some of these places they only act as agents, the books being ordered through them.

5. "I estimate the capital invested in book selling by the trade in these towns, to be not less than $150,000, and the stocks usually kept on hand at not less than $100,000."

Remarks.—Being satisfied from personal knowledge that in many of these places library and prize books are not kept for sale, and knowing that when trustees have purchased them in several of these towns the orders have been filled by Messrs. Campbell & Son, I sent to Mr. Clark, asking him whether he thought the whole stock of miscellaneous books kept in these towns, would exceed in value $5,000, and he sent the following reply:—

TORONTO, April 7th, 1876.

DEAR SIR,—I should say that very few indeed of these men keep any stock of miscellaneous books. Some may possibly be found at 2, 5, 8, 17, 22, 23, 24, 26, 34, 41, 42, 43, 45. 47, 52, 53, 55, 56 ; and in my opinion your estimate of $5,000 is a very liberal one, putting them altogether. These half drug or half jewellery stores never keep much but school books.

Yours truly,
H. J. CLARK.

We find from the above letter that Mr. Clark, values the miscellaneous stock at $5,000, which Mr. Campbell sets down at $100,000.

6. "The capital invested by booksellers in their business is not less than $600,000."

Remarks.—The first two names on the list, Messrs. Dawson Bros., and Robert Miller, of Montreal, do not supply library and prize books in Ontario, and therefore their names should not be on the list ; as to the others, Messrs, Campbell & Son, and Messrs, Copp, Clark & Co., are the only two that keep large stocks of books suitable for school libraries and prizes, Messrs. Adam Miller & Co., keep some miscellaneous books, but their business depends chiefly upon school books, stationery and fancy goods. Mr. Warwick, according to his own statement made to Dr. Hodgins and myself, has given up that part of his business which related to miscellaneous books ; he sold to the Department a large quantity of books at a sacrifice, and also disposed of part of his stock to Messrs. Campbell & Son, and Messrs. Copp, Clark & Co. He stated that he intends for the future devoting himself specially to text-books, stationery, and fancy goods. Mr. Irving is a wholesale news-dealer and does not profess to supply the trade with library and prize books. Messrs. Adam Stevenson & Co., having compounded with their creditors, have a stock of unsaleable books entirely unsuited for Public School Library and Prize books. Having now shown that Mr. Campbell has over-estimated the amount of capital employed by the booksellers, I will briefly refer to his concluding remarks.

7. "The Booksellers are competent to carry on their own business themselves."

Remarks.—No person has ever doubted their capability of doing so, but what that has to do with the Depository question I am at a loss to know ; surely Mr. Campbell does not pretend to say that the present business done by the Depository legitimately belongs to the booksellers, he must be well aware that it is a special business which was originated and fostered until it attained its present growth by the Education Department, and that the booksellers have no more claim to it than they have to supply the Trustees with Teachers and school buildings.

As I have already sent in a memorandum on the copies of testimonials, it is unnecessary to make any further remarks upon them.

S. P. MAY.

Educational Depository, 17th April, 1876.

Paper No. 12.

VILLAGE LIBRARIES.

(*Handed in by J. Campbell & Son.*)

1. In 1850 the Legislature, recognizing the importance of keeping a supply of books in general literature within the reach of scholars attending school, young people who had left school, also of adults, framed a law, enacting that a library be established in every township, and requiring Township Councils to provide means for that purpose, also that a library be

established and maintained in every school section, and that the teacher be required to act as librarian.

2. From the Chief Superintendent's report for 1863 (the last issued), it appears that in a majority of cases the law has not been put in practice ; in other instances it has been imperfectly carried out, shreds and patches of books are found lying in boxes, and in very few instances has the law been properly attended to, so that the report of some of the Inspectors says : "in many instances both teachers and scholars are without the means of reading, save what is found in the text-books." In many cases the libraries established in school sections are largely composed of works entirely unsuited to the capacities, mental habits, and culture of those for whom they were intended.

Hence the necessity of selections, somewhat as works are chosen for Mechanics' Institutes, *i. e.*, by men who appreciate not only good literature, but also the requirements of those for whom they are provided.

"It is all very well to say that so many thousands are distributed throughout the country, the great question is, are they read? Two or three years ago the question was asked in annual reports how many volumes were taken out. In my inspectorate, about one person of school age out of twenty took out books, and one book was taken for every three of school age."*

In 1873 and 1874, the proposition was less favourable.

Mechanics' Institute Libraries are in many cases largely circulated, and are largely added to every year.

3. It is lamentable that the limited amount of knowledge derived from text-books, should be allowed to fall into abeyance, as soon as the scholar leaves school, from the want of books, to keep up the habit of reading, thereby to foster and develop a taste and love for information.

4. To a limited extent the evil is lessened by the activity of Sunday Schools in providing so many suitable books, which are eagerly read, and are very popular throughout the Province ; but this goes but a little way to remedy the evil, and there is a large class of most valuable books instructive and entertaining, narrative, voyages, travels, history, biography, discoveries in science, natural history and phenomena, subjects of which thousands of our young people know nothing, and with which they have no means of becoming acquainted.

The number of volumes in public school libraries (furnished at half price) in 1873, was 258,879, while in Sabbath School Libraries paid for in full, the number reported was 367,658 —106,900 more.

"It would be valuable to know how many volumes were taken out of the S. S. libraries respectively. If my experience is at all like that of others, I should say ten of the latter to one of the former." *

5. It is to be regretted that thousands who leave the common schools are left without adequate supply of useful reading, and especially at a time when the character is being formed. The pleasure found in reading is left in a great measure to be gratified by the Dime Novel Literature and the pernicious sensational, cheap magazines or newspaper, the refuse of the American press. A glance at the stock in trade of the small newspaper dealer in the villages of Ontario, is enough to convince any one of the necessity of providing something better than is here offered, to satisfy the moderate thirst for reading acquired at school.

6. To supply the great lack of knowledge among our young ; to stimulate a taste for a better class of works, and to bring before them the practical uses of the results of science ; to familiarize them with a practical knowledge of the various objects exhibited in Provincial and Local Exhibitions. In natural history, to interest them in the knowledge of useful and noxious animals, insects, birds, &c., it is proposed to establish a library in every incorporate village and other centres of population in the province.

7. *Extracts from the Reports of forty-two Inspectors, of which twenty-four make no mention of Libraries in their section.*

Renfrew.—Some Teachers read "Journal of Education" and some nothing but Text-books.

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* D. Fotheringham, York North.

* D. Fotheringham, York, North.

Lennox and Addington.—Township Libraries in the country, except Amherst Island, a complete failure.

Prince Edward.—Teachers' Library doing much good. No report of School or Township Libraries.

Glengarry.—An addition made to Teachers' Library. No report of School or Township Libraries.

Durham.—Twenty-two Libraries have been provided.

York, North.—Nothing has been done in the matter of Public School Libraries. It is hoped, however, that very soon they will feel able and willing to do liberally in this matter. I attempted to have a professional library formed, in which, however, I failed ; next in benefit to such a library, some thought to be the possession of some good author on teaching, by each Teacher, and to such a suggestion made by circular, many have promptly responded.

Wellington, North.—I regret that no movement has yet been made for improving the condition of, and augmenting existing, school libraries. I am convinced it would be highly beneficial to all concerned, and have recommended it when I could.

Grey, South.—While Sunday School Libraries exist in every section and are tolerably well read, the most of the Township and Section Libraries, originally in a few municipalities, are either entirely worn out, or have been so frequently read as to be much less interesting and consequently little read.

Kent.—The School Libraries do not seem to improve. The books in general are old, and now seldom used. It is to be hoped that now the booksellers are interested in the establishment of Public School Libraries, that a great impetus will be given to the purchase of books. I am satisfied that any facility given to them by Inspectors will not now be attributed to a first warning.

Halton.—The number of School Libraries is twenty-five ; the number of volumes taken out during the year is 4,135. As I am thoroughly convinced, from many years observation of their influence, that Public School Libraries are productive of the most beneficial results, I deeply regret to record that there are yet thirty-three sections without these potent aids to education.

Brant.—I am sorry I cannot report any marked improvement during the year in the matter of Public School Libraries. Of the advantage of Public School Libraries, it is almost superfluous to say a word ; all sensible and enlightened persons admit them without demur.

Essex, No. 1.—I am sorry to say very few schools have Libraries. People have made so many sacrifices in buying school sites, building school-houses, and providing them with necessary requisites, that I do not like to press too much upon them, to provide libraries for the schools, but this is only a question of time. As soon as the school sections are out of debt, I am assured that the trustees will not refuse to establish good libraries.

City of Kingston.—The Library is a central one, and I believe it is largely patronized by the public.

Town of Chatham.—There was an addition made to the Library in 1873, but at the last meeting of the Board, in February, 1874, there was a certain sum voted for that purpose.

Town of Paris.—The School Library is not much used ; that of the Mechanics' Institute is very much preferred.

Town of Peterboro'.—In the matter of Libraries, our school may be said to have none, but our Mechanics' Institute is in a flourishing condition, with a well-selected Library, which is circulated to members, the books reaching many families.

Town of Simcoe.—It will also be seen that the School Library was reopened last summer, and that it is highly valued by the people. It is to be regretted that it is of so limited extent. The great educational want here now is a good Library. The children acquired a taste for reading, but have little opportunity of gratifying it.

From these extracts it will be seen that Inspectors are well fitted to give exact statements regarding the condition of Township School Libraries, and their opinion regarding their importance and education must be valuable.

9. With the establishment of a Village Library, it will be necessary to make it a part of the business of a Public Library Clerk, through the Librarian or Inspector, or otherwise to promote the formation and success of those Libraries, and to report periodically as to their working.

10. Whether a hall might be obtained as a reading-room to be open at all times, with the

attendance of the Librarian at stated times, to give out books; or merely a room, in which the books are kept in a case, and to be given out at fixed times, may be considered. Whether the one plan may answer better in one place, and the other may be more suitable in another, would depend on local circumstances. In some cases the Teacher might undertake the duties of Librarian, with a small salary attached, or when more time might be required a suitable person is usually to be found in most villages.

11. Among the privileges enjoyed by Mechanics' Institutes, is a certain fund to defray expenses of lectures; this sum might, in the case of the Village Library, be devoted to rent of a hall or room, &c.

12. Indifference, incompetency, and poverty are said to be the great hindrances to the Township and School Libraries, and it would be a work of time to overcome these formidable obstacles, but with the impetus given by the establishment of Libraries in every incorporated village in the Province, and with an energetic Library Clerk in stimulating the trustees of the various schools and townships, a good deal might be accomplished.

13. The increasing demand for Sunday School Libraries and their popularity, are proofs that Superintendents and Teachers of Sunday Schools are capable of selecting suitable books that are readily found in most of the Canadian villages.

14. Teachers' Libraries, to the formation of which some Inspectors are giving their attention, may in time be highly useful for teachers, but in the meantime, the wants of the young are more immediately concerned, and many books of reference, or a high class of books in general literature, might not be desirable.

15. Should a room or hall be engaged it would be well to have sheets prepared, exhibiting insects, birds, and other animals, noxious or friendly to the farmer, correctly classed; prizes are usually given at Provincial and Local Exhibitions, but no means are taken to spread such knowledge where it is most wanted. It would also be well to have such sheets in every school-house in the Province. A few extracts from the law respecting the shooting of insectiverous birds, would help to create a taste for ornithology, of which our rural population are remarkably ignorant.

(Enclosure with No. 12.)

AURORA, January 22nd, 1876.

DEAR SIR,—In all centres of population, especially where manufactures are carried on, workmen and lads find themselves out of employment, for the most part, in the evenings. Many of them are boarders, who have little accommodation except their sleeping rooms, to which they only retire when they wish to sleep. After the work and confinement of the day, there is a natural desire for relaxation and entertainment. Their tastes and limited education do not, as a rule, lead them to look much beyond the present day or week, and so the most accessible and alluring means of present excitement and gratification are resorted to. Our own village (and I presume it is a fair example of Canadian villages), till recently had no place of evening resort but the streets and the bar-room, both of which are admittedly very demoralizing, especially after dark. Some of our thoughtful citizens connected with the Mechanics' Institute, realising the great danger to our youths, so inexperienced and so eager on excitement and gratification, and so unheedful of consequences, proposed and have successfully carried out a reading-room, located in a central part of the village. It is cheerful and attractive. The library, in addition to the usual periodicals, is kept in it, and is open for the use of all who desire books during the evenings, or to take away. We have also a literary society that meets in this room to debate, read, recite, and otherwise develop the better faculties of young men. All this, together with the lectures, evening classes, and entertainments provided by the Institute, is available to young men for the small fee of one dollar per annum.

These facts and details I mention in order to show the great need there is of doing something in the way of opening, in all the centres of population in the Province, libraries and reading-rooms for the benefit of the mechanics and labourers who now in most cases, by resorting to the streets and bar-rooms, are being so rapidly demoralized by the vulgarity, profanity, obscenity, and drunkenness with which they come at present into daily contact.

Hoping that these suggestions may be of some service to you in your laudable desire to promote so excellent a scheme, I must for the present remain,

Yours faithfully,
D. FOTHERINGHAM.

James Campbell, Esq.,
Toronto, Ont.

Paper No. 13.

MEMORANDUM TO THE DEPUTY MINISTER, ON THE FOREGOING PAPER ON "VILLAGE LIBRARIES," BY DR. MAY.

1. "From the Chief Superintendent's Report from 1873 it appears in a majority of cases the law has not been put in practice, &c."

Remarks.—This Department is not responsible for the neglect of School Trustees, if they do not purchase Library Books. We cannot compel them to do so. We take every opportunity by letters, circulars, and, so far as possible by personal interviews to impress upon them the necessity of establishing libraries, but as some of the Inspectors state in their Reports for 1874, there are other more important requirements first to be obtained, viz., good school buildings, and good teachers.

2. "In many instances both teachers and scholars are without the means of reading save what is in the Text books."

Remarks.—They give no proof of this, in fact, the Extract from *Renfrew*, that Teachers read nothing but Journal of Education and Text-books is incorrect, as they have Public School Libraries in that county.

3. "In many cases the libraries established in school sections are largely composed of works entirely unsuited to the capacities and mental habits of those for whom they are intended."

Remarks.—It is true in some isolated cases Trustees may have selected unsuitable books, but reference to the Library catalogues in the possession of the Department containing lists of all the books ever sent from the Depository for School Libraries, will afford evidence that nearly all the books sent out are suitable for the purposes intended; moreover, some Inspectors complain that the books have been so much read that they are worn out; the following extracts from the Annual Report for 1874 are a direct contradiction to the assertions that unsuitable books are sent:

Renfrew.—"In those sections where libraries have been established they seem to exert a good educational influence. *Pupils delight in reading, and form reading habits, and in due time look forward to the time for changing the books with pleasure.* By such means they are also likely to carry on, in their after life, their own education."

Halton.—"The number of School Libraries in the County is *twenty-six*, containing 4,086 volumes, the estimated value is $2,734. The largest and most valuable school library is at Acton. It contains about 1,200 volumes, valued at nearly $1,000. *The Board maintain and foster the interest in the Library by the yearly addition of* $100 *worth of books.* The value of the Library as an educational instrument is shown by the fact that during 1874 more than 2800 volumes were taken out by the pupils and rate-payers.

Wellington, South.—"The books have been *so often read* that scarcely a volume is asked for by the pupils. In order that an interest be kept up among children with regard to reading matter, *new books must be added to the Libraries.* Many of the Teachers have remarked to me that those pupils who are in the habit of reading instructive books at home, are not only the ripest in general knowledge, but are the best prepared in their school studies. It is much to be desired that the different rural School Boards would take advantage of the inducements held out by the Educational Department, where books are sold at the People's Depository of Ontario at the rate of 18cts. on the shilling sterling of retail cost, to *establish and enlarge* libraries in every *section.* This would truly be a valuable and happifying investment."

City of Hamilton.—"The Library continues to afford great satisfaction to our young people. It contains 1200 volumes, and about 5,000 books were taken out during the year."

City of Kingston.—"The Library is a general one; it appears to be quite full; the books in good order; and I believe it is appreciated and well patronized."

4. "Hence the necessity of selections somewhat as works are chosen for Mechanics' I stitutes.

Remarks.—I should very much regret to see the Mechanics' Institute system of selection applied to School Libraries. I find from the annual Report of the Commissioner of Agricultu that moneys are expended year after year by the Mechanics' Institutes without any proof tha new books have been purchased with the sums received from the Government for that purpose. In 1871 only 29 out of 43 Institutes that received Government aid reported. In 1872 only 34 out of 42 reported. Even those that do report do not all explain what the moneys are expended for. In 1870, Seaforth Mechanics' Institute received $193.75 from the Government for the purchase of books which they do not account for.

Some of the Reports, too, are unsatisfactory; In 1871 and 1872 London Mechanics' Institute received from the Government $605 for the purchase of books, yet the Directors report a decrease in the number of volumes in this Library.

The following extracts from Reports by Inspectors of Mechanics' Institutes will show that the Mechanics' Institute system of selections is sometimes a failure:

S. Huron.—"The check given by the department in excluding questionable literature is most salutary, and if a similar oversight could be secured in the *selection* of our *Mechanics' Institutes* and other Libraries, *our young people would enjoy scientific, historical, and other works*, calculated to prepare body and mind for the duties of life, and we should not have to deplore the present age of Dime Novels and yellow-backed trash which have such a powerful influence for evil.

Perth.—"Already two ways are adopted by the Government in aiding the establishment of public libraries—the depository plan, and the plan adopted in regard to Mechanics' Institutes. Some experience of both these plans decide me in the opinion that the *former* has been *eminently satisfactory*, all the Government grant being devoted to its intended object, and that the *latter* has been extremely *unsatisfactory in its results*, in some cases *not one-fourth* of the *Government grant being devoted as intended by law.*

5. "It is all very well to say that as many thousands are distributed &c.: the question is, are they read."

Remarks.—Mr. Fotheringham has no right to conclude, because from peculiar circumstances the books in North York Public School Libraries are not much read, that the same rule applies to other counties. The reason of the books not being much read is shown from his own reports. In 1873 he says, "while scores and even hundreds have from two to four miles to travel to school, attendance must be irregular, and education defective." "We have *forty-four per cent* of the school population *taking* strictly speaking, *no advantage of their educational opportunities;* nearly forty per cent. attended school about half time, and sixteen and a-half per cent attended nearly full time." In 1874 he says, "There has, it is true, been steady improvement in the average, yet it amounts to only about 35 per cent of children from 5 to 21 years of age, and to 43 per cent. of those from 5 to 16. Were an explanation asked for this irregularity, it might be found in the lack of appreciation and consequent indifference of parents who allow neglect of school for trivial causes, in the distance of many in North York from school, &c."

Under these circumstances, if one out of 21 of the whole school population applied for books in 1872, and as the Inspector reports 588 separate individuals took out 3,180 books in that year, it surely cannot be said that the Library system is a failure; the fact is as will be shown hereafter, Mr. Fotheringham has not taken any interest in fostering and increasing the supplies of books in the schools under his jurisdiction.

6. "Mechanics' Institute Libraries are in many cases largely circulated and are largely added to every year."

Remarks.—The annual Reports of the Commissioner of Agriculture are quite at variance with this statement; in some cases the volumes have decreased in number, and there is no proof that they are largely circulated. Even in the village of Aurora which Mr. Fotheringham cites as a model, only 107 volumes were purchased in 1874 at a cost of $250.75, average $2.37 cts. each vol., and no report is given of the number read.

7. "To a limited extent the evil is lessened by the activity of Sunday Schools in providing so many suitable books."

Remarks.—I would not for a moment disparage the amount of work done by Sabbath School Libraries, but it is unfair for Mr. Fotheringham to omit referring to the large number of Prize Books (627,590) sent out (also to 19,807 volumes to Public School and Mechanics' Institutes); therefore instead of 258,897 against 367,658, it should have been 886,469 against 367,658—518,811 more. It is a well known fact that Prize Books are read and handed from house to house—every experienced Inspector will endorse this statement. I cannot say so much for Sunday School Books. Ask any experienced Sabbath School Teacher and he will tell you that even the smallest children apply for their library (as they term it); that the majority of these books are returned unread—it is the delight of little children to imitate their older brothers and sisters—have access to the library and be seen carrying home books from the library; besides Sunday School books generally are not intended for the same purpose as those in Public School Libraries; these books are either of a religious character or are intended only for juveniles, they are seldom, if ever, read by the parents, and do not apply to the necessities of every-day life.

8. "It is to be regretted that thousands who leave the common schools are left without adequate supply of useful reading."

Remarks.—If so it is through the neglect of such men as Mr. Fotheringham, who says, in his Report for 1873, "nothing has been done in the matter of Public School Libraries. Feeling that trustees generally were exerting themselves most creditably to meet other and more pressing requirements, their attention has not hitherto been directed to this very important element in the means of education." The people, through the liberality of the Government, have no cause of complaint; they can obtain either Public School Libraries, or, in villages and towns, Mechanics' Institute Libraries, and it is verywrong of Mr. Fotheringham to ignore those means of educating the masses which have been of so much benefit to our country. If Inspectors will not assist in carrying out the law, even by recommending School Libraries, surely the people are not to blame. I find that in North York, before 1871, the time Mr. Fotheringham was appointed Inspector, eighteen libraries had been established—the value was $1,081 83, number of volumes 4,263. What has been done since Mr. Fotheringham's Inspectorate? The small sum of $179 35 has been expended, averaging about $36 per annum. This is certainly a proof of the neglect and want of interest in the Inspector. While some other counties have increased the number of books in proportion for each year since the establishment of School Libraries, North York has retrograded.

Extracts from the Reports of Inspectors.

Remarks.—These extracts are garbled and incorrect, and do not give a fair explanation of the Inspectors' Reports.

1. *Renfrew.*—"Some teachers read *Journal of Education*, and some nothing but the Text-books."

Remarks.—What has this to do with school libraries? The Inspector only refers to books on the *theory of teaching*, and says: "Not only should teachers endeavour to purchase good books, treating of their profession, but they should at all events read the *Journal of Education* and subscribe to the *Ontario Teacher.*" Mr. Fotheringham is so anxious to find fault with the library system, of which he seems to be perfectly ignorant, that he even tries to use remarks about Text-books and teachers' professional books as applying to libraries. The answer of the Inspector of Renfrew, in not referring to school libraries, is no proof that they are not established in that county. In 1874 the Inspector reports: "In those sections where libraries have been established, they seem to exert a good educational influence. Pupils delight in reading, and form reading habits, and in due time look forward to the time for changing the books with pleasure."

2. *Lennox and Addington.*—"Township Libraries in the county, except Amherst Island, a complete failure."

Remarks.—This is a most unfair quotation; the Inspector states that "*thirteen School Section Libraries* were provided during the year. *I expect soon to be able to note a large increase in libraries*, as our people generally are beginning to see the importance of supplementing the instruction given in the school-room, by a course of useful reading. I find great difficulty in inducing Trustees in those townships, which some years ago provided Township Libraries, to supply their schools with libraries. The Township Library system in this county (except Amherst Island) seems to have been an almost entire failure, the books having been uncared for and finally lost. *I have full confidence in the School Section System.* Mr. Burrows' experience coincides with our own. Township Libraries, which, in the original plan for libraries were established, are not a success, neither would Village Libraries, which are now advocated. We have for several years recommended and urged upon the Inspectors and Trustees the necessity of a Public and High School Library in each school-house being established for the use of the pupils and the ratepayers. That we have succeeded in this most important object is proved by the fact that 199 *School Section Libraries* have been *established* during the *same time* as the *last four Township Libraries.*"

3. *Prince Edward.*—" Teachers' Libraries doing much good ; no report of School or Township Libraries."

Remarks.—It is satisfactory to know that, although Inspectors omitted to report on School Libraries, up to 1873 there were seven School Libraries, with near 3,000 vols. of books, in Prince Edward, and since that time they have been augmented and increased.

4. *Glengarry.*—" An addition made to Teachers' Library ; no report of School or Township Libraries."

Remarks.—Libraries were also established prior to 1873 in Glengarry, which have since been augmented, and the omission of Inspector to refer to them is not a proof of their nonsuccess.

5. *Durham.*—" Twenty-two Libraries have been provided."

Remarks.—It would not suit the purposes of the enemies of the School Library system to give a full extract of the Inspector's report. He says : " Since the introduction of the School Law of 1871, twenty-five school-houses have been built in this county ; forty-five sections have enlarged their play-grounds, and twenty-two School Libraries have been established. *That has all been done without the use of compulsion in a single case.*" He then refers to the advantages of the school system, and is very enthusiastic in regard to its success.

6. *York, North.*—" Nothing has been done in the matter of Public School Libraries. It is hoped, however, that very soon they will feel able and willing to do liberally in this matter."

Remarks.—Mr. Fotheringham has omitted the most important part of his report, and in his extract only given the first and last lines of the paragraph on School Libraries. The part omitted is : " *Feeling that Trustees generally were exerting themselves most creditably to meet other and more pressing requirements, their attention has not hitherto been directed to this very important element in the means of education.*" The want of success needs no further comment.

7. *Wellington, North.*—I regret that no movement has yet been made for improving the condition of and augmenting existing School Libraries. I am convinced it would be highly beneficial to all concerned, and have recommended it when I could.

Remarks.—The report is so far satisfactory, that it shows the Inspector is taking an interest in his work by recommending School Libraries.

8. *Grey, South.*—While Sunday School Libraries exist in every section, and are tolerably well read, the most of the township and section libraries originally established in a few municipalities, are either utterly worn out or have been so frequently read as to be much less interesting, and consequently little used."

Remarks.—This certainly is very gratifying to us, it shows that the books sent from the department were so frequently used as to be worn out, though the Sabbath School Libraries are only *tolerably* well *read.* In this extract too, an important omission is made. " *We cannot expect to secure much attention here to this department while expenses are so great for local and general improvement.*"

9. *Kent.*—The School Libraries do not seem to improve ; the books in general are old and now seldom read. It is to be hoped that now the booksellers are interested. &c."

Remarks.—Another omission " *Now that the School Law has been modified and consolidated, it is to be hoped that unfriendly criticisms will cease, at least for a time.*" Of course, Mr. Fotheringham could not insert that extract, because he is acting quite at variance with it, and not only making criticisms, but unjust criticisms.

10. *Halton.*—" The number of School Libraries is twenty-five, &c."

Remarks.—The very flattering report of the Inspector of Halton more than counterbalances all Mr. Fotheringham has said against School Libraries."

11. *Brant.*

Remarks.—The Inspector of this county refers in eulogistic terms to the advantages of School Libraries.

12. *Essex, No.* 1.—

Remarks.—The Inspector explains the reason so very few School Libraries were established, and speaks encouragingly of the future, it being only a question of time,' that as soon as the School Sections are out of debt, libraries will be established.

13. *City of Kingston.*

Remarks.—Very satisfactory report.

14. *Town of Chatham.*

Remarks.—This report is also satisfactory.

15. *Town of Paris.*—The School Library is not much used, that of the Mechanics' Institute being preferred."

Remarks.—This is not to be wondered at, the Board of School Trustees appropriated $80 in 1853, for Library Books; since that time they have not increased their Public School Library. The Mechanics' Institute received from the Government from 1868 to 1873 the handsome sum of $950 for the purchase of books. Surely an old Library which cost the Government only $80, in 1853, could not be expected to be equally popular with the Mechanics' Institute Library, which cost the Government $950.

16. *Town of Peterboro.'*—In the matter of Libraries, our School may be said to have none, but our Mechanics' Institute is in a flourishing condition, with a well-selected Library, which is circulated to members, the books reaching many families."

Remarks.—The Mechanics' Institute at Peterboro' has received from the Government *eighteen hundred dollars* for the years 1868 to 1873, inclusive, the books *being circulated to* 232 *members.* We have no hesitation in saying that where the same amount for Public School Libraries is appropriated by the Trustees, and an equal amount apportioned by the Legislature, that thousands of readers (instead of 232 members), enjoy the benefit of the books.

17. *Town of Simcoe.*

Remarks.—This Report is very gratifying, showing that it is highly valued by the people.

18. From these extracts it will be seen that Inspectors are well fitted to give exact statements regarding the condition of township libraries.

Remarks.—This has never been doubted; it is chiefly to the Inspectors' Reports that this Department refers for the success of the Public School Library system.

From the extracts referred to, we may judge that the library system is a great success. Mr. Fotheringham has failed to show the contrary; in fact, his extracts, when given in full, are nearly all favourable to the present system.

At the present time villages and towns can procure all the books they require, either as School Libraries or Mechanics' Institutes, and there seems no necessity for a change in the present methods.

(Signed,) S. P. May.

Paper No. 14.

LETTER FROM JAMES CAMPBELL & SON, ON THE COMPARATIVE CONDITION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL AND TOWNSHIP LIBRARIES IN 1873 AND 1874.

Toronto, 17th March, 1876.

Dear Sir,—Herewith we beg to send extracts from the Chief Superintendent's Report on Libraries for 1874, with comparative condition of 1873, and also, we think, showing the stagnant state of that part of the duties of the Book Department.

We remain, Sir,
Your obedient servants,
James Campbell & Son.

Hon. Adam Crooks,
Minister of Education.

(Enclosure with No. 14.)

GLENGARRY.

1873.	1874.
An addition has been made to the library.	The urgent necessity of providing adequate accommodation, by the purchase or enlargement of sites, and the erection of school-houses, has hitherto prevented me from pressing the subject of school libraries upon the attention of Trustees, but I intend hereafter to direct the minds of the people to the benefits conferred by the diffusion of sound, healthy literature, and the advantageous terms upon which a valuable library can be obtained by each school section.

DUNDAS.

1873.	1874.
No mention.	I cannot but hope that the increasing liberality of the Department, in submitting its noble collection of books and school apparatus at prices so very moderate, may rouse a spirit of liberality among Trustees, and a desire to have their schools furnished with permanent Libraries, which will afford their children instruction which will profit them through all life's business, labour, and enjoyments, and will teach them what is true in reasoning, and beautiful in truth.

PRESCOTT.

No mention.	No mention.

RUSSELL.

No mention.	Under such circumstances as the foregoing, it is scarcely to be wondered that the Trustees are reluctant to enforce the law relative to compulsory education, and that little or nothing has been done in regard to the establishment of School Libraries.

CARLETON.

	No mention.

LEEDS, NO. 1.

No mention.	No mention.

BROCKVILLE AND GANANOQUE.

	No mention.

LEEDS, NO. 2.

No mention.	No mention.

GRENVILLE.

No mention.	No mention.

RENFREW.

No mention.	Trustees generally, in this county, have not complied with the Act, which requires that a Library should be established in connection with each Public School. In those sections where libraries have been established, they seem to exert a good educational influence. Pupils delight in reading, and form reading habits, and in due time look forward to the time for changing the books with pleasure. By such means they are also likely, in after life, to carry on their own education.

LENNOX AND ADDINGTON.

Thirteen School Section Libraries were founded during the year. I expect soon to be able to note a large increase in Libraries, as our people generally are beginning to see the importance of supplementing the instruction given in the school-room, by a course of useful reading. I find great difficulty in inducing Trustees in those townships which, some years ago, provided township Libraries, to supply their schools with Libraries. The township library system in these counties (except Amherst Island), seem to have been almost an entire failure, the books having been uncared for, and finally lost.	No mention

PRINCE EDWARD.

Our Teacher's Library does very much good, and having ample means we expect to enlarge and replenish.	Our schools are almost without exception well supplied with the requisite maps and apparatus, but in the matter of Public Libraries they are still very deficient.

HASTINGS, NORTH.

	But three Public Libraries have, as yet, been established, a Township Library in Madoc, one in S. S. No. 1, of the same township, and a third in S. S. No. 3, Marmora. The first has gone completely to wreck.

HASTINGS, SOUTH.

No mention.	Many sections have Libraries, and I expect that during 1875 each section will have a Library.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

	No mention.

VICTORIA, EAST.

No mention:	I have not been able to obtain any additional Libraries.

VICTORIA WEST.

	I regret to say that the number of Libraries is not increasing, and that those which do exist, are nearly all falling into disuse and becoming dilapidated.

ONTARIO.

No mention.	No mention.

YORK, NORTH.

Nothing has been done in the way of School Libraries.	Towards the end of 1874, circulars, of which some copies are enclosed, were sent to all the Boards of Trustees, recommending or urging the purchase, or enlargement, of Public School Libraries. This means of education as will be seen from the summary, is not in a healthy condition. Both the number of books in the library and the number taken out, have diminished from year to year.

YORK, SOUTH.

No mention.	No mention.

SIMCOE, NORTH.

The great educational want here is a good Library.	No mention.

HALTON.

The number of School Libraries is twenty-five—increase, one—number of volumes, 4,082—increase, 125. The number of volumes taken out during the year, was 4,135. As I am strongly convinced from many years close observation of their influence, that Public School Libraries are productive of the most beneficial results, I deeply regret to record, that there are yet thirty-three sections without these potent aids to education.	The number of Public School Libraries in the county is twenty-six—increase one—containing 4,086 volumes. Ninety-one sections are still unsupplied with these important auxiliaries in the work of education. The estimated value of the Public School Libraries is $2,736. The largest and most valuable Public School Library is at Acton. It contains about 1,200 volumes, valued at nearly $1.000 The Board of Trustees foster and maintain the interest in the Library by the yearly addition of $100 worth of books. The value of the Library as an educational instrument is shown by the fact that, during 1874, more than 2,800 volumes were taken out by the pupils and rate-payers.

BRANT.

1873.	1874.
I am sorry that I cannot report any marked improvements during the year in the matter of Public School Libraries. It is almost superfluence to say a word; all sensible and enlightened persons admitting this influence without demurs. What is needed now are Libraries, and these are far from being in as	I am glad to be able to report considerable improvement in the matter of School Libraries. In the early part of the year Cavin Fleming, Esq., of Clenmorris, who has manifested great interest in the welfare of Public Schools since I have known him, informed me that he would give for the purpose of establishing School

satisfactory a state as they ought to be, in so fine a county as Brant, and should be specially remedied.

Libraries, $10 to every School Section in the North Riding of the County where the Trustees were willing to contribute as much or more for the same purpose. Since I have made it public a number of the sections have availed themselves of Mr. Fleming's liberal and intelligent offer, among which the following may be enumerated—Nos. 2 and 6, Onandaga, Nos. 8, 13, 16, and 18, Township of Brantford. During the present year I have no doubt many others will take advantage of Mr. Fleming's offer. A Library has been established in S. S. No. 9, Brantford, and considerable additions have been made to that in No. 5 of the same township. The number of School Libraries reported at the end of the year was *eighteen*, number of volumes 1894, as against *fourteen*, number 1873, and 1419 volumes. There are reported 49 Sunday School Libraries, containing 7,768 volumes.

BRANTFORD.

A School Library was purchased at the department before the summer holidays. It consists of 686 volumes, and out of these 2,000 have been taken out. There is a Mechanics' Institute Library with 1,800 volumes. Two other public Libraries exist with about 600 volumes. There are 15 Sunday School Libraries. Total number of Libraries, 19, of volumes, 9,086.

LINCOLN.

No mention.

No mention.

NORFOLK.

No mention.

No mention.

INGERSOLL.

No mention.

OXFORD.

No mention.

No mention.

WATERLOO.

No mention.

GALT.

No mention.

No mention.

BERLIN.

No mention.

Waterloo.

No mention.

Preston.

No mention.

Hespeler.

No mention.

Wellington, North.

I regret that no movement has yet been made for improving the condition of, or augmenting, existing School Libraries. I am convinced it would be highly beneficial to all concerned, and have recommended it where I could.

The outlay for prizes, library books, &c., is pretty much the same as for 1873. In section 8, West Garafraxa, the Trustees remark, "when the last debenture for the cost of school-house (due a year hence) is paid, the Library will be got. I regret I cannot report more sections coming to a similar determination.

Mount Forest.

Prizes are not given, but in place the Honour Roll is given in the local papers each month, and those whose names appear are entitled, alone of the scholars, to the privilege of receiving books from the School Library.

Arthur.

No mention.

Harriston

No mention.

Clifford.

No mention.

Wellington.

Scarcely one Library exists for every three school sections, and some of these Libraries are merely nominal. Many of them are not only small but the books have been so often read that scarcely a volume is asked for by the pupils. For instance, in the Township of Nichol, where there are six school sections, three School Libraries exist containing 523 volumes, only 20 are reported as having been taken out during the year 1874. In order that an interest be kept up among children with regard to reading matter, new books must be added to the Library. Many of the teachers have remarked to me that those pupils who are in the habit of reading instructive books at home are not only the ripest in general knowledge, but are the best prepared in their school studies. It is much to be desired that the different rural School Boards would take advantage of the inducements held out by the Educational Department, where books are sold at the rate of 18 cents on the shilling sterling, of retail cost, to establish and enlarge School Libraries in every section. This would truly be a valuable and happifying investment.

ORANGEVILLE.

No mention.

ELORA

No mention,

FERGUS.

No mention

GREY, SOUTH.

While Sunday School Libraries exist in almost every section, and are tolerably well read, the most of the Township and Section Libraries originally established in a few municipalities, are either entirely worn out, or have been so frequently read as to be much less interesting, and consequently little used.

No mention

ELGIN.

No mention.

In School Libraries we are yet deficient, and the only excuse I have to offer is, that it seemed a more immediate duty to urge for better school accommodation, and the materials for class instruction.

ESSEX, NO. 1.

I am sorry to say that very few schools have libraries.

No mention

ESSEX, NO. 2.

In the matter of libraries and apparatus, so necessary for furthering the education of the young, everything has yet to be done. There is only one Public School Library within my circuit, and that is one of the poorest sections of the whole (No. 6, in Gosfield.)

TORONTO.

No mention.

HAMILTON.

The Library still affords mental pabulum to many of our pupils, some thousands of volumes having been taken out during the year.	The Library still continues to afford great satisfaction to our young people. It contains 1,200 volumes, and about 5,000 books were taken out during the year. There are at least 20,000 volumes in the libraries of our city. These include the Hamilton and Gore Mechanics' Institute Libraries, containing some 5,000 volumes of choice books, the Wesleyan Female College Library, and all our Sabbath School Libraries.

KINGSTON.

The Library is a central one for the whole city, and I believe it is largely patronized by the public.	The Library is a general one, having the Secretary of the Board as Librarian. It appears to be quite full, the books in good order, and I believe it is appreciated and well patronized.

CHATHAM.

There was no addition made to the Libraries in 1873.	There are only two Libraries, to one or other of which all the children attending schools have access. No addition has been made recently to either.

ST. CATHARINES.

No mention.	No mention.

STRATFORD.

	No mention.

WINDSOR.

	We have on hand about $550 towards a Public Library in connection with the High School, which we intend to start at an early day.

Paper No. 15.

MEMORANDUM TO THE DEPUTY MINISTER, ON THE PAPER ON "COMPARATIVE CONDITION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL LIBRARIES," BY DR. MAY.

1. Mr. Campbell seems to overlook the fact that the Public School Library System has not been encouraged by the Inspectors, because other more important adjuncts to the schools were required, such as maps, globes, and apparatus, a better class of teachers, and improved school-houses. The officers in charge of this branch of the Department, are well aware that public libraries are not so successful as the school prize system. The latter has yearly increased, and, to a certain extent, is a substitute for libraries; inasmuch as the prizes received by the children are read at home, and probably carried from house to house; and when we remember that over 70,000 prizes were sent from the Department during the last year, it becomes a matter of questionable policy whether the library system should be more stringently

enforced. Surely not, if it would be a detriment to, and retard the stimulus now employed in obtaining prizes. The probability is, that if trustees are compelled to get library books, they will not tax themselves to such an extent for prizes. For that reason we have fostered and encouraged the prize system; knowing that the taste for reading thus developed will increase, and must eventually become beneficial to the establishment of libraries.

2. I am at a loss to know how Mr. Campbell can assert that the annual report shows a "stagnant state of that part of the *duties* of the *Book Department*." We have no power to compel trustees to purchase libraries! And what, pray, is the state of things under the new regulations? The booksellers, with all their advertising in local places, with personal interviews, in some cases, with the trustees themselves, the offer of fees to agents, and all the commercial advantages of competition which they lay so much stress upon, have not removed this stagnation, as they are pleased to term it. Far from it. The library system, if it depended on them, would have reached from stagnation to utter prostration. During the two years that the booksellers have had the privilege of supplying books on the same terms as the Depository, they have only established two public school libraries, neither of which contains one hundred volumes.

(Signed,) S. P. May.

Toronto, April 1876.

Paper No. 16.

LETTER TO MINISTER OF EDUCATION ON SCHOOL LIBRARY, BY CHAIRMAN OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF EXAMINERS.

Toronto, 22nd April, 1876.

Sir,—As the subject of School Libraries has been referred to the Central Committee, I have the honour to request that you will cause to be furnished to the Committee, from information in the possession of the Department, a list of the schools in connection with which the libraries have been established, with the number of volumes in each. This information would of itself be of small importance, but it may serve as a step to something beyond. It will aid the Committee in its work, if the true state of the school libraries, and the actual use which is made of them can be ascertained. The documents which have been forwarded to me, afford but little light on these points. I propose, therefore, with your sanction, to select a certain number—say, *ten* of the schools, making the selections from different parts of the Province, and choosing those which seem fitted to serve as representative cases. The minister might ask the masters or trustees of these schools to send him a statement of all the books which have been taken out of the libraries for perusal by children or their parents during the past year.

If we had lists of all the works in the libraries of the schools selected as above, this would be an additional important item of information; but I suppose that it would require too much trouble to obtain these.

As the Central Committee is to meet again about the 20th May, and I should like to consider the subject of libraries and prize books as fully as possible before the meeting takes place, perhaps the Minister (if he approve of what I suggest), would obtain the information for me as soon as possible.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) George Paxton Young.

Hon. Adam Crooks,
Minister of Education.

Paper No. 17.

MEMORANDUM TO THE HONOURABLE THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, ON REVEREND PROFESSOR YOUNG'S LIBRARY PROPOSITION. BY DR. HODGINS, DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION.

1. I would respectfully represent to the Honourable the Minister, that the consideration and discussion of the question which Professor Young raises, will lead to no useful or prac-

tical result in the form in which he proposes to deal with it—besides, it would involve a great deal of labour on the part of the officers of the Depository.

2. The Department has for years done little towards the establishment of Public School libraries in rural sections, but *in its place* has strongly advocated the institution and extension of the *prize book* system, on the merit card system of non competition between the pupils. Professor Young proposes, therefore, to discuss what is, as a matter of fact, a "dead issue," and which will throw no light on the "book question." Even where libraries are sought to be established by the trustees, the practice of the Department (as explained in the "*Return*" laid before the House),* is as follows :—

"When the selection of books for libraries is left to the Department, regard is had to the condition of the school, the number and ages of the scholars, the character of the neighbourhood, whether old or new settlement, and the attainments of the pupils, the nature of the population, whether Protestant or Roman Catholic, or mixed nationality—whether Irish, Scotch, or German, &c., or any other peculiarity suggested by the parties sending the order, or known to be incident to the case. In order to facilitate interchange of books after they have been read in one section for books that have been read in another section, we are always careful to avoid sending the same books to adjoining sections, and endeavour to make the reading matter as varied as possible. Our chief aim has always been to make the system popular; we, therefore, send only such books as we think or know will be appreciated, and read with pleasure. Even when books are *ordered by the Trustees* themselves, which we know would be unsuitable for a rural section, we in- variably either write to the Trustees giving them our opinion on the subject, or suggest other books of a more popular and useful character as substitutes, subject, of course, to their approval. This has been invariably done with good effect. As a matter of experience, we have no hesitation in saying that the local selection of books generally errs very greatly in the choice of heavy, dry, and unsuitable books, and even of books 'little sought for.' As a matter of fact, the selection is of late years chiefly left to the Department."

In other parts of the "Return," reference is made to the same subject. The Inspectors in their report also speak of the library system as a failure, and give many instances which are before the Committee, with Dr. May's report thereon. Of late years we have made no special efforts to promote the library system in rural sections, having concentrated these efforts with great success on the distribution of prize books on the merit card system. Under that system good and useful books are sure to get into the families without any of the evils attendant upon personal competition among pupils, while under the library system the books are rarely asked for—they being as a general rule such standard works as are too dry and unsuitable for family reading.

If the Minister considers the subject, under the circumstances, worth pursuing, I would suggest, as the best way of obtaining practical information on the subject, to issue a circular to the Inspectors asking them to furnish a specific report on the number of actual working school libraries in their county or district. Many of the libraries established by the Department have long ceased to exist, so that the list asked for by Professor Young would be entirely unreliable so far as the present facts of the case or phase of the question are concerned.

Signed J. GEORGE HODGINS,
Deputy Minister.

Toronto, 28th April, 1876.

Paper No. 18.

REPORT OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE ON DEPOSITORY BRANCH OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

TORONTO, 6th June, 1876.

SIR,—The subject of the Depository for Library and Prize Books, which was remitted to the Central Committee for its opinion, has been considered by the Committee; and I have now the honour to lay before you the general conclusion at which the Committee have arrived.

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* See page 73 of the Special Report on the operation of the Depository Branch of the Education Department.

Work done through the Depository—Library and Prize Books :—

It seems important at the outset, to ascertain what work the Depository is actually doing.

The number of prize books sent out from the Department during the last year is stated by Dr. May to have been above 70,000. It would be interesting to know how many prize books are supplied annually to the schools by private booksellers. If the number of Public and High Schools be taken as 5,000 ; and if it be assumed that prizes are awarded in only one-half these, 70,000 volumes will give an average of 28 for each school in which prizes are bestowed. This cannot be much short of the total average ; so that the number of prizes purchased from sources outside of the Depository, must be comparatively small.

Regarding school libraries we are very much in the dark. From the documents laid before us, little can be gathered, as to the number and character of the libraries at present in existence, or as to the use which is made of them ; but the general impression which the members of the Committee have received is, that the library system is in a languid condition. Indeed this seems to be virtually admitted by the Deputy Minister and Dr. May, who represent the successful effort that has been put forth in connection with the supply of prize books, as accounting in part for the small number of School Libraries, and for the state of torpidity into which not a few of these have sunk. These gentlemen urge, that, had greater pressure been brought to bear on Boards of Trustees, to establish libraries, fewer prizes would have been purchased, and, on the whole, a less amount of useful literature diffused through the Province.

It seems desirable, not merely for the purpose of the present inquiry, but on more general grounds also, that fuller information regarding the library system should be obtained.

The Central Committee, therefore, recommend that the Minister instruct Public School Inspectors to furnish, in their next Reports, full details regarding the School Libraries in their respective districts. Besides mentioning the number of books in each library, they should give some intimation of the character of the books, and should state whether the libraries are kept up by the addition of new books from year to year, and to what extent they are actually used.

Could the work done by the Depository be accomplished as well by private enterprise ?

The booksellers in a petition to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, represent that their trade is now so developed that the supply of library and prize books might with propriety, and should in justice be left to them. They pray accordingly " that the sale of books be discontinued at the Education office," and " that booksellers be allowed to supply the Public and High Schools with books, in the same manner as they now supply the Mechanics' Institute," that is, they desire to supply any books they please, and at their own prices.

We have here two demands which require to be considered separately. I begin with the latter—that booksellers be allowed to supply the Public and High Schools with books, in the same manner as they supply the Mechanics' Institute :

The Deputy Minister, in a memorandum which has been submitted to the Central Committee, contends that if the privilege craved were granted to the booksellers, our schools would become flooded with trashy and immoral literature ; and he brings forward, in support of his position, a variety of testimonies. The following from the State Superintendent of Michigan may serve as a specimen :—" A worse evil grew up in the systematic plans of pedlers to palm upon the libraries a mass of cheap, trashy, and often pernicious literature. One or two healthy booksellers kept their peddling agents traversing the state ; and many are the tricks by which they boasted that they cajoled the Inspectors. A few libraries were well selected and well kept ; but so valueless for the public good, and especially for the education of the young, had the great majority become, that all intelligent friends of education desired a change."

We may perhaps flatter ourselves that Canadian teachers and boards of trustees, would not suffer themselves to be bribed or duped by book agents and pedlers, hawking about unwholesome literature ; and the Committee have no sufficient evidence to show that any such abuses as those denounced by the State Superintendent of Michigan, exist in connection with our Provincial Mechanics' Institutes ; at the same time it would scarcely be wise to refuse to take warning from the experience of our neighbours. It is of the greatest importance that library and prize books be at least not objectionable ; this can without difficulty be secured ; the Government is interested in securing it, not only as a matter of public weal but also because a large proportion of the price of such books is defrayed by the Government ;

the Central Committee therefore cannot advise such a change in the law as would leave booksellers at liberty to introduce any sort of literature into school libraries, or to place any sort of books, as prizes, in the hands of the children attending our Public and High Schools.

The other clause in the petition of the booksellers "that the sale of books be discontinued at the Education Office," has now to be considered.

That our schools should be protected against trashy and immoral literature does not by any means imply that the Depository should be maintained. The two things indeed have often been conjoined in discussion, as though there were some logical or natural connection between them. They are entirely disconnected. Does the power of the Education Department to control the character of library and prize books depend on the existence of the Depository. Certainly not. Were that institution abolished to-morrow, and were even the Legislative grant to encourage the purchase of library and prize books withdrawn, boards of trustees might be prohibited from purchasing as prize books or for school libraries, any books except such as might be officially sanctioned. When I have stated more fully the views of the Committee in regard to the supervision of books, it will be seen that the supervision which it seems desirable to take, may be equally well exercised whether the sale of books at the Education Office be continued or not.

In the opinion of the Central Committee, the principal argument for the maintenance of the Depository is to be found in the low prices at which it enables library and prize books to be furnished to the schools. The booksellers indeed, allege that they can sell as cheaply as the Depository; but they certainly could not do so were the Depository well managed; and even supposing them to be able to do so, we may take for granted that they would not continue to sell at the Depository prices if they had not the Depository to contend with.

Apart from the general consideration, that a Public Institution, enjoying exceptional advantages, and desiring to make no profit, is in a position, if conducted with ordinary skill, to sell more cheaply than private firms whose sole object is profit, there is a special consideration, bearing on the matter of price, which the Deputy Minister urges in his memorandum, and which ought not to be left out now.

From the number and variety of books required for prizes and libraries, a monopoly, either private or public, seems, in the present circumstances of the Province, unavoidable. Very few Canadian booksellers can afford to keep in stock even a moderate supply of books on the authorized list. Hence, in the absence of a Public Institution such as the Depository, the work of providing library and prize books would inevitably fall into the hands of one or two of the larger booksellers. In confirmation of this, the Deputy affirms that the prize books now supplied to them from sources outside the Depository, are obtained almost entirely from a single bookseller or his agents. The agents in different parts of the Province secure, it is said, orders from Boards of Trustees, transmit these orders to the booksellers, receive from him ten per cent. on the orders; and the books which the agents may never see, are forwarded by the firm, paying this commission. How a private monopoly could affect prices, does not require to be printed.

The Depository, while furnishing library and prize books to the schools at low rates, secures at the same time a variety, which is highly desirable, in the books supplied. I have already said that I do not share in the apprehensions of those who think that, if the sale of books at the Education Office were discontinued, the books supplied to the schools would be vitiated in character. Effectual steps could be taken to prevent trashy or immoral books from being placed on the shelves of School Libraries, or given as prizes in the schools. But though not vitiated in character, the library and prize books might be greatly narrowed in range and variety. The booksellers will probably deny this. They have in fact, denied it by anticipation, when they have made it a charge against the Depository, that the books ordered from that Institution are not always supplied, but that frequently, indeed commonly—other books, which have not been ordered, and are not wanted, are sent out. They allege that private firms would meet the wants of the schools in a more business-like manner, by providing such books as their customers choose to order. But it is well known that the firms, to which applications for library and prize books are made, have in various ways a good deal to do in determining the works actually supplied; a bookseller will naturally send out the books which yield him most profit,—those, in other words, in which he receives the largest discounts; and the discount which publishers can afford to allow, will depend in a great measure, on the number of books taken. On the whole the tendency will be for those

Canadian book-sellers who have the command of the market, to send out the books of certain publishing establishments, to the exclusion of almost all others. Here again, in confirmation of what has been said, I quote from the memorandum of the Deputy Minister, "while the official catalogue, contains lists of books of over 150 publishers, nearly one-half of the books sent out by Campbell & Son, and their agents throughout the Province, up to the end of last year, were those of one publisher alone."

On the whole, the opinion of the Central Committee is, that the work done through the Depository could not be as well accomplished by private enterprise, and that therefore, it would be injudicious at least in present circumstances, to do away with that Institution.

The general principle, that it is wrong for the Government to interfere with the ordinary course of trade, is frequently appealed to as furnishing a reason why the Depository should be abolished; and the principle is, in the main, a sound one, but if it is to be rigidly pressed, the *bonus* given to encourage the purchase of library and prize books, must be withdrawn. The *bonus* is already an interference with the ordinary course of trade, and it would become a peculiarly objectionable interference, should it continue to be bestowed under conditions which would make the profit on the *bonus* a pure gratuity out of the public purse, to one or two large traders and their agents. Apart from this, it is absurd for a Government to allow itself to be debarred from doing a public benefit by appeals to abstract principles of political economy, as though these principles possessed a validity entirely independent of circumstances.

Privileges conceded to the booksellers by the Act of 1874:—

The booksellers represent, that by the Act of 1874, their right "to compete with the Depository was acknowledged." This is correct, and there seems to be no reason why the privileges granted them by the Act should be withdrawn.

It appears from the petition of the booksellers, that, though the Act of 1874 falls short of what they desire, yet, if it were administered in what they consider a satisfactory manner, they would accept it as at least a valuable concession; but they complain that the intention of the Act has been defeated, partly by what may be termed a strategic reduction of the Depository prices, and partly by the vexatious regulations to which the booksellers are made subject.

It is alleged, that on the passing of the Act of 1874, "the Chief Superintendent reduced the price of the books in the Depository 10 per cent." In reply to this, two things are urged. First,—the statement is not strictly accurate. The late Chief Superintendent in answer to a question proposed by a Committee of the Council of Public Instruction, explains that the system of reduction which culminated in the rate of eighteen cents commenced so far back as 1867, when Dr. Hodgins succeeded in making better terms with various publishers, than had been previously enjoyed—(see appendix). But, second,—and this is the main point, the final reduction, by which, after the passing of the Act of 1874, the Depository rate became eighteen cents for the shilling sterling, was not made with any intention of out-manœuvring the booksellers, and rendering nugatory the concession granted them by the Legislature. Dr. Ryerson expressly declares, that the present Depository prices were fixed irrespectively of the booksellers, on the principle which has been acted on from the beginning, that books shall be sold at the Depository for what they cost the Department. There has been considerable controversy as to the elements that should be regarded as entering into 'cost;' but the settlement of it is not necessary for the determination of the question now under consideration.

Dr. Ryerson may have been right or he may have been wrong, in his view of what constitutes 'cost,' but the charge of out-manœuvring the booksellers and attempting to render nugatory a provision of the Legislature in their favour, is reputed if (as he asserts the fact to have been) the selling price of the books sent out from the Depository continued to be their "cost"—in his sense of the term—after the passing of the Act of 1874, precisely as it had been after a long course of years previously. No doubt, in view of the fact that a main part of the change by which the Depository rate was brought down from 20 to 18 cents, took place after the passing of the Act, it may be difficult to convince sceptically-minded booksellers that there was not some strategic motive at the bottom of the changes; but the Central Committee know of nothing beyond the circumstances of coincidence in time to warrant suspicion. Some of the late Chief Superintendent's statements, bearing on the matter at issue, will be found in an Appendix (A) to this report.

With respect to the vexatious regulations complained of by the booksellers, it appears from a paper laid on the table of the Central Committee, that the only regulations in the case are expressed in the very terms of the School Act. The question, however, remains: Are they vexatious? They require that the Chief Superintendent, for whom must now be substituted the Minister of Education, shall, before paying any money to School Corporations for library or prize books, receive a certified statement of the name of each work sold, its cost, edition, and style of binding. A form to facilitate such returns has been prepared by the Education Department. If any account is to be taken of "cost," it seems indispensable that the "editions" should be specified as well as the name of the book. The selling price of one edition of Macaulay's History of England may be five or ten times that of another. A return from a bookseller mentioning Macaulay's History among the library or prize books sold to Board of Trustees, but not specifying the edition, would give the Department no means of checking the return. The same remark applies to "style" of binding. Either therefore the Department must be left without the power of checking the returns of booksellers, or some such regulations as those required by the Act seem imperative. But cannot our Canadian booksellers make honest returns without having their accounts checked? Perhaps, so; yet it is the duty of a Government, in dealing with the most honourable class of persons, to satisfy itself that it receives the article for which it pays. Neglect to do this would be censurable, as it would have a direct tendency to breed dishonesty.

The regulation—or more properly the clause of the School Act, which the booksellers probably consider the most objectionable, is that which provides that the one-half payment (as I may call it) to be made by the Minister of Education, shall be on the prices specified in the printed catalogues, or in the authorized lists published in the *Journal of Education.* The booksellers desire, as their petition shows, to be permitted to supply library and prize books at their own prices; but they find themselves fettered by the circumstances that, should they make sales to a School corporation at 24, or 22, or 20 cents for the shilling sterling, while the Depository price is but 18 cents, the one-half payment which the corporation would receive, would be calculated on the 18 cents. They do not like this. True, they are able, as they allege, to compete with the Depository; but they wish to be free from restriction. In the opinion of the Central Committee, the restriction complained of is a perfectly proper one. It being the design of the Legislative apportionment to furnish good library and prize books at cheap rates; it seems reasonable that the Minister of Education should distribute the apportionment on the basis of the prices at which books can be supplied through the Depository. I must add, however, that the Depository prices ought to represent fairly the "cost," properly calculated, of each book; as otherwise, the seeming concession made to private traders by the Act of 1874, would be a mockery.

Supervision of Library and Prize Books.

Assuming that the Depository is to be continued in operation, while at the same time the privileges conceded to private booksellers by the Act of 1874 are not to be interfered with, the question next arises, What supervision of library and prize books should be taken?

At present the course followed is this. Not only the officer who is at the head of the Depository, but private booksellers also, select such books as they think proper, send in lists of these to the Minister of Education, and ask to have them placed on the authorized catalogue. The Secretary, in a communication which I received from him a short time ago, informs me that there are several thousands of books now awaiting sanction; and he adds that you wish the Central Committee to mark those of which they approve.

In the opinion of the Committee the following would be a much better method, at least, if the Central Committee, or any similar body, is to have the duty of preparing the authorized catalogue. The sanctioning Board should not be hampered, or have its labours needlessly increased, by the assistance either of the Manager of the Depository or of private booksellers. All competent agents do their work best when favoured with no advice, except such as they themselves deem it desirable to solicit. Therefore no lists of books should be sent to the Sanctioning Board by any parties, official or unofficial; but the Board should run over at stated seasons, the book lists of the principal British and Canadian publishers, and make a choice of those books which from their title and prices seem adapted for school libraries, or for prizes. Specimen copies might then be obtained for the inspection of the Board. Of course it is quite impossible for the members of the Board to make a minute examination of all the books thus procured, nor is it necessary that this should be done. The name of a respectable publisher will commonly be a sufficient guarantee that a book, professedly on a subject fitting it to be placed in a school library, or to be awarded as a prize, is at least not positively trashy or immoral.

The thousands of books at present awaiting sanction, will not be considered by the Central Committee, till the Minister has determined the general principle, on which books are in future to be authorized.

Management of the Book Depository.

The report which the Minister desires to receive from the Central Committee is, no doubt, on the general question of the existence of the Depository, rather than the details of management. Details of management, therefore, I do not take up, indeed the Committee have not evidence sufficient to enable them to speak of these with confidence.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) GEORGE PAXTON YOUNG.

The Hon. Adam Crooks,
Minister of Education.

(Enclosure with Paper No. 18.)

1. The late Chief Superintendent in the preface to the catalogue for 1857, after referring to the terms on which "books will be furnished to the municipal and school authorities," adds: "the prices are given in connection with the title of each book, and are stated in reference to the prices at which the books could be obtained in 1856, but should the British or American publishers of these books reduce the prices of any of them, a corresponding reduction will be made on the prices of them by the Department."

2. The following question was put by a Committee of the Council of Public Instruction. "Explain what changes have occurred in the cost of books in profit on their sale, or in any other way to enable the Department to reduce its ratio first from 20 cents to 19 cents, and now in the circular recently issued, to 18 cents, on the shilling sterling." To which the following reply was given. "In the year 1867, Dr. Hodgins when in England made special and better terms than he had previously enjoyed, with various publishers, which enabled us soon after his return to reduce the price of certain publications. The plan at first adopted was to reduce the price of old stock in proportion to the additional reduction on new stock, but for the past three or four years we have made the reduction on the part of the new books to the rate of 18 cents and 19 cents on the 1 shilling sterling still continuing to mark some that were considered to be extra good value for the money at the rate of 20 and 21 cents for 1 shilling sterling. This enabled us to reduce the price of that portion of old stock still on the catalogue, which was not much on demand, and to place our entire stock upon a more correct commercial basis. Some publications for the past three or four years have been marked so low as 18 cents for the 1 shilling sterling book; and it was in contemplation in July, 1874, when the last catalogue was published, to make 18 cents the uniform rate, but it was deferred till after stock-taking, at the end of the year, and until the questions in dispute as to prices of books should be settled.

Paper No. 19.

LETTER TO MINISTER OF EDUCATION BY JAMES CAMPBELL & SON ON DEPARTMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

TORONTO, June 14th, 1876.

DEAR SIR,—On page 80, *Educational Journal* for May, is an advertisement from the Education Department, stating that one hundred per cent. is allowed on all orders for Library and Prize Books sent to it over five dollars.

As this advertisement is for the benefit of the public, we beg to suggest that the same publicity which is given to the Department be also given to the Booksellers who are now equally eligible to supply books to Trustees.

We beg further to suggest that as the Department supplies Sunday School Libraries contrary to the Act of Parliament, such practice may be discontinued, and that the right of the Department to supply Text Books be enquired into.

Your obedient servants,
(Signed,) JAMES CAMPBELL & SON.

To the Hon. Adam Crooks,
Minister of Education.

Paper No. 20.

MEMORANDUM ON LETTER OF JAMES CAMPBELL & SON, BY THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION.

As the authority to purchase books from booksellers is entirely *permissive* and in their interest alone, it is unreasonable to ask the Department to advertise for them. Every facility has been given to Messrs. Campbell & Son in the *Journal* at the usual rates.

The matter relating to Sunday Schools has been fully discussed in the "Return."

The "right of the Department to supply Text Books" has never been questioned and cannot be surrendered if the Depository be maintained.

(Signed,) J. GEORGE HODGINS,
Deputy Minister of Education.

20th June, 1876.

Paper No. 21.

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT TO JAMES CAMPBELL & SON.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, TORONTO,
29th June, 1876.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed by the Honourable the Minister of Education to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, and to state in reply that the *Journal of Education* is the medium of communication between the Department and the school officials, and that you are mistaken in supposing that any duty is imposed on the Department to inform the schools as to Library or Prize Books, which the bookselling trade can supply. The *Journal* is open to any advertisements that you can desire to have inserted, on the usual terms.

As to the question raised about Sunday School Libraries, I am to say that this and similar questions are under the consideration of the Minister.

I have the honour &c.,

Messrs. James Campbell & Son,
Toronto.

(Signed) ALEX. MARLING.
Secretary.

Paper No 22.

LETTER FROM CHAIRMAN OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF EXAMINERS ON THE COST OF PRIZE AND LIBRARY BOOKS.

TORONTO, 29th June, 1876.

SIR,—I have the honour to refer to the communication which I recently sent you regarding the Depository.

In that communication, I had occasion to notice the position of the booksellers that the "cost" as understood by those in the management of the Depository is not its real cost.

It was not necessary for what I had in view in my letter, that I should settle the controversy on this point between the booksellers and the Depository; but I could not avoid stating that the question is an exceedingly important one. I am still of this opinion; and indeed, my sole purpose in the present note is to say, that perhaps I did not sufficiently emphasize the statement, or give it the prominence it deserves.

It would be an entire misapprehension to regard the question as one of law merely. Some proceedings which have taken place might seem to imply that it is merely a question of law. You are no doubt aware that the late Chief Superintendent prepared an elaborate case for Chief Justice Richards, in order that, after hearing parties, a judicial decision might be given as to what "cost" means in the statute. In my humble opinion, such a decision, had it been given, would have contributed nothing to the settlement of the dispute. The vital question at issue is, not what "cost" happens to mean in the Act, but whether the intention of the Act of 1874 is not prostrated by the meaning, be it legally accurate or not—which the Depository puts upon the word "cost." For—let the law be it what it may—it is obvious, that if those in management of the Depository are allowed to sell books at what they call "cost" but what really is considerably below what the books did cost, (I do not affirm that books *are* sold by the Depository below their true cost; but the booksellers say so), the concession which the Act of 1874 seems to make to the booksellers is a mockery.

I respectfully submit, therefore, that, in fairness to the booksellers, the true elements of "cost" should be determined, not by high legal functionaries, but on principles of commercial common sense, and that the Depository prices should be conformed to the conclusion arrived at (see question 2nd, page 24, in the pamphlet entitled 'Case and correspondence respecting the prices of books for school libraries and prizes.')

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) GEORGE PAXTON YOUNG.

Hon. Adam Crooks,
Minister of Education.

Paper No. 23.

MEMORANDUM TO THE HON. MINISTER OF EDUCATION BY THE DEPUTY MINISTER ON THE FOREGOING, IN REGARD TO OUR "COST" OF BOOKS.

The views of Professor Young are, I think, at variance with those of the late Council of Public Instruction, and of the Chief Superintendent.

The booksellers and all parties concerned know well that the Depository meaning of the word "cost" is the price at which Prize and Library Books have been furnished to School Trustees since 1851. The only question of difference which ever arose in the Council was whether the word "cost" in the Statute meant the net cost of the book (in England or the United States), with the added expense of freight, exchange, management (*i.e.* actual *outlay* in bringing the book to Toronto and sending it out to the schools), or whether to those expenses have to be further added others which have in reality never been incurred, viz., rent of Depository room, interest in the Legislative Grant, taxes on stock, &c.

Being one of a Committee of the late Council (to which this question was referred), I speak from my own knowledge of the facts. The appended Report, which I drew up, shows the difficulty experienced by the Committee on the subject, and the mode proposed for settling that difficulty.

The views of the Department on this subject, and its twenty-three years practical application of them, were well known to the booksellers when the Act of 1874 was passed. The term "mockery" cannot, therefore, in justice be applied to the acts of the Depository managers in that matter.

(Signed,) J. GEORGE HODGINS,
Deputy Minister.

Education Office, 5th July.

(Enclosúre with Paper No. 23.)

Memorandum for the Very Rev. Dean Grasett, B.D., Chairman of the Committee of the Council of Public Instruction, on the subject of the Prices of Prize and Library Books.

Mr. Chairman,—Your colleagues on the Committee met to-day (as arranged at the previous meeting), and spent considerable time in discussing the question submitted, and in endeavouring to get a legal definition to the terms "cost" and "prices," which are interchangeable words used in some of the sections of the Act relating to the supply of Prize and Library Books. They had no difficulty in arriving at the conclusion that in making the "grant" for this service, under the 130 section of the Consolidated Public School Act, the Legislature intended that each map and prize book should be supplied to the schools "on the same terms" (as to price and the 100 per cent.), and "in the same manner (*i.e.* by the Chief Superintendent from the Depository), as books are provided for Public School Libraries"—that is, as books were provided for Public School Libraries when the original of section 130 was passed in 1851. These "terms" your colleagues find were the supply of Library Books at *cost* price (including the 100 per cent.), as defined by the Chief Superintendent in 1852, to be the same actually paid to the publisher, with the addition of a proportion of the charge for freight, duty, shipping expenses, insurance and other outlay. They cannot find that it was at that time, or subsequently, the desire or intention of the Legislature to derive any part of the Provincial revenue from a profit on books supplied from the Depository to the schools.

It is even a question whether the payments of the "salaries" of the Depository Clerks (named in sub section 5 of section 130) should be taken into account in determining the "cost" or "price" of the books. In that section not only is the money to be expended in supplying Library and Prize Books, but in paying the *salaries* of the Depository Clerks, provided as a *grant*, as is the money *granted* in section 129 for the "salaries" (as defined in Section 139) of the Public School Teachers. In neither case is there any intention indicated by the Legislature that these salaries (of teachers or Depository clerks) should be repaid into the Provincial Treasury in the shape of profits on books, or in any other way. Feeling these preliminary difficulties in the consideration of the question submitted to the Committee, your colleagues agreed that it would be unwise to proceed further in the inquiries until the Chief Superintendent had obtained an authoritative decision as to the meaning of the terms "cost," "prices" and "grants," which occur in the Section of the Act which refers to the supply to the schools of the books sanctioned by the Council of Public Instruction.

(Signed), J. George Hodgins.

Council Room, 2nd July, 1874.

(Private.) Paper No. 24.

LETTER FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF EXAMINERS TO MINISTER OF EDUCATION IN REGARD TO THE "COST" OF BOOKS.

Toronto, 5th July, 1876.

My Dear Sir,—In marking this letter *private*, I merely mean that it is not intended as an official communication.

In thinking over the Depository question, with an anxious desire to see justice done to all parties and interests, it has occurred to me, since my official communications to you on the subject, that perhaps the end sought to be secured by the *regulations* in the Act of 1874, which are so grievous to the booksellers, might be attained by regulations somewhat simpler. I remain of the opinion expressed in my official letters to you, that some such regulations as those required by the Act must be exposed; but I have no doubt that if the regulations could be simplified without sacrificing any important interest, you could be disposed to meet the wishes of the booksellers in that respect.

When I return from Philadelphia, towards the latter part of the month, the Central

Committee might, should you think proper so to direct, have a conference with Mr. Campbell, as the representative of the booksellers, and with some representatives of the Depository, for the purpose of ascertaining whether regulations could not be devised satisfactory to all parties.

I am, my dear sir,
Yours very truly,
(Signed,) George Paxton Young,

Hon. Adam Crooks,
Minister of Education.

Paper No. 25.

LETTER FROM CAAIRMAN OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF EXAMINERS TO THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION ON THE "COST" OF BOOKS, &c.

Sir,—I have the honour to state that I had an interview with Mr. Campbell, at which Mr. Buchan was present; and that I afterwards talked over the matter of the Depository with Dr. May. From these conferences I am induced to think that arrangements regarding Libraries and Prize Books may be made, which, without impairing the efficiency of the Depository, will to a great extent remove the principal grievance of the bookseller.

Price at which Books should be sold at the Depository.

In order that the concessions made to the booksellers by the Act, 1874, may not be a mockery, books should not be sold from the Depository at less than their true cost.

It appears, however, that, in determining the cost of books, those in the management of the Depository have not been accustomed to take any account of "rent," of "taxes," of "interest" on the "Legislative Grant employed," or of "salaries" of clerks, beyond the $1,400 per annum, payable by statute out of grants made by the Legislature. (See "Case and Correspondence," page 24.) That every one of these particulars is an element of cost, is to me perfectly obvious. Of course, as regards the item of salaries, where a clerk is employed during part of his time elsewhere than in the Depository, only a proportionate part of his salary should be considered. You will observe that I am not presuming to offer an opinion on the legal question which it was proposed to submit to Chief Justice Richards. I merely say that, let the meaning of the word "cost" in the Act be what it may, the cost of his goods to a trader, is made up in part of rent, of taxes, of interest on capital employed, and of salaries of clerks.

The present Depository price of library and prize books—calculated on the principle of taking no account of rent, taxes, and the other items specified above is 18 cents for the shilling sterling. This, as Dr. May informs me, allows the Depository a small profit, which is used for such purposes as increase of stock.

If rent, taxes, interest on capital employed and salaries of clerks beyond the sum of $1,400, were taken into account, the Depository selling price would require to be raised to more than 18 cents for the shilling sterling—that is on supposition, of the same small profit continuing to be made, which is made at present.

What the selling price ought to be I cannot pretend to determine with any exactness. An impartial business man might be consulted on this point. Putting together the statements of Mr. Campbell, of Dr. May, and of some members of the Central Committee, who possess a measure of acquaintance with the details of the book-selling trade, I think it likely that 19 cents for the shilling sterling would fully cover the true cost of books to the Depository, and would allow a sufficient moderate profit—all that booksellers are entitled to expect, and Mr. Campbell would be content with 20 cents.

Regulations as to Library and Prize Books; The Depository Catalogue.

From the petition of the booksellers and other documents laid before the central committee, I have been led to conclude that the regulations as to library and prize books, sold by private booksellers, to school corporations were considered extremely vexations, I find, however, from

Mr. Campbell, that what the booksellers complain of is not so much the regulations in themselves as their regulations considered in connection with the Depository Catalogue. This was to me an entirely new view of the matter.

According to the regulations, which are expressed in the terms of the school law, when library or prize books are sold by a bookseller, to a school corporation, "it is necessary, in order that the corporation may get the benefit of the Legislative grant, that a certain form be filled up, and transmitted to the Education Department, practically the task of filling up the form, falls on the booksellers, from the slip which I here insert.

Under the provisions of the Consolidated School Acts, relating to the supply of books, for schools, libraries and prizes,—one half of the prices of which is claimed by the Trustees from the department.

NAME OF BOOK.	NAMES OF PUBLISHER OF BOOK.	EDITION AND PRICE OF BOOK.					NOTES OR REMARKS.
		Edition of Books.	Style of Binding	Page of Catalogue and No. of Book.		Price charged by Booksellers.	
				Page.	No.		

You will perceive that the booksellers must specify the page of the Depository Catalogue in which each book is found, and the number of the book. Now, Mr. Campbell alleges that from the manner in which the catalogue is constructed, it is often a matter of great difficulty to find a book in the catalogue.

Should the clerk of a city bookseller, when an order is received from a country customer for a number of small and cheap books, require to hunt for a long time to find the names of those books in the catalogue, the profit may not be worth the loss of time—to say nothing of the irritation excited. The case may, perhaps, not be so bad as Mr. Campbell paints it, still the booksellers appear to have some ground for complaint here; and if the annoyance to which they are subjected can be removed, it would be wise to do so. What Mr. Campbell himself proposes is that each bookseller be allowed to send in to the Minister of Education a list of the works which he may wish to have sanctioned. Should any of these be objected to let them be struck out of the list. Of course, those in the management of the Depository might, equally with private booksellers, send to the Minister of Education lists of books for approval, and the Committee appointed by the Minister to attend to this matter might, of its own accord, advise the authorization of such books as ought in their opinion, to be on the list.

This plan is not materially different from what is in force at present, and, though it differs from what I suggested in a previous letter, the Central Committee having reconsidered the subject with the fuller information they now possess as to the wishes of the booksellers, and keeping in view the great importance which, according to Mr. Campbell's representations, the booksellers attach to the point, are of opinion that the plan might be adopted, or rather that it might continue to be followed.

You will probably ask: What has this mode of proceeding in the sanctioning of library and prize books to do with the Depository catalogue, in the construction of which, as I have explained, the real grievance of the booksellers, according to Mr. Campbell, lies? I can only answer this, by laying before you the substance of Mr. Campbell's statement, as to how a bookseller would act in the event of the proposed plan being carried out. "I would send in to the Minister," Mr. Campbell said to me, "a list of the books, which from my knowledge of the trade, I consider not only suitable for library and prize books, but likely to be in demand. I would then print for my own use a catalogue of the books suggested, and to which the sanction of the Minister had been given; and this catalogue I would circulate among my customers."*

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* NOTE BY DEPUTY MINISTER.—In this way there would then be a different catalogue for each publisher of the books he wished approved, and the School trustees would have no variety in their choice. This the Legislature never intended.

Mr. Campbell supposes that, in this way a bookseller would reap the benefit of his experience and skill, in competition both with the Depository and with other booksellers, by being first in the field with a list of well-selected books. I have no doubt that he is right here; but the question remains; how would all this remove the objections of the booksellers to the manner in which the Depository catalogue has been framed? Thus, Mr. Campbell, in printing his private catalogue, might attach to the different books the numbers which they have in the Depository catalogue. He could then, in procuring from a School Corporation an order for certain works in his catalogue, find the books without difficulty by referring to the numbers. Of course, he would require, in preparing his own catalogue, to hunt up the books in the Depository catalogue, but it would be once for all, and not a perpetually recurring trouble.

I cannot help remarking, that what Mr. Campbell, on the part of the booksellers so earnestly demands—admitting that, if conceded, it would so far remove the causes of complaint which the booksellers suppose themselves to have, is a privilege which the booksellers possess already. Under the existing arrangements Mr. Campbell may send in, and has sent in, lists of books to the Minister for sanction. He wants to do this still. Be it so. He wants moreover to be allowed to print a private catalogue, containing a selection from the Depository catalogue, of the books which he himself recommends for sanction, and which received the sanction of the Minister. Who ever hindered him from doing this?* Is he not free at present, for the purposes of his trade, to print anything he likes that is not copyright?

Recommendations.

On the whole, the Central Committee, with the information they now have, would respectfully suggest the following regulations:

1. The ordinary selling price of books at the Depository, should be at the rate of 19 cents for the shilling sterling, or such other rate as an impartial man of business may advise as fairly representing the true cost of the books to the Depository.

2. The form to be filled up by school corporations, as a condition of their obtaining from the Department one half of the price of the books sold to them by private booksellers, should not be altered, at least in any material respect. (The form to which I refer is the printed form pasted above on the third sheet of this letter.†) Of course—and this is an absolutely essential point—where the "page of catalogue" and "number of book" are referred to, the Depository catalogue and number must be understood.

3. Booksellers should be allowed, as at present, to send into the Minister lists of books for sanction. Those in the management of the Depository should be permitted to do the same. The sanctioning Committee, too, should be instructed to recommend such books as they think fit.

4. As the Depository Catalogue must from time to time, undergo changes, some books being struck out, and new ones introduced; and as it is important, in order that the booksellers may have as little trouble as possible, that the number once given to a book should not be altered; the gentleman whose duty it is to prepare the Depository Catalogue, should be instructed not to alter the number once given to a book. (From a conversation which I had with Dr. May, I am satisfied that this can be done without difficulty.)

I have only to add that it should not be understood, that all the books which receive the sanction of the Minister, must of necessity be kept in the Depository. It would be unfair to the managers of that institution to require this. They should be allowed, like other traders, to make their own selections. Indeed the funds at their disposal, might not render it possible at present in a business point of view, to keep all the sanctioned works in stock. The catalogue would be thus not so strictly a Depository Catalogue, as a Catalogue of the sanctioned books.

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* Note by the Deputy Minister.—This would defeat the very object which the Depository managers have always regarded as essential to its value and usefulness, viz.—to provide the greatest possible variety of approved books which the press of England and America afford, and to publish catalogues of them for the use of the trustees. The plan above referred to would narrow the choice of books to those of one or two publishers (as we have seen is the case), at the pleasure of the bookseller.

† Appended herewith as Paper No. 27.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) GEORGE PAXTON YOUNG.

Hon. Adam Crooks,
Minister of Education.

Paper No. 26.

MEMORANDUM BY DR. MAY TO THE DEPUTY MINISTER ON THE REPORT OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

In my conversation with Professor Young, I told him that in *my opinion* the Depository could sell books at 18c. to the shilling sterling, and still realize a profit after paying *all expenses, including* rent, taxes, &c.

I regret that the Professor should have misunderstood me, in reference to prices, but he will no doubt remember my remarking, as a proof that the rate of 18c. to the shilling would pay, the fact that Mr. Warwick had sold a large quantity of his stock at 15c. to the shilling, that he would not sell under cost, and that the trade considered this price as the actual cost of books laid down in Toronto, including all expenses.

This would give the booksellers a clear profit of 20 per cent., which in a large wholesale business, would be considered a handsome profit. I have been informed by Mr. Marling, since my interview with Prof. Young, that one of the School Inspectors had told him that Mr. Campbell allows a premium of 10 per cent. to any person sending him an order for prize or library books; it is not to be supposed that Mr. Campbell would do this unless he made a profit on the transaction.

If the rate is raised to 19 cts. Mr. Campbell would realize an extra profit of 4 cts. on every 5 shilling book; this, of course would be very advantageous to Mr. Campbell, but how would it affect the Depository? It would simply be a premium to Mr. Campbell to allow extra commissions to his agents, which the Depository has not the power to do. No doubt with these inducements Mr. Campbell would be enabled eventually to do an increased business, but this increase would be at the expense of the public schools.

We could not compete with him in offering premiums to teachers and others to send in orders. Of course this increased price would be a direct loss to our schools; they would lose about $4 worth of books on every $100 worth purchased. The question then follows, How will this affect the Depository? The additional profits accruing would be of no direct benefit; our stock would gradually be increased, but that would be of no advantage.

I am glad to see that the Central Committee does not urge this change of price on the Minister, but recommend 19 cents, or such other rate as an impartial man of business may advise, after taking into consideration the actual cost of the books to the Depository.

I doubt, however, whether the Minister will think it necessary to refer to any person, if you show him the statement of cost of books supplied for the Depository, which was prepared for the Council of Public Instruction. I think this will be sufficient proof that if we charge 18 cents, we shall make a profit after paying all the working expenses included in an ordinary mercantile establishment.

In regard to the other part of Mr. Young's letter, referring to catalogues, etc., I quite agree with Professor Young, that we cannot prevent the booksellers publishing their catalogues in any form they please, so long as they conform themselves to our regulations by using the same numbers to identify the books which are already on our catalogues.

(Signed) S. P. MAY.

Paper No. 27.

(Enclosure with Paper No. 25.)

CASE AND CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING THE PRICES OF BOOKS FOR SCHOOLS AND LIBRARIES.

Letter from the Chief Superintendent of Education, to the Chief Justice of Ontario, submitting the following case for his opinion.

Education Office, Toronto,
24th July, 1874.

My Lord,—The School Law authorizes the Chief Superintendent of Education, when he deems it expedient, "to submit a case on any question arising under the High or Public "School Acts to any Judge of either of the Superior Courts for his opinion or decision, or "with the consent of such Judge, to either of the Superior Courts, for their opinion or decision." In accordance with this provision of the School Law, I am induced to solicit your opinion as to what should be regarded as the cost prices of books provided by the Educational Department for Library Books and Prizes for the Public and High Schools, and who should determine those prices. I am induced to make this application under the following circumstances:—

From the beginning I have not only procured such books, but determined their prices, while the Council of Public Instruction has decided to recommend or not recommend their use; and in applying to Government and the Legislature for authority and pecuniary grants for that purpose, I have explained what I regarded as the cost of such books and the terms—cost prices—at which I proposed to make them accessible to Municipal and School Authorities only, to enable them to perform the duties imposed upon them by law in a manner the most efficient and beneficial to the public.

Of late years, it has been contended on the part of certain booksellers, that they could supply the Municipal and School Corporations with such books upon as favourable terms as the Educational Department, and that it was unjust to prevent them from doing so. I have said otherwise, but that I had no objection to afford them an opportunity of trying to do so, though I did not think it would amount to anything. Accordingly, in the School Acts passed last session, provision is made by which Municipal and School Corporations may procure of booksellers such books as are sanctioned by the Council of Public Instruction for Libraries and Prizes in the Public and High Schools, and that I am to pay fifty per cent. of the prices of such books, provided that I "shall not pay more than one-half of the cost of the books so purchased elsewhere, according to the prices specified for them in the printed catalogues or in the authorized lists published in the *Journal of Education.*"

It has recently been objected by certain parties that I have not, according to their construction of the law, set down the full cost of the books in my statements and estimates, and that I have placed the prices of the books below the cost; and these parties have, furthermore, insisted that the prices of any books submitted by a bookseller, and sanctioned, should be inserted in the official lists at his prices, and not those at which the same books can be procured at the Education Department. On the other hand, my view is, that such a procedure would make the Council of Public Instruction a mere advertising agency for certain booksellers to sell their books at their own prices, to be half paid for out of the public revenue, whereas the Legislature never intended that the prices of books for libraries and prizes in the Public Schools should be increased beyond cost prices to the Municipal and School Corporations, and that these cost prices must be determined by the Chief Superintendent, or by the Council of Public Instruction, who have nothing to do with the prices at which booksellers may dispose of their books, but who must determine the prices in the authorized printed catalogues at which the books can be procured at the Depository of the Education Department.

As the new law does not clearly define as to whether the prices of the books on the official catalogues are to be determined as heretofore, or by the Council of Public Instruction, I have thought proper to refer it to the Council to fix the prices, as well as authorize the books, and suggesting the appointment of a committee to report upon the principle and sale of prices at which the books authorized may be procured at the Department. That Committee reported as follows :—

"The Chairman presented the report of the Committee appointed at the last meeting in reference to the principles on which the prices of books are fixed."

"The Report was to the effect that, the Committee felt that there were certain preliminary difficulties in the consideration of the question submitted to them, and agreed that it would be unwise to proceed further in the inquiry until the Chief Superintendent had obtained an authoritative decision as to the meaning of the terms "cost," "prices," and "grant," which occur in the sections of the Act which refer to supply to the schools of the books sanctioned by the Council of Public Instruction."

Under these circumstances, and in accordance with this recommendation of the Committee, I submit for your opinion the questions involved.

In order that you may examine the whole subject from the beginning, as far as you may think proper, I have requested the Deputy Superintendent (Dr. Hodgins), to prepare a memorandum, giving extracts from the Laws, and Reports, &c., in which the words "cost," "prices," and "terms" have been introduced and repeated in successive acts, and other official papers. This memorandum will show the immense pains which I have taken to advance, step by step, and avail myself of the best experience and counsel of Europe and America, to mature this important branch of our educational system, and in what sense all the terms submitted have been employed and applied from the beginning. On the 20th, 21st, 22nd and 23rd, [23rd, 24th], pages of this memorandum will be found a succinct recapitulation of the question on which your opinion is solicited.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) E. Ryerson.

The Honourable
The Chief Justice of Ontario.

Case.—*Submitted by the Chief Superintendent of Education to the Honourable Chief Justice Richards of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, under the authority of the 3rd clause of the 32nd section of the Consolidated School Act, 37th Vict., chap. 27, as follows :—*

32. The Chief Superintendent of Education shall have authority, should he deem it expedient :

3. To submit a case on any question arising under the High or Public School Acts, to any judge of either of the Superior Courts, for his opinion and decision, or with the consent of uch judge, to either of the Superior Courts, for their opinion and decision.

In construing the word "*prices*" in sub-section 26, and clause *c* of sub-section 27, of section 27 of the above quoted Act, taken in connection with the same word in sub-section 27, and No. 4 of clause *a* of sub section 29, of section 31 of the same Act ; and in construing the word "cost" in sub-section 29, and Nos. 3 and 4 of clause *a* of the same sub-section, two questions arise :—

1. Whether (a) the Council of Public Instruction, (b) the booksellers (or other parties) sending books for the approval of the Council, or (c) the Chief Superintendent, has the right to fix the *prices* at which the books shall be supplied to schools.

2. Whether the words "prices" and "cost" used in the above quoted sections are convertible terms, and mean the same thing, or whether the meaning of these words : "prices and cost" is not affected by the phrase "upon the same terms," used in sub-section 9, of section 33 of the Act, which originally occurs in the School Act of 1855, but which was inserted in the Consolidated Act of 1859, and also in this Consolidated and Amended Act of 1874.

The portions of the School Act of 1874, quoted above, are as follows :—

Powers and Duties of the Council.

27. It shall be the duty of such Council, and it is hereby empowered :—

D. *Text, Prize and Library Books—Superannuated Teachers—Annual Report.*

24. To examine, and at its discretion, recommend or disapprove of text-books for the use of schools, or books for school libraries and prizes ;

25. To make regulations in regard to school libraries;

26. To examine, or cause to be examined from time to time, any books, the names of which have not heretofore appeared in the catalogues of the Educational Department, and which may be forwarded (with a statement of their *prices*) to the Department by the booksellers or other parties, who may have the same for sale;

27. To determine whether such books ought or ought not to receive the sanction of the Council for libraries or prizes in the Public and High Schools, and Collegiate Institutes;

(*a*) The decision of the Council in respect thereof is, without delay, to be communicated to the said booksellers or other parties concerned;

(*b*) The books so forwarded are, on application, to be returned to the persons forwarding the same;

(*c*) The names and *prices* of the books when sanctioned shall be published in the next number of the *Journal of Education*, with the dates respectively at which the books were received at the Education Department and laid before the Council for examination.

DUTIES OF THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

31. It shall be the duty of the Chief Superintendent of Education:—

26. To submit to the Council of Public Instruction, all books or manuscripts which are placed in his hands, with the view of obtaining the recommendation or sanction of the Council for their introduction as text, library or prize books;

27. To cause to be printed from time to time a catalogue, showing the names and *prices* of all the books which are or may be sanctioned by the Council of Public Instruction for libraries and for prizes in the Collegiate Institutes, High and Public Schools;

28. To cause to be printed each half year, a catalogue of any additional books which may be sanctioned by the Council for said purposes;

29. To authorize the payment, out of any moneys appropriated by the Legislature for that purpose, of one-half of the cost of any prize or library books sanctioned by the Council of Public Instruction, for Public and High Schools and Collegiate Institutes, which may be purchased by a Municipal or School Corporation from any bookseller or other parties, instead of at the Depository of the Education Department;

(*a*) Such payment shall be made to the order of the Corporation purchasing any of the books specified in the catalogues or lists sanctioned by the Council, on the following conditions:—

1. The Chief Superintendent shall be duly certified of the facts;

2. He shall be furnished with the usual guarantee as to the proper disposition of the books, which may be purchased elsewhere than at the Depository;

3. He shall be furnished with certified vouchers of the *cost*, edition, and binding of the books so purchased elsewhere;

4. He shall not pay more than one half of the *cost* of the books so purchased elsewhere, according to the *prices* specified for them in the printed catalogues or in the authorized lists of such books published in the *Journal of Education*.

CERTAIN GRANTS AUTHORIZED.

33. Out of any *grants* made from time to time in aid of Public and High Schools, the Lieutenant-Governor may authorize the expenditure annually of such sums as may from time to time be voted by the Legislative Assembly for the purposes following:—

2. *Through the Chief Superintendent of Education.*

6. For the purchase, from time to time, of books, publications, specimens, models, and objects, suitable for a Canadian library and Museum, to be kept in the Normal School buildings at Toronto, and to consist of books, publications, and objects relating to education and other departments of science and literature, and specimens, models, and objects illustrating the physical resources and artificial productions of Canada, especially in reference to mineralogy, zoology, agriculture, and manufactures;

7. For supplying a copy of the *Journal of Education* to every School Corporation, and every School Inspector;

8. For the establishment and support of libraries in connection with the Schools;

9. For providing the Schools with maps and apparatus and prizes *upon the same terms* and in the same manner as books are provided for School Libraries ;

10. For the payment of a salesman and assistant clerks of the public library, prize, map, and apparatus depositories, in connection with the Department of Public Instruction.

The whole of the sub-sections 26 and 27 of section 27, and sub-sections 27, 28 and 29 of section 31. of the Act 37 Vic., cap. 27, are *new*, and form part of the amendments made to the School law in 1874 ; but sub-sections 24 and 25 of section 27, sub-section 26 of sub-section 31, and the whole of section 33, formed part of the Consolidated Statutes, 22 Vic., cap 64. The sub-sections quoted were originally passed in 1850, while section 33 was passed in 1855.

In construing the word "cost," in the Act of 1874, the phrase "upon the same terms" (which was first used by the Legislature in the School Law in 1855 and re-enacted in a consolidated form—without alteration—in 1859 and 1874) would throw some light on the question, especially as the "terms" upon which schools were supplied with library books in 1855 are explained by the Chief Superintendent of Education at that time to mean "at cost,"—including charges—with the 100 per cent. bonus allowed by Legislature.

In 1848, Dr. Ryerson, the Chief Superintendent, submitted a draft of a Bill to the Government, in the 13th section of which he proposes to set apart £2,000 ($8,000) annually for commencing a system of school libraries, accompanying it with the following remarks :—

"The *Thirteenth Section* proposes a small provision for commencing the establishment of Common School Libraries. I propose to do so on the same principle and in the same manner with that which has been so extensively and so successfully adopted in the neighbouring States—except that the regulations for this purpose are *there* made by the sole authority of the State Superintendent of Schools, whereas I propose that *here* such regulations shall be sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council.

On the importance of such a provision, I need not say a word. On this section becoming law, I shall soon be prepared to submit a draft of the requisite regulations for carrying it into effect, and also to suggest means by which a selection of suitable books may be made and procured from England and the School Libraries of the States of Massachusetts and New York, and submitted to the consideration of the Board of Education, and then the modes of procuring, *at the lowest prices*, for any part of Upper Canada, the books which the Board may sanction for Common School Libraries."

The provision here recommended was partially adopted in the School Act of 1849. With a view to prepare the way to establish the contemplated libraries, the Chief Superintendent, in 1849, addressed the following letter to the Provincial Secretary :—

EDUCATION OFFICE, TORONTO, 16th July, 1849.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to the favourable consideration of the Governor-General in Council the following remarks and recommendations, with a view to the introduction of School Libraries into Upper Canada, as contemplated by each of the Common School Acts which have been sanctioned by the Legislature. There can be but one opinion as to the great importance of introducing into each township of Upper Canada, as soon as possible, a Township Library, with branches for the several school sections, consisting of a suitable selection of entertaining and instructive books, in the various departments of biography, travels, history, (ancient and modern), natural philosophy and history, practical arts, agriculture, literature, political economy, &c., &c., &c. It is not easy to conceive the vast and salutary influence that would be exerted upon the entire population, the young portion especially, in furnishing useful occupation for leisure hours, in improving the tastes and feelings, in elevating and enlarging the views, in prompting to varied and useful enterprize, that would flow from the introduction of such a fountain of knowledge and enjoyment in each township in Upper Canada.

But in order even to commence so noble and beneficial an undertaking, two things are necessary ; the first is, to obtain, and for the Board of Education to examine and select the proper books ; the second is to render such books easily and *cheaply accessible to every part of the Province.* As the books are not and cannot be published in this country, they must, for some time at least, be obtained from abroad—from England and the United States, arrangements must be made for that purpose, as the ordinary agencies of book trade are insufficient.

When in Dublin, in 1845, I arranged with the National Board to obtain their books for schools in Upper Canada at cost prices, much below the wholesale prices, to the British public; and by means of that excellent arrangement those excellent books are now sold in Upper Canada, about twenty per cent. cheaper than they were three years since; and we now say to each of our Canadian booksellers, that if he will agree not to sell those books at more that two-pence currency for every penny sterling that he pays for them, we will give him a certificate to the National Board in Dublin to obtain them at the reduced prices. By this simple arrangement private trade is encouraged, at excellent profits, rather than interfered with; and the books are then sold at a much lower price than heretofore. The selling prices of the books are published in the printed forms and regulations for schools, and are uniform in every part of the Province, and known to every Trustee and Teacher. A Canadian house has reprinted an edition of most of these books (fac-similes of the Dublin edition), at even lower prices than the imported editions.

Now, I propose the adoption of an extension of the same arrangements to procure books for School Libraries. I propose to make an arrangement with some of the book societies in London (such as the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, &c)., and the cheap library publishers in London and Edinburgh, for procuring such of their works as may be required for school libraries in Canada, at the lowest prices. I propose to make the same arrangements with the National Board in Dublin, for procuring portions of the series of books which they have lately selected and adopted for School Libraries, that we have heretofore made in order to procure their school books. And as but few of the books composing the School Libraries in the neighbouring States of New York and Massachusstts are of an exclusively local and politically objectionable character, and as the greater part of their School Library books are as suitable to the youth of Canada as to those of the United States—many of the books being reprints of English works, and translations from the French and German—I propose to made a similar arrangement with School Library (and perhaps some other) publishers in New York and Boston, that I have above proposed to make with English publishers.

According to this arrangement, I proposed to secure *at the cheapest rate possible* to the reading youth and people of Canada, the best popular works which emanate from the British and American Press. There will be a *British* and an *American* series, with the price affixed to each, and directions where and how they may be procured, leaving to local councils committees the option of selecting from either series, or from both, at their discretion.

In the catalogue of these library books, I think a characteristic notice of each book should be inserted (including two or three sentences, but of course requiring considerable thought, judgment and labour in the preparation). A catalogue should be furnished to each local council, and the books generally be also brought to the notice of the public, in the columns of the *Journal of Education*, and personally by the Chief Superintendent, during his visits to the various districts, one of which I had intended to make during the latter part of the current year. Should the plan thus briefly explained be approved by the Governor-General in Council, I propose to devote the next three or four months to its accomplishment, by going to the United States and England, to make the arrangements suggested, and to select and procure specimen books for the school libraries, to lay before the Board of Education for Upper Canada, for their examination and judgment.

With these remarks I submit this important subject to the favourable consideration of the Governor-General in Council; and should the task I have proposed be approved of, I will lose no time in prosecuting it. In the meantime, I would respectfully recommend that John George Hodgins, Esq., Senior Clerk in the Education Office, be authorized, by the Governor-General in Council, to act as Deputy-Superintendent for Schools for Upper Canada, during my absence, as I have entire confidence in his integrity, knowledge, and ability.

The Honourable James Leslie, (Signed) E. Ryerson.
Secretary of the Province, Montreal.

Any further steps for giving effect to the plan thus proposed, were deferred for more than a year.

In 1850, the Chief Superintendent again submitted a plan for the establishment of school libraries to the consideration of the Governor-General in Council, in a letter, of which the following is a copy:—

EDUCATION OFFICE,
TORONTO, 21st September, 1850.

SIR,—I beg most respectfully to solicit the attention of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, to the letter which I had the honour to address you the 16th July, 1849, on the steps preparatory to the introduction of school libraries in the several counties, cities, towns, and villages of Upper Canada. That letter was printed as part of the correspondence in the School Law of Upper Canada, laid before the Legislature at its last session, and printed, pages 55, 56. I hereto annex a copy of it [see the letter last above quoted].

I am fully satisfied of the propriety and practical character of the recommendations contained in the annexed copy of that letter. During the last few weeks I have attended at Philadelphia, a National Convention of three days' continuance, the object of which was the universal diffusion of thorough Christian education throughout the several United States, embracing a consideration of the several systems of public instruction and educational institutions, from primary schools up to universities, their defects, and remedies for them. This convention was attended by State Governors and State Superintendents of Schools, Presidents and Professors of Colleges, Educationists, and distinguished teachers from various States. In my intercourse with many of these gentlemen of large experience in matters of public education, I found, without exception, the most *unreserved approval of the plan* which I propose for the introduction of school libraries into Upper Canada. I was informed by several of them that the most serious drawback to the success of their system of school libraries with the older States, is the heterogeneous collection of unsuitable books which have been largely introduced into them, by the pressing competition of the rival publishers and itinerant book vendors, in the absence of any judicious State Board to select and recommend library books. Repeated attempts have been made in the States of Massachussetts and New York to remedy this evil, which has brought discredit upon their library system, and paralyzed it in many places; but though the subject has been discussed in books, pamphlets, and addresses, and pressed in official reports, the evil continues, from opposition made by the rival parties who are *each interested in selling his own books, and at as high prices as possible.* I was assured, without exception, by these experienced American educationists, that had they at the commencement of their State system adopted regulations and measures similar to those provided by law in Upper Canada, in regard to School *Text* and *Library Books*, the progress of their schools and libraries would have been much more rapid and satisfactory; and some of them expressed the opinion that there was little hope of much improvement in their common schools, beyond the limits of cities and towns, until some such system as had been provided by law amongst us, should be adopted among them in regard to text and library books, and the inspection of schools. Indeed, one gentleman, who has for some time been President of the Board of Education for the State of Michigan, and who devotes most of his time to delivering educational lectures throughout the States, applied and obtained from me documents that would enable him to prepare a lecture on the system of public instruction in Upper Canada; which he intends to make the subject of one of the short course of four or five lectures, which he is accustomed to deliver in each of the principal towns in the State. The Connecticut State Superintendent of Schools (who has been an Educational State Officer for many years, has visited Canada, and made himself familiar with our system and school statistics), stated on one occasion, that more progress has been made in Upper Canada, in the system of common schools, during the last five years, than in any State of the American Union; and that the new school law in Upper Canada was an improvement upon that of any of their States.

Such opinions from such quarters are not a little gratifying and encouraging to me; and I found by conversation with booksellers, that the plan detailed in the annexed copy of letter, in regard to the mode of procuring and selecting books for school libraries, will be found eminently economical and advantageous to our local councils, and all engaged in the establishment of public school libraries.

"I propose during the next three or four months to make the necessary tour and arrangements for carrying that plan into effect, and therefore pray that His Excellency will be pleased to order a warrant for five hundred pounds (£500) to issue in my favour, to be expended and accounted for in the manner stated in the annexed copy of letter."

"(Signed) E. RYERSON.

"To the Honourable James Leslie,
Secretary of the Province, Toronto."

The following is a copy of the Provincial Secretary's reply to the foregoing letter:—

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 27th September, 1850.

"REVEREND SIR,—I am commanded by the Governor-General to inform you that His Excellency has had under his consideration in Council your letter of the 16th July, 1849, and the 21st instant, suggesting the propriety of your proceeding to Europe, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for the establishment of School Libraries in the various Townships in Upper Canada, and requesting the issue of an accountable warrant for the sum of £500, for that purpose, to be charged on the grant for establishing School Libraries in the various Townships of Upper Canada.

"His Excellency has been pleased to direct the issue of the warrant in your favour for the above amount, and has also granted you leave of absence to proceed to Europe, to make the arrangements contemplated in your letter. His Excellency has also been pleased to authorize John George Hodgins, Esquire, to act as your Deputy during your absence.

"(Signed,) J. LESLIE,
"*Secretary.*

"The Reverend E. Ryerson, D.D.,
Chief Superintendent of Education for U.C."

In a Report to the Legislature in 1858, embodying these letters, Dr. Ryerson remarks as follows:—

"Having proceeded to England, I was enabled by the aid of the Privy Council on Education, as narrated in a preceding part of this report (pp. 29–34), to make advantageous arrangements with publishers in London, Edinburgh and Dublin, for the purchasing of books for our Public School Libraries, and made considerable selections for examination from their catalogues. I afterwards made similar arrangements with publishers, and similar selections from their catalogues, in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. The examination of the books thus selected occupied a great part of my morning and evening hours during nearly two years.

"But before deciding on the kind of libraries and the mode of establishing them, or submitting regulations for that purpose to the consideration of the Council of Public Instruction, I made a tour of Upper Canada, and, as previously announced in a printed circular, I submitted the whole question as to the mode of supplying and establishing public libraries to a convention in each county, consisting of the Municipal Councillors, Clergy, Magistrates, Local Superintendents, Trustees, and as many other persons as chose to attend, and received an expression of strong, and in most cases, unanimous approbation of the system which has been adopted, and is still pursued, for establishing and extending public libraries in the various Municipalities of Upper Canada.

"Thus far, from acting on the mere imaginings of my own mind, without authority, and at variance with the example of the mother country, I have had the express authority and aid of the Governor-General in Council, have largely advised with experienced and able educationists in the neighbouring States, have followed the example, and been aided by the co-operation of the Government Board of Education in Ireland, and of Her Majesty's Privy Committee on Education in England, have consulted and received the cordial expression of approving co-operation from a county convention in each county of Upper Canada, in regard to that very system of public libraries, which has been so grossly assailed by certain parties in Toronto."

In 1851, Dr. Ryerson, in an address which he presented to Lord Elgin, on the occasion of laying the corner stone of the Normal School, thus refers to the subject of school library books, and their prices:—

"Arrangements have recently been made, and will be carried into effect in the course of a few months, by which maps, school-books, and every description of school apparatus will b provided for and rendered accessible upon the same terms to all the public schools of Uppe Canada;—also, books for libraries, including a large collection of books best adapted fo popular reading, that issue from both the British and American press. By the arrangements which have been entered into, and which have been effected in England by the aid of the Imperial Government, through the cordial and active exertions of Earl Grey, these facilities for school improvement and general knowledge, will be rendered accessible to the municipal and school authorities throughout Upper Canada *at an average expense of more than twenty-five per cent. less than they could* have otherwise been procured, if procured at all;—facilities which obstacles hitherto insuperable, have prevented any Educational Department in the neighbouring States from providing for the advancement of popular education and the diffusion of useful knowledge."

In November, 1852, the Legislature having asked for a Return showing "what books, &c., for schools or teachers had been purchased or sold by the Superintendent of Education, West," Dr. Ryerson reported as follows :—

"Next to providing plans for school houses, school text-books, maps and other requisites, I deemed the establishment of public school libraries of the greatest importance, and learned how many errors had been committed, and how many comparative failures had been experienced, in attempts to establish public school libraries in the neighbouring States, I thought to avoid such mistakes and disappointments, as far as possible, by selecting a variety of the most suitable and popular reading books in each department of human knowledge, and by making arrangements for procuring them and supplying them to each municipality and school corporation, upon the *lowest terms possible*—thus partially aiding parties establishing libraries in the selection of them, and giving them the assurance that every book included in the list from which they might make their selection, had been carefully examined and recommended by disinterested persons (*i.e.*, in the Council of Public Intruction), and rendered accessible to them *at the lowest cost prices, from a department, the building and all the contingent expenses of which were otherwise provided for.* With a view to these objects, I submitted to the Governor-General the recommendations contained in letters 1 and 2 of the accompanying appendix; and my recommendations having been approved by His Excellency, I proceeded to make the preliminary arrangements to give them effect, in the manner detailed in letters 3, 4, and 5 of the accompanying appendix. Lord Grey and the Marquis of Landsdowne (who was then Chairman of the Privy Council Committee on Education), took a lively interest in the arrangements which I proposed; and the letters referred to will show the pains they took to promote the objects I had in view. It will be seen by papers 6, 7, and 8, in the appendix to these returns, that Her Majesty's Government had made arrangements to procure, for the schools aided by Parliamentary grants in England, school maps and books at an average *forty-three* per cent. below the ordinary selling prices; and through the interposition of Her Majesty's Government, I was enabled to render that arrangement available to schools in Canada.

"At the same time, it occurred to me that I might make a still further and more advantageous arrangement. In the arrangement with the Privy Council Committee, I was restricted to the transmission of four orders per year—to the publications contained in their list—and also to their agents (Messrs. Longman & Co.,) who were allowed *five per cent.* for executing their orders. After conferring with the Secretary of the Privy Council Committee on Education, who entered fully into my views, I called personally upon the principal publishers concerned, to ascertain whether they would execute my orders directly from Canada for their publications, upon the terms to which they had consented through the medium of the Privy Council Committee on Education. To my proposition, all the publishers to whom I applied, both in England and Scotland, unanimously and readily assented—having no wish that a London house should receive five per cent. for packing and forwarding their publications, and being desirous of extending their business connections in Canada. By this arrangement I saved the five per cent. otherwise payable to the Longmans on all publications procured through them. I was enabled to extend the arrangement to other publications than the text books and maps contained in the Privy Council Committee's list, and to make it available for maps and apparatus of every description, and to books for libraries, for which I selected specimens to the number of nearly 2,000 volumes. But to accomplish all these objects, I found, required as many months as I had calculated weeks.

"6th. After my return from England, I made arrangements with publishers in New York, Philadelphia and Boston, similar to those which I had made with British publishers, for procuring such school maps and other school requisites as I might require, and also books for libraries, selecting about 2,000 volumes as specimens.

"7th. As all the publications included in these arrangements were to be paid for on receipt of the invoices from England, and on receipt of the books themselves from the United States, and were to be disposed of to no other parties than municipalities and school authorities, and for school purposes alone, the publishers agreed, of course, to supply them below the ordinary wholesale prices.

* * * * * *

"9th. The result of these arrangements is, that every description of the best school maps, apparatus and text books required for the schools, and the books for libraries, are and will be supplied to the remotest municipalities in Upper Canada *at lower prices than the same publications can be purchased by the public where they are printed*, either in the United States or Great Britain.

"10th. *As to the rule by which the prices of these publications are determined, inquiries were made of several parties in Toronto, as to the average expenses per cent. for books or stationery imported from England or the United States; and a corresponding charge was added to the original prices of the publications in question.* In case the expenses are not, at any time, equal to the estimate made of them, the balance is added to the *Depository Fund*, the accounts in connection with which are kept distinct from all other accounts of the Department. Should the fund amount to about a thousand pounds, it would replace the advances temporarily made from the library appropriation."

The "terms" on which library books were first supplied to the schools were explained by the Chief Superintendent in the following extracts from circulars issued in October, 1853, and January, 1854:—

(1.) *Extract from Circular dated October*, 1853.

PUBLIC SCHOOL LIBRARIES—FIRST APPOINTMENT OF THE LEGISLATIVE LIBRARY GRANT.

To the Municipalities of Townships, Cities, Towns, Villages, and School Sections.

The time having arrived for making the first apportionment of the Legislative Grant for the establishment of School Libraries in Upper Canada, the Chief Superintendent of Schools proceeds to explain the basis on which he proposes to make the apportionment, and the manner in which he thinks, under the circumstances, it should be made.

2. After much consideration, and in harmony with the principle on which the School Fund in each Municipality is distributed, *local exertion* (and not property or population) appears to be the most equitable basis of apportioning the Library Grant, and that which is likely to give the most general satisfaction and to exert the most beneficial influence. The principle of aiding each Municipality (whether it be a Township, City, Town, Village, or School Section) in proportion as it exerts and helps itself, is, upon the whole, unobjectionable, and is best calculated to excite and bring into action that kind of interest and public spirit which are the life of any general system of social advancement. This, therefore, is the principle on which the Library Grant will be distributed.

3. As to the *amount* to be apportioned to each Municipality—whether a School Section or Township—it has been decided to add, in the first apportionment, *seventy-five* per cent. to all sums raised by local exertion—thus apportioning £9 for every £12, and £75 for every £100 raised in a Municipality, and so on, in the same ratio for larger or smaller sums raised by local effort.

* * * * *

(2.) *Extract from Circular, dated January*, 1854.

"As I have been able to obtain many of the books on more favourable terms than formerly, you will find a considerable number of your books *charged less than at the prices marked in the printed catalogue—one object* that I have in view being to *provide* the books at the *least possible expense* to the Municipalities.

In February, 1855. the following official circular and notice relating to School Libraries were issued :—

(OFFICIAL CIRCULAR.)

To Municipal Councils and School Corporations in Upper Canada, who have established Public Libraries.

The undersigned has great pleasure in stating to all those Municipal Councils and School Corporations in Upper Canada, who have established Public Libraries, [upwards of 200 in number,] that he will add *twenty-five per cent.* on the sums heretofore apportioned to them severally for Public Libraries. the apportionment will thus be increased to one hundred per cent. upon all sums of money raised from local sources for the same purpose.

Each Municipal Council and School Corporation concerned can select books from the Official Catalogue to the amount of twenty-five per cent. upon the sum or sums already contributed by them, and forward their orders to this department; and the books will be packed up and forwarded as fast as the work can be performed. In case any particular book or books requested may not be on hand, or cannot be procured, corresponding books will, as far as possible, be selected from the catalogue and forwarded ; and, when desired, the selections of any part, or of the whole of the books to the amount apportioned, will be made by this department.

In each case, please state the person to whom, and conveyance by which, it is desired that the books shall be sent.

E. Ryerson.

Education Office,
Toronto, February 1st, 1855.

Public Library Notice.

To Municipal Councils and School Corporations in Upper Canada.

Until further notice, the undersigned will apportion *one hundred per cent.* upon all sums which shall be raised from local sources by Municipal Councils and School Corporations for the establishment or increase of Public Libraries in Upper Canada under the regulations provided according to law.

E. Ryerson.

Education Office,
Toronto, February 1st, 1855.

The "terms" on which Public School Libraries were supplied by the Education Department in 1855 are more fully stated in the following account of the "Duties of the Department," published in the *Journal of Education* for March of that year, as follows :—

Duties of the Department of Public Instruction for Upper Canada.

As much is said, and much inquiry is abroad in regard to the duties of Public Departments, it may not be improper to give some account of the duties of this department.

* * * * * * * * *

The several branches into which the department has been divided, are as follows :

1. *Council of Public Instruction.*
2. *Map and School Apparatus Depository.*
3. *Public School Depository.*—This branch includes the procuring and providing books for the Public Libraries, catalogues, regulations and correspondence relating to them. Nearly 4,000 *different works* are contained in the catalogue, the selection and examination of which, for the sanction of the Council of Public Instruction, and arrangements for procuring which, from more than fifty publishers in Great Britain and the United States, have involved an

amount of time and labour during more than two years that can hardly be conceived. Not far from 150,000 volumes have been procured, and upwards of 90,000 volumes have been supplied to municipalities and school sections, during little more than twelve months. To obtain and keep up the necessary supply of books, orders for them must be made up and sent off from month to month, the payments made, and the books, when received, must be examined by the invoices, and deposited in their respective places; then when an application is received from a municipal or school corporation, with a list of the books desired, or request that books to a certain amount be selected for them, the books desired or selected are marked on the margin of the printed general catalogue, one copy of which is used and retained in the department for each library. On the outside of this catalogue are entered the name of the municipal corporation, the number of the library, the amount of the local appropriation and governmental apportionment, the value of the selection made by the local authorities, together with such other entries as may be required, such as the address of the party to whom the library is to be sent, dates and numbers of letters relating to the library, &c. After having been examined by the Chief or Deputy Superintendent, and such additions made to the selection of books as will cover the amount of the library desired, the catalogue is sent to the Library Depository, where the books are selected and checked, and carried to the packing room, where they are again called over, checked and packed in boxes, together with the necessary quantity of labels and wrapping paper for covers for the books sent. From this checked catalogue the invoice is made out and sent to the corporation for whom the library is intended, together with the shipper's or carrier's receipt for the boxes delivered.

The pecuniary advantage of this system of libraries to the country may be conceived, when it is considered not only how great a variety of useful books are introduced and made accessible to all parts of Upper Canada, which were never before brought into the country, but that *these books have been purchased on most favourable terms, and are supplied at cost*, and that the entire expense of management, including difference of exchange, transportation, insurance and all contingencies, has not exceeded thirteen per cent. on the sums paid for the books in England and the United States.

Two months after this statement of the "terms" on which Public Libraries were supplied to the Schools, the following Act was passed, in which the Legislature recognised these terms and directed that they should be applied to the supply of maps and apparatus as follows:

AN ACT TO MAKE FURTHER PROVISIONS FOR THE GRAMMAR AND COMMON SCHOOLS OF UPPER CANADA, 18TH VICTORIA, CHAPTER 132.

[*Received Royal Assent*, 30*th May*, 1855.]

Whereas it is expedient to make further provision for the promotion of education and the diffusion of useful knowledge in connection with the Grammar and Common Schools of Upper Canada: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the consent of the Legislative Council and of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and intituled, *An Act to re-unite the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and for the Government of Canada*, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. The additional *grants* which have been made or may be made during the present session of the Legislature, for Grammar and Common School purposes, in Upper Canada, shall be annually disposed off, in the following manner:

3. A sum not exceeding two thousand and five hundred pounds per annum, may be expended in providing the Grammar and Common Schools in Upper Canada, with maps and apparatus, *upon the same terms, and in the same manner* as books are or may be provided for Public School Libraries;

4. A sum not exceeding three thousand five hundred pounds per annum, may be expended as heretofore provided by law, in further aiding in the establishment and extension of Public Libraries in connexion with the Grammar and Common Schools in Upper Canada;

5. A sum not exceeding three hundred and fifty pounds per annum, shall be allowed for the payment of two assistant clerks and a salesman of the Public Library, map and school apparatus depositories, in connection with the Department of Public Instruction in Upper Canada;

7. The whole of the remainder of the said *grants* shall be expended as further aid to Common School Acts of Upper Canada, and of this Act.

After the passing of this Act, the Chief Superintendent issued the following notices in the *Journal of Education* for June 1855 :—

PUBLIC LIBRARY NOTICE.

To Municipal and School Corporations in Upper Canada.

Until further notice, the undersigned will apportion *one hundred per cent.* upon all sums which shall be raised from local sources by Municipal Councils and School Corporations, for the establishment or increase of Public Libraries in Upper Canada, under the regulations provided according to law.

In selecting from the General and Supplementary Catalogues, parties will be particular to give merely the catalogue number of the book required, and the Department from which it is selected. To give the names of books without their number and department (as is frequently done), causes great delay in the selection and despatch of a library. The list should be on a distinct sheet of paper from the letter.

E. RYERSON.

Education Office,
Toronto, 1st February, 1855.

MAPS AND APPARATUS.—NOTICE.

The Legislature having acceded to my recommendation to grant annually, from the commencement of the current year, a sufficient sum of money to enable this Department to supply Maps and Apparatus (not text books) to Grammar and Common Schools, *upon the same terms as Library Books are now supplied to Trustees and Municipalities*, the undersigned will be happy to add one hundred per cent. to any sum or sums, not less than five dollars, forwarded to the Department, *and to forward Maps, Apparatus, Charts and Diagrams to the value of amount thus augmented*, upon receiving a list of the articles required by the Trustees.

E. RYERSON.

Education Office,
Toronto, 18th June, 1855.

During 1856, 1857, 1858 and 1859, these "terms" and "manner" of supply remained unchanged, and, in 1859, the various Common School Acts were consolidated into 22nd Vic., ch. 64. The Sections of the Act of 1855, just quoted, will be found in Section 120, as follows:

120. Out of the share of the Legislative School Grant coming to Upper Canada, and the additional sums of money from time to time *granted* in aid of Common Schools, or in aid of Common and Grammar Schools in Upper Canada, and not otherwise expressly appropriated by law, the Governor in Council may authorize the expenditure of the following sums annually.

1. *Under the Regulations of the Council of Public Instruction.*

* * * * * *

2. *Through the Chief Superintendent of Education.*

C. For the establishment and support of Public School Libraries, in connection with the Common and Grammar Schools, a sum not exceeding $26,000.

D. In providing the Grammar and Common School with maps and apparatus *upon the same terms and in the same manner as books are provided for Public School Libraries*, a sum not exceeding $10,000.

E. For the payment of two assistant clerks, and a salesman of the public library map, and school apparatus depositories, in connection with the Department of Public Instruction, a sum not exceeding $1,400.

These "terms" and the manner of supply continued unchanged during the years 1859 to 1874, inclusive. In 1874, the provisions of this 120th section of the Act 22 Vic., ch. 64, were again consolidated, and will be found in section 33 of the Act, 37 Vic., ch. 27, as follows:

10. CERTAIN GRANTS AUTHORIZED.

33. Out of any grants made from time to time in aid of Public and High Schools, the Lieutenant-Governor may authorize the expenditure annually of such sums as may be voted by the Legislative Assembly for the purposes following:

1. *Under the authority of the Council of Public Instruction.*

* * * * * *

2. *Through the Chief Superintendent of Education.*

8. For the establishment and support of libraries in connection with the Schools;

9. For providing the Schools with maps and apparatus, and prizes upon the same terms, and in the same manner as books are provided for School Libraries;

10. For the payment of a salesman and assistant clerks of the public library, prize, map and school apparatus depositories, in connection with the Department of Public Instruction.

It will be thus seen that the phrase "*on the same terms*," which occurs in the Act of 1874, refers to the "terms" (as to the "prices" or "cost" of the library books supplied to the Schools) which were explained and defined by the Chief Superintendent in 1855, the date at which the original Act containing these words was passed.

These "terms" the Chief Superintendent shows were the furnishing of Public School Library books from the Depository "*at cost*"—that is, the price which he paid for these books, including exchange, transportation, insurance and all "contingencies, not exceeding thirteen per cent."

Another question here arises as to whether in fixing the "*prices*" or "cost" of the books supplied to the schools by (1) the Council of Public Instruction, (2) the booksellers, or (3) the Chief Superintendent of Education, the charge for salaries of clerks and salesman in the Educational Depository, at all events to the extent of $1,400 per annum, as fixed by the Act, should be reckoned in the "cost" or "prices" of books furnished to the Schools. The Act, as will be seen, provides for the Depository salaries out of a "*Grant*" or "Gift" by the Legislature, as much so as the "Grant" or "*Gift*" for superannuated teachers, *Journal of Education*, or other object, as mentioned in the 120th section of the Consolidated Act of 1859, or in the 23rd section of the Act of 1874.

A further question has been raised, and that is, whether in fixing the "prices" or cost of prize and library books, an estimated sum for *rent*, for *taxes*, and for *interest* on the Legislative Grant (none of which have ever formed part of the expenditure of the Depository), should be included in those "prices" and cost of the books—in other words, whether the Education Department should provide for an absolute profit out of the books supplied to the Schools, over and above expenses which would, of course, be payable into the Provincial Treasury, and form part of the casual revenue.

Having now stated the case, and given copious extracts from the various Statutes, official explanations, and regulations bearing upon the subject, it is proper to recapitulate the several questions which are raised in this document and submitted for decision, as authorized by law, viz:—

Question 1*st.*—Whether the "prices" or "cost to the Schools of the prize and library books sanctioned by the Council of Public Instruction should be fixed—

(1.) By the Council of Public Instruction.
(2.) By the Chief Superintendent of Education.
(3.) Or by the Booksellers, or other parties sending in books for the approval of the Council.

Question 2nd.—On what principle should the "prices" or "cost" of these books to the Schools be fixed, viz:—

(1.) Whether the "price" or "cost" of a book should include (*a*) its net prime cost from the original publisher, (*b*) for exchange, (*c*) freight and shipping dues, (*d*) duty, (*e*) insurance, (*f*) salaries of clerks, and (*g*) contingent expenses of management, which are all actual expenditures, and (*h*) the usual estimated percentage for depreciation of stock on hand.

(2.) Or, whether, in addition to these actual expenditures incurred in procuring books and managing the Educational Depository, and for percentage for stock depreciation, the "prices" or "cost" of books to the Schools should also include (*i*) an estimated sum for rent (*j*) for taxes, (*k*) for interest on Legislative Grant employed, and (*l*) salaries of clerks, (at least beyond the $1,400 per annum, payable by Statute out of "grants" made by the Legislature).

Question 3rd.—Whether the phrase "*on the same terms,*" which originally occurred in the Act of 1855, and is continued in the Consolidated Acts of 1859 and 1874, would not determine the cost of the books to the Schools, on the principle of the rates of charge for them as they existed in 1855, viz:—the prime cost of the books from the original publisher, with the added charge for exchange, freight, shipping charges, duty, insurance, salaries, and the estimated percentage for stock depreciations.

Question 4th.—Whether an added profit out of books supplied to the Schools from the Educational Depository over and above the amount of actual expenditure for them, contingent expenses of management and percentage for depreciation of stock, was contemplated or authorized, or is contemplated and authorized by the Legislature under its successive Acts bearing upon the subject.

(Signed,) J. GEORGE HODGINS,
Deputy Superintendent.

Paper No. 28.

LETTER FROM THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF ONTARIO TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

TORONTO, 27th August, 1874.

SIR,—Your letter of the 24th ult., asking my opinion under the statute as to "what should be regarded as cost prices of books provided by the Educational Department for Libraries and Prizes for the Public and High Schools, and who should determine those prices," was received at my house when I was absent, during the "long vacation," and I only put my hand on it yesterday.

I presume there are parties interested in the discussion of the questions submitted in your letter, who may wish to be heard in the matter. I think the better course will be to have the case appended to your letter set down for argument in the Court, and the usual notice given to the parties interested, that they may be heard and their views presented to the Court before any decision is come to.

Of course, if the parties desire it, the argument can take place before myself instead of the full court.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) WM. B. RICHARDS,
Chief Justice.

To the Rev. Dr. Ryerson, &c., &c.,
Toronto.

Paper No. 29.

CIRCULAR TO THE BOOKSELLERS IN REGARD TO THE FOREGOING CASE SUBMITTED TO THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

EDUCATION OFFICE,
Toronto, 7th September, 1874.

GENTLEMEN,—I have thought proper to submit a special case to one of the Judges of the Superior Courts, as authorized by the 32nd section, sub-section 3rd of the new School Act, 37 Vic., chaptered 27, in order to obtain an authoritative decision as to whether the Council of Public Instruction, or Chief Superintendent, or the booksellers, are to determine the prices and the principle of determining the prices of books to be sanctioned by the Council under the new clauses on the subject introduced into the School Acts.

I have caused a statement of the case to be prepared so far as the Education Department is concerned, and have forwarded it to the Honourable the Chief Justice of Ontario, who has intimated to me a desire that parties interested adversely to the views which I held on this subject should have an opportunity of being heard before him.

Under these circumstances I have to request that should you desire to take any steps in the matter, you will be good enough to name your legal adviser, and prepare and transmit to the Chief Justice your counter case, and also a copy of it to me, so that a time may be fixed by the Chief Justice for the argument of the whole case. On your application, I will furnish you with a copy of the case, as I have submitted it, as soon as printed.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) E. Ryerson.

Paper No. 30.

LETTER FROM THE HONOURABLE THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL TO THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT.

Toronto, 15th Sept., 1874.

My Dear Sir,—I received through the post yesterday a printed copy of your "case and correspondence respecting the prices of books for school libraries and prizes." In a legal point of view, the case is far too long, and contains a great deal of matter entirely irrelevant to the decision of the legal question, though in other respects interesting and valuable. To avoid a like error again, I would like you to submit to my Department beforehand, every case which you may have occasion to refer to any other Judges hereafter for their opinion under the Act.

If the claim has really been made that booksellers can insist on regulating the prices of books which are on hand for sale at the Depository, there seems to me so little ground in the language of the statute for such a claim that it was hardly worth while troubling the Judges with it. As a lawyer, I think it quite clear upon the terms of the statute, and I know it was my intention in submitting the claims in question to the Legislature, that when books which are on sale at the Depository are procured from booksellers, the 50 per cent. to be paid by the Department is to be calculated on the Depository prices, over which the booksellers have no control.

Until I read the case I was under the impression that the question had arisen with respect to a different class of books, viz., those for which the booksellers asked the sanction of the Council of Public Instruction, and which were not procurable at the Depository. I am quite clear that under the Act it is for the booksellers to name the prices at which they will sell these books, though possibly the Council may refuse to sanction a book on account of the excessive price demanded for it. If trustees choose to buy any books of this class sanctioned by the Council, the 50 per cent. is to be calculated on the prices they actually pay, provided they do not exceed the prices they named to the Council when its sanction to the books was given. I presume, however, that there has been no dispute about the class of books.

I am extremely sorry for the delay in publishing in the *Journal of Education* a list of the books sanctioned by the Council of Public Instruction and not for sale, yet at the Depository. I take for granted, however, that for some reason or other, the delay, though unfortunate, has been unavoidable.

Yours &c.,
(Signed) O. Mowat.

The Rev. E. Ryerson, LL.D.,
Chief Superintendent of Education.

Paper No. 31.

LETTER FROM THE HONOURABLE THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL TO THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT.

TORONTO, 2nd February, 1875.

MY DEAR SIR,—As I understand that, notwithstanding my letter of the 15th September last, the booksellers and the Department intend to ask the opinion of Chief Justice Richards on the case of which a printed copy was received by me at the date of my letter, I write now for the purpose of saying that I see no reason for the proceeding and I desire the case withdrawn. In accordance with the 30th section of the statute, 37 Victoria, Cap. 27, I authorize you to assume, and act upon the following view of the law :—

1st. That the fixing of prices of books sold at the Depository is a matter of internal arrangement, over which booksellers and others outside have no individual control.

2nd. That when books which have not appeared in your catalogues and are forwarded with a statement of their prices to the Department by booksellers or other parties who may have the same for sale, receive the sanction of the Council of Public Instruction, the names of these books and the prices named for them by the booksellers are to be published in the next number of the *Journal of Education*. This second point is not mentioned in the printed "case" for the Judges.

Should the new books which are submitted by booksellers and which are sanctioned by the Council and advertised in the first subsequent issue of the Journal, be afterwards for sale at the Depository, there is no legal necessity for the Depository prices being regulated by those previously named by the booksellers.

I presume that after the expression of opinion contained in this letter, the Council will not desire that you should proceed with the "case" prepared for the Judges.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) O. MOWAT.

Rev. E. Ryerson, L.L.D.,
Chief Superintendent of Education.

Paper No. 32.

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOOKSELLERS' ASSOCIATION ON THE DELAY IN CERTIFYING BOOKSELLERS' ACCOUNTS.

TORONTO, October 4th, 1876.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to submit to you that many complaints are made by the booksellers of the delay in the Department in not paying the 100 per cent. granted to the trustees who buy their prize and library books from booksellers.

The reason assigned by the Department for the delay of months was, that all the funds granted by the Government for the year were expended, and a new grant must be made before they could be paid.

Trusting that the efforts made by the booksellers to receive a portion of their legitimate trade which has been lost to them may receive your still further consideration.

I am your obedient servant,
(Signed,) JAMES CAMPBELL,
President Booksellers' Association.

To Hon. Adam Crooks,
Minister of Education, Toronto.

Paper No. 33.

MEMORANDUM TO THE HONOURABLE MINISTER OF EDUCATION ON MR. CAMPBELL'S STATEMENT AS TO THE DELAY IN CERTIFYING BOOKSELLERS' ACCOUNTS.

1. Mr. Campbell offers no proof of his general and unqualified statement.

2. Accounts received last December were not certified until about the middle of January, when we were notified by the Treasury Department that we might do so.

3. Since that time the accounts were certified as fast as they came in, and were found correct. For instance, an account received 15th January, was certified on the 19th; two accounts on the 17th were certified on the 19th, and so on.

4. I append two lists of all the accounts which have been received since the date when the Parliamentary grant was available. In the first list you will see the dates at which the accounts were received, and the dates at which they were certified for payment. In most cases you will find that these accounts were certified singly as fast as received, without even waiting to make weekly certificates. In all cases when delay occurred (as is explained in the second list), a reason is given. This reason invariable was defective accounts or absence of the statutory proof of correctness, &c., but in all these cases the parties concerned were at once apprized of the omission.

5. I regard Mr. Campbell's statement as most unjust and very incorrect.

(Signed,) J. GEORGE HODGINS,
Deputy Minister of Education.

6th October, 1876.

(Enclosure with No. 33.)

No. 1.—STATEMENT with reference to time of Receipt and Certification of Invoices for Goods purchased outside of Depository.

NOTE.—Some lists required much longer time to check off and verify than others.

SCHOOL.	BOOKSELLER.	Amount.	Received.	Certified for Payment.
		$ cts.	1876.	1876.
12 Woodhouse	A. J. Donly, Simcoe	5 94	January 3	Jan. 17
5 Wallace	Campbell & Son, Toronto	9 95	15	19
23 London	Reid & Anderson, London	35 07	17	19
22 King	S. H. Lundy, Aurora	10 59	17	19
13 Norwich	J. A. Tidey, Norwich	5 89	19	22
5 Westminster	E. A. Taylor & Co., London	24 34	10	22
6 Zorra, East	Gilbert Anderson, Woodstock	12 98	February 1	Feb. 4
10 Raleigh	J. Morrish, Chatham	6 07	3	9
1 Puslinch	J. Anderson, Guelph	27 81	2	11
5 Windham	A. J. Donly, Simcoe	5 02	14	15
10 St. Vincent	W.H. Iredale, Meaford	10 62	7	17
3 Woolwich	J. Oberholtzer, Berlin	5 35	March 4	March 7
5 Pilkington	J. Anderson, Guelph	10 78	6	7
New Edinburgh	Henderson & Co., Ottawa	14 86	Feb. 19	Feb. 23
8 Downie	Alexander Matheson, Stratford	7 09	March 20	March 29
8 Waterloo	Oberholtzer & Co., Berlin	9 61	29	30
3 Guelph	J. Anderson, Guelph	15 00	31	April 3
3 Waterloo	Oberholtzer & Co., Berlin	5 00	31	3
13 Charlotteville	Donly & Thomas, Simcoe	15 01	April 3	5
12 Woolwich	Oberholtzer & Co., Berlin	6 45	4	5
1 Guelph	J. Anderson, Guelph	5 44	5	7
4 Pilkington	do	6 13	5	7
5 Blandford	Nisbet & Co., Woodstock	18 00	March 28	8
8 Caradoc	R. Dickenson, Strathroy	11 89	April 10	13
7 St. Vincent	W. K. Ireland, Meaford	7 60	11	13
4 Eramosa	J. Anderson, Guelph	11 00	11	13
4 Woolwich and Wellesley	Oberholtzer & Co,, Berlin	7 04	11	13
5 Fenelon	Porter ——, Lindsay	7 75	17	19
3 Collingwood	J. Campbell & Son, Toronto	11 01	17	19
14 Blenheim	Thomas Martin, Paris	14 85	17	19
19 Wilmot	Oberholtzer & Co., Berlin	5 13	17	19
9 Woolwich	do	7 78	11	20
3 Woodhouse	Donly & Thomas, Simcoe	9 99	19	24
1 Humberstone	Brewster & Cutler, Ridgeway	5 00	22	24
11 Norwich, North	J. A. Tidey, Norwich	9 84	21	24
6 Puslinch	J. Anderson, Guelph	5 49	20	24
10 Bertie	Brewster & Cutler, Ridgeway	5 00	13	29
9 Darlington	Rev. C. Barker, Bowmanville	8 05	24	29
15 Beverly	J. Anderson, Guelph	14 26	27	29

No. 1.—STATEMENT with reference to time of Receipt and Certification of Invoices for Goods purchased outside of Depository.—*Continued.*

SCHOOL.	BOOKSELLER.	Amount.	Received.	Certified for Payment.
		$ cts.	1876.	1876.
5 Delaware	E. A. Taylor & Co., London	5 04	May 1	May 10
14 Wilmot	Oberholtzer & Co., Berlin	9 73	2	10
20 Thurlow	E. Harrison, Belleville	5 01	April 25	10
11 South Newcastle	Jas. Campbell & Son, Toronto	10 50	29	10
2 Whitchurch	S. H. Lundy, Aurora	16 00	May 8	10
12 Emily	R. S. Porter, Lindsay	12 81	2	16
17 Waterloo	Oberholtzer & Co., Berlin	9 43	17	22
4 Niagara	B. C. Fairfield, St. Catharines	11 54	6	26
24 Waterloo	T. J. Day, Guelph	12 76	26	June 1
8 London	John Mills, London	15 77	31	2
5 Guelph	T. J. Day, Guelph	3 96	June 5	16
Berlin	Oberholtzer & Co., Berlin	38 56	26	July 3
7 Hamilton	J. Salisbury, Cobourg	11 34	26	3
Milton	James Campbell & Son, Toronto	8 28	19	3
10 Dover, East	James Holmes, Chatham	9 90	July 3	7
8 McGillivray	S. Hey, Ailsa Craig	4 90	10	19
Lindsay	R. S. Porter, Lindsay	50 71	11	19
Preston	Oberholtzer & Co., Berlin	31 02	13	19
Woodstock	T. Woodstock	8 95	13	19
13 Haldimand	Salisbury & Co., Cobourg	4 18	August 4	August 17
18 Hamilton	do	5 13	11	22
10 Dumfries	Thomas Martin, Paris	8 25	12	22
9 Haldimand	J. C. Reynolds, Cobourg	5 00	Sept. 6	Sept. 11
9 Sydenham	W. K. Ireland, Meaford	28 28	25	28
10 do	do	29 01	25	28
6 Chatham	R. Cooper, Chatham	5 13	21	28
1 Vaughan	Campbell & Son, Toronto	26 10	Dec. 22,'75	Jan. 22
Payment in this case was delayed, in the first place, from insufficiency of grant, and secondly, from misunderstanding Mr. Thomas Carr's relation to the Trustees in the purchase of the books.				
23 Townsend	A. J. Donly, Simcoe	6 01	Dec. 22,'75	Jan. 22
Bookseller's receipt received, January 10th, 1876.				
4 Essa	E. M. Banting, Clover Hill	11 00	Dec. 22,'75	Feb. 10
Payment delayed on account of error in bookseller's receipt, and inquiry as to whether bookseller was not also a schoolmaster.				
4 Markham and Vaughan	A. Scott, Richmond Hill	15 55	Jan. 22	Feb. 10
Bookseller's receipt not received till 5th February, 1876.				
1 King and Whitchurch	A. Scott, Richmond Hill	12 19	Jan. 22	15
Bookseller's receipt received, 10th February, 1876.				
2 Eramosa	J. Anderson, Guelph	5 00	Dec. 28,'75	March 3
Bookseller's receipt not received till 22nd February, 1876.				
5 Collingwood	J. Campbell & Son, Toronto	8 79	Jan. 10	10
Bookseller's receipt not received till 6th March, 1876.				
6 Chatham	Robert Cooper, Chatham	5 10	Jan. 21	17
Delayed from error in addition of invoice. In letter of Dept., 26th January, it is stated amount has been certified, which was not done till 17th March, 1876—cause does not appear.				
10 Dumfries, South	Thomas Martin, Paris	20 98	Mar. 18	April 3
Guarantee for proper disposition and bookseller's receipt recieved d, March 31st, 1876.				
2 Guelph	J. Anderson, Guelph	12 12	March 27	24
Trustees' guarantee for proper disposition not received till April 18th, 1876.				
8 Chatham	James Holmes, Chatham	12 03	Feb. 29	24
Bookseller's receipt not received till April 17th, 1876.				
7 Mariposa	R. S. Porter, Lindsay	18 94	April 5	
Bookseller's receipt not received till April 25th, 1876.				

No. 1.—**Statement** with reference to time of Receipt and Certification of Invoices for Goods purchased outside of Depository.—*Continued.*

SCHOOL.	BOOKSELLER.	Amount.	Received.	Certified for Payment.
		$ cts.	1876.	1876.
10 Dumfries, South	Thomas Martin, Paris	9 26	March 30	May 1
Explanation wanted as to supposed improper prize books. Explanation received, 25th April, '76.				
4 Guelph	T. J. Day, Guelph	18 37	April 20	May 10
Bookseller's receipt received, May 8th, 1876.				
Simcoe	Donly & Thomas, Simcoe	40 47	18	June 12
Error in addition of invoice. Bookseller's corrected receipt received, June 8th, 1876.				
1 Nissouri, East	Reid & Anderson, London	4 86	July 28	August 17
Bookseller's receipt received, August 7th, 1876.				
2 Woolwich	Oberholtzer & Co., Berlin	5 00	24	19
Trustees' guarantee for proper disposition received, August 9th, 1876.				
C. I. Cobourg	Salisbury & Co., Cobourg	15 02	17	21
Cause of delay does not appear.				
5 Goderich	J. A. Yuill, Clinton	25 13	Jan. 17	Feb. 18
Bookseller's receipt received, February 17th, 1876.				
8 Norwich, North	J. A. Tidey, Norwich	20 03	19	18
Bookseller's receipt received, February 18th, 1876.				

Paper No. 34.

PRICE OF PRIZE AND LIBRARY BOOKS FIXED AT 19 CTS. TO THE SHILLING STERLING.

Copy of an Order in Council, approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the 24th day of November, A.D. 1876.

Upon the report and reommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Education, dated the 20th November, 1876, the Committee of Council advise that the annexed regulation with respect to the Depository Branch of the Education Department be approved by your Honour.

(Signed) J. G. Scott,
Clerk Executive Council, Ontorio.

25th November, 1876.

The undersigned begs respectfully to submit for the consideration of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, the following, with respect to the Depository of the Education Department, namely:—

The Consolidated School Act, 37 Vic. cap. 27, sec. 31, sub-section 20, authorized the payment out of any moneys appropriated by the Legislature of one-half the cost of any prize or library books sanctioned by the Council of Public Instruction, for Public Schools, and High Schools, which might be purchased by the Municipal or School Corporation, from any Bookseller or other parties instead of at the Depository.

The Chief Superintendent had been also authorized out of moneys provided by the Legislature to grant aid in the purchase of Prize and Library Books, Maps and Apparatus, to an amount equal to that contributed and expended from local sources for the same object, and the Depository had been established through which this was being carried into effect.

The extension by the Act of 1874, of this principle of aid to Prize and Library Books purchased elsewhere, has given rise to the question as to the relative terms on which the Booksellers and the Department should supply these books. The late Chief Superintendent, in July, 1874, prepared a case to submit to the Chief Justice of Ontario for his opinion, in order to determine this question. The points involved were (1) what was to be deemed the "*cost*" of books procured from Booksellers or other parties, and (2) the proper "*cost*" of books from the Depository. No opinion was, however, expressed by the Chief Justice.

The Act of 1874 left it optional with Municipal and School Corporations to purchase Prize and Library Books from the Depository or elsewhere; and if this could be done with equal advantages, the effect would be to protect these Corporations in the quality and price of the books, through the competition of the Depository and Bookselling trade, while the Depository being continued would ensure the schools always obtaining these books at fair prices.

Purchasers from the Booksellers are by this Act placed under the supervision of the Department, and there are proper safeguards as to the cost, the edition, and binding of the books. It is in the interest of the Schools that the fullest effect should be given to this provision of the Act, which established mutual competition between the Depository and the Trade.

The Booksellers, however, represent that this effect has been frustrated by the Department: firstly, in requiring too formal a procedure in obtaining payment of the accounts for books supplied through them, and, secondly, in having reduced the price of books in the Depository, so as to represent eighteen cents to the shilling sterling, instead of nineteen or twenty cents, which was formerly the charge.

The undersigned proposes to simplify the routine for payment; and as to the price, the undersigned, upon consideration of all the circumstances, which are fully discussed in the different documents before the undersigned, has come to the conclusion that the cost of books furnished by the Depository neary represents nineteen cents to the shilling sterling.

The undersigned would therefore respectfully recommend your Honour, in Council, to approve of the annexed regulation herewith submitted to that effect.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) Adam Crooks,
Minister of Education.

Education Department, Ontario,
Toronto, 20th November, 1876.

Regulation with Respect to the Depository Branch.

The price of Prize and Library Books purchased by Municipal or School Corporations from the Depository, in respect of which aid is granted out of moneys voted by the Legislature shall be based upon (19) nineteen cents to the one shilling sterling, in respect of all Prize and Library Books placed in stock since the 1st of January, 1876.

Paper No. 35.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING PURCHASES OF LIBRARY AND PRIZE BOOKS FROM BOOKSELLERS—APPROVED BY HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Copy of an Order in Council, approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the 20th day of December, A.D. 1876.

Upon the Report of the Honourable the Minister of Education, dated the 16th December, 1876, the Committee of Council advise that the annexed regulations, respecting purchase of Library and Prize Books from Booksellers, be submitted for the requirements under the former regulations of the Council of Public Instruction.

Certified.

(Signed) J. G. Scott,
Clerk Executive Council, Ontario

23rd December, 1876.

1. The annexed form of account and guarantee is substituted for that formerly in use.

2. As a general rule one copy only of each book should be supplied to each school, in order that, as far as possible, the information to be found in a variety of books may be widely diffused.

3. The amount of each purchase is not to be under the sum of $10.

4. The bookc are to be selected *bona fide* for the purpose of Prizes to the pupils of the school, or for the school library, (as the case may be) and are not to be acquired for, or to be disposed of by any teacher or private person, or for any purpose whatsoever, except as Library or Prize Books for the school. Any default, by any school corporation, in this particular, will forfeit its right to the one-half allowance for any book to be purchased in future.

(Signed) ADAM CROOKS
Minister.

Education Department,
December 15th, 1876.

PARTICULARS OF CLAIM.

Truvtees of..

FOR AUTHORIZED BOOKS FOR LIBRARIES OR SCHOOL PRIZES.

Purchased from.......... ....

ACCORDING TO THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE.

Amount of Claim for Refund, $..........

Name of Book.	Name of Publisher of Book.	EDITION AND PRICE OF BOOK.					Notes or Remarks.
		Edition of Book.	Style of Binding.	Page of Catalogue or No. of Book.	Price charged by Booksellers. $	Cents.	
				Total, $			
		One-half payable to the Trustees.					

NOTE.—The undertaking endorsed on this schedule is to be signed by the Trustees. Any book which has not been authorized by the Department will be struck off this schedule. There is no allowance for any purchase under $10.

To the Education Department, Ontario.

UNDERTAKING OF THE TRUSTEES OF

We, the undersigned Trustees, do hereby certify that we have purchased the Books mentioned in the within schedule at the prices therein mentioned, strictly for the purpose of School Prizes (or Libraries), and we undertake that such Books shall be properly applied for this purpose, and will not permit them to be disposed of to the Teachers, or to any private person, or for any private purpose whatsoever.

We therefore claim to be refunded one-half of the amount paid by us to Mr. (as per his receipted bill sent herewith), viz., $

As witness our hands and corporate seal of office,* at this day of 187.

.... } *Signature of Trustees or any two of them.*

[*Corporate seal to be placed here.*]

NOTE.—The above, in the case of Rural Schools, is to be signed by at least a majority of the Trustees, and in cities, towns, and incorporated villages, by the Chairman dan Secretary. In all cases the Corporate seal is to be attached.

Paper No. 36.

APPROVAL OF PRIZE AND LIBRARY BOOKS.

Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the 27th day of October, A.D. 1876.

Upon consideration of the report of the Honourable the Minister of Education, dated the 17th of October, 1876, the Committee of Council, under the provisions of 27 Victoria, Cap 27, section 27, sub-sections 24 and 27, as varied by 39 Victoria, Cap. 16, recommend the books marked as approved in the accompanying list, for use for libraries and for prizes in the High and Public Schools, and advise that such books be approved of by your Honour.

Certified. J. G. SCOTT,
Clerk Executive Council, Ontario.

The Honourable the Minister of Education.
26th October, 1876.

The undersigned respectfully recommends to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, in Council, that the books marked *as approved* on the accompanying Lists, having been recommended after examination by the Central Committee of Examiners for Libraries and for Prizes in the High and Public Schools, be sanctioned under the authority of the Act 37 Victoria, Cap. 27, section 27, sub-sections 24 and 27.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) A. CROOKS.
Minister of Education.

Education Department,
Toronto, 17th October, 1876.

NOTE.—*The lists were published in the Journal of Education as approved.*

Paper No. 37.

STATEMENT OF EDUCATIONAL DEPOSITORY SALES, 1875-6.

The amounts sold, the sums received, and the distribution were as follows :—

	1875.	1876.
Sales of Books to Rural Schools	$24081 00	$23157 00
do Urban do	6696 00	5040 00
Sales of Maps, Apparatus to Rural Schools	$15163 00	$15325 00
do Urban do	5787 00	5109 00

Sales at net prices of miscellaneous school material to schools	8490 00	10161 00
Sales to third parties for school purposes	1953 00	1834 00
Total operations of Depository	$62170 00	$60635 00
Value of sales by booksellers	2061 00	4777 00
	$64231 00	$65412 00

The Rural Schools supplied in 1875 were	1512
The Urban Schools do do	87
The Rural Schools supplied in 1876 were	1475
The Urban Schools do do	80

The gross amount of receipts in 1875, was $36,307 99, of which $1953 was received from third parties for school purposes, the remaining $34,355 being from Public, High and Normal Schools.

The gross amount received in 1877, was $36,315 15, of which $1833 was from third parties.

Paper No. 38.

PURCHASES FOR EDUCATIONAL DEPOSITORY, 1875–76.

Stock purchased in 1875 :—		
Paid for Maps, Apparatus, &c		$12958 00
do Library Books, &c		33259 24
		$46217 24
Stock purchased in 1876 :—		
Paid for Maps, Apparatus, &c		$18788 00
do Library Books, &c		39213 30
		$57901 30
Total Payments in 1875 :—		
For Stock	$56217 24	
Freight, Customs, &c	3375 62	
Contingencies	2483 99	
Salaries	4855 00	
		$56931 85
Payment on account of purchases from Booksellers :—		
13 Urban Schools	408 59	
55 Rural do	621 88	
		$1030 47
		$57962 32
Total payments in 1876 :—		
For Stock	$57901 30	
Freight, Customs, &c	3610 00	
Contingencies	3110 00	
Salaries	5105 00	
		$69726 30
Payment on account of purchases from Booksellers :—		
17 Urban Schools	517 77	
157 Rural do	1870 93	
		$2388 70
		$72115 00

Paper No. 39.

PETITION OF BOOKSELLERS IN ONTARIO.

To His Excellency the Hon. D. A. MACDONALD, *Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.*

The Petition of the undersigned booksellers of the Province of Ontario, humbly sheweth :—

1. That their interests as booksellers are greatly hindered by the maintenance by the Government, at the Educational Office in Toronto, of a Depository for the sale of books, and the public funds of the Province are employed in carrying on a trade, whereby retail dealers are undersold, and are thereby excluded from one of the most important branches of local business to which, as tradesmen, they are equally entitled with the members of all other legitimate trades.

2. That the existence of such a Government Book Depository exclusively centralised in Toronto, is no less detrimental to the general interests of the community than to booksellers, by depriving the retail traders of one of the most general sources of business, viz : the supply of Library Books and School Prizes ; and so tending to prevent the establishment of stores for the sale of books in the smaller towns and villages, where an opportunity of inspecting and purchasing books, is calculated to aid materially in the diffusion of knowledge, so as to form an important auxiliary to the excellent School system of the Province.

2. That the removal of restrictions from Trustees of Mechanics' Institutes, and the permission extended to them to purchase books for their Libraries from the booksellers, instead of from the Government Depository, have given general satisfaction, and as your petitioners believe, have afforded ample choice, and led to a better selection of books.

4. That the extension of the same system to School Trustees, while still allowing them as heretofore one hundred per cent. in addition to their own appropriations for the purchase of books, would give no less general satisfaction, while it would in no degree interfere with the continued exercise by the Minister of Education, of the right of determining the class of books, from which alone selections shall be made, in purchasing books for School Prizes or School Libraries.

5. That by the School Amendment Act of 1874, the Legislature recognized the impolicy and injustice of a system which excluded School Trustees from the advantages enjoyed by others in the purchase of books, and deprived the bookselling trade of one of its most important branches of business. But the partial relief therein enacted, which permitted School Trustees under certain regulations, to purchase from booksellers, was rendered nugatory by the Department immediately lowering their prices, and so using the public funds to undersell the regular trade, and wholly to exclude the retail bookseller from profiting by the relief professedly enacted for his benefit.

6. That your Petitioners are compelled to contrast the invidious position which the Canadian Bookseller thus occupies, as compared with those in Great Britain, where the Government not only takes no part in the sale of books, but all parties have cordially united in removing every restriction to the amplest diffusion of literature among the people, by abolishing the stamp act, removing the duty on paper, and regulating the copyright law so as to give the greatest encouragement to literary production in the interests of the people

7. Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that the Government Bank Depository may be abolished, as an institution at variance with sound principles of trade, wholly inconsistent with the advanced condition of the Province, and involving great injustice to the Book Trade, while it secures no compensating benefit to the community ; but, on the contrary, hampers School Trustees, limits them in their choice of books, and interferes with the growth of a local Book Trade in the smaller towns and villages of the Province, which could not fail to exercise a beneficial influence in the general diffusion of literature among the people.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

(Signed) Rowsell & Hutchinson. .... *Toronto.*
James Bain & Son........................ *do*
William Warwick........................... *do*
Willing & Williamson...................... *do*
P. C. Allan.................................. *do*

James Campbell & Son	*Toronto.*
Hart & Rawlinson	*do*
Robert Marshall	*do*
Alfred Piddington	*do*
R. Wilkinson	*do*
Winnifrith Bros	*do*
C. A. Backas	*do*
McMullen & Co	*Brockville.*
Ed. Overell	*do*
F. L. Kincaid	*do*
Samuel Woods	*Kingston.*
John Henderson	*do*
Henry & Bros	*Napanee.*
Salisbury & Humphries	*Cobourg.*
W. Williamson	*Port Hope.*
P. Maulton	*do*
James Baird	*do*
Thomas Menzies	*Peterborough.*
Davidson & Co	*do*
Alfred E. Hayte	*Milbrook.*
Alfred Leach	*do*
John Ramsay	*Baysville.*
L. P. Stickney & Co	*Uxbridge.*
A. McLachlin	*St. Thomas.*
Reid & Anderson	*London.*
Robert Reid	*do*
Reid, Groat & Co	*do*
John Mills	*do*
W. Bryce	*do*
C. Wright	*do*
B. H. Rothwell	*Windsor.*
Ropert Cooper	*Chatham.*
John Monosh	*do*
Gilbert Anderson	*Woodstock.*
T. J. Day	*Guelph.*
R. L. Chandler	*St. Thomas.*
Thomas Martin	*Paris.*
W. McHaffie	*Brantford.*
C. A. Buck & Co	*do*
A. Henderson	*do*
J. Sutherland	*do*
W. T. Smith	*Galt.*
C. W. Toumans	*do*
John Eastwood & Co	*Hamilton.*
Duncan, Stewart & Co	*do*
Lancefield Brothers	*do*
J. Anderson	*Guelph.*
D. McMaster	*Sarnia.*
E. A. Taylor & Co	*London.*
A. J. Donly	*Simcoe.*
A. Mathewson	*Stratford.*
E. H. Scoles	*do*
Joseph Reading	*do*
James A. Yuill	*Clinton.*
J. A. Nelles	*do*
J. G. McCrae	*Sarnia.*
D. McMaster	*do*
B. H. Rothwell	*Windsor.*

John A. Lidey	*Norwich.*
M. M. Roseburgh	*Exeter.*
W. Guff & Son	*do*
W. P. McLaren	*Watford.*
R. Dickson	*Strathroy.*
W. H. Emer	*do*
William Wylie	*Ayr*
Livingstone & Kilborn	*Plattsville.*
John Cameron	*Bright.*
F. H. McCallum	*New Hamburg.*
C. Burnff	*Waterloo.*
Christie, Henderson & Co	*Acton.*
George Yemen	*do*
Hill Brothers	*do*
T. A. Secord	*do*
Creelman Brothers	*Georgetown.*
Thomas Rustor	*do*
Robertson & Morse	*Milton.*
P. L. Woods	*Brampton.*
Ed. T. Stock	*do*
R. A. Skirving	*Columbus.*
Davidson & Co	*Peterborough.*
Thos. Menzies	*do*
Chas. E. Marshall	*Kingston.*
H. Henderson, for J. Henderson	*do*
G. W. Maxwell	*do*
T. McAuley	*do*
Samuel Woods	*do*
John Hart	*Perth.*
J. Durie & Son	*Ottawa.*
Henderson & Co	*do*
James Hope & Co	*do*
E. A. Perry	*do*
Arthur L. Holmes	*do*
Wm. M. Keith	*Smith Falls.*

January, 1877.

Paper No. 40.

ANALYSIS OF THE BOOKSELLERS' PETITION BY DR. HODGINS, DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION.

1st Paragraph.—"The Public funds of the Province are employed in carrying on a trade, whereby retail dealers are undersold."

Remarks.—This lays down the principle that in supplying our Schools with Library and Prize Books. the retail dealers must not be undersold by the Depository. They charge from 25c to 30c. for a 1s. sterling book, and therefore, the schools must pay that price instead of 18c. or 19c. It also lays down the principle that the Government shall not supply its own schools with books, except through retail booksellers, and at their prices; that is, also, that it shall not supply its own offices with stationery, or any branch of the public service, with what it may require, except at prices whereby retail dealers shall not be undersold. In other words, the petitioners would compel the schools to pay a large profit to retail dealers for books, over and above that which the Depository now pays for them to wholesale publishers for the purpose of distributing them at these low prices to the schools all over the Province. The wholesale dealer is quite satisfied with these prices we pay. No other persons in the trade have a superior right to them to come in and say, that the Government must compel the schools to pay retail prices for books which can be freely had at wholesale rates.

2nd Paragraph, speaks of the Depository being "exclusively centralized in Toronto."

Remarks.—As a matter of fact, the supply through booksellers is *wholly "centralized in Toronto."* All the lists which are sent in from various parts of the country for payment are prepared at Mr. Campbell's bookstore, and distributed from there. They are chiefly if not all in one hand-writing. The books are also chiefly sent down in packages as ordered, so that as they cannot possibly be "inspected and purchased" in the towns and villages as alleged.

Further, of the 8,482 volumes sent out and by the booksellers in 1874 and 1875, 3,952 or nearly one-half were Nelson's and Sons of Edinburgh, 1,144 Routledge's of London, leaving only 3,386 to be supplied from all the other leading publishers in England, Scotland and the United States. The same is also true of the books supplied in 1876, showing that the policy is now a settled one. Of the 7,226 books supplied by booksellers in 1876, no less than 3,168 or nearly one-half were Nelson's publications, and 1,003 Routledge's, leaving only 3,005 to be supplied from the publications of all the other houses mentioned.

Thus of the 15,708 books sent out by booksellers to the end of 1876, 7,120 were Nelson's alone, and 2,147 Routledge's, leaving only 6,441 for all the other publishers. Surely this is a great injustice to the schools and a restrictive monopoly of a pernicious kind. Another evil arising out of this centralized private monopoly is, that offers of a percentage for securing orders, has been offered to some of our inspectors, which is directly contrary to law. Teachers also are sought to be influenced in the same way.

3rd Paragraph is entirely incorrect as a matter of fact. There never were any restrictions on Mechanics' Institutes as to where they should purchase. Had there been so, the discreditable fact relating to their book supply, as reported to the late Council of Public Instruction, would not have had any existence.

5th Paragraph.—"The Department using the public funds to undersell the regular trade, and wholly to exclude the retail bookseller from profiting by the relief professedly enacted for his benefit."

Remarks.—Here is a reiteration of the principle that the Government in supplying its own schools with books, must consult the interests of the retail, rather than the wholesale dealer. In this matter the Government should be left free to exercise its own discretion; and so long as it pays the wholesale trader reasonable prices, the retail dealer has no superior right to insist that he shall be preferred in these transactions, and that the trustee shall be compelled to buy from him. The Government as trustee and guardian of the schools must be left free to buy in their interest from the wholesale rather than from the retail dealer.

The law was not (as the petition alleges), "professedly enacted for the retail dealer." No one at the time, so far as I remember, took such narrow ground, or professed to have such a selfish object in view. The right of "competition" was all that was claimed by the bookseller for himself, and the privilege of the right of "choice" as to place of purchase was also claimed by the bookseller (professing to speak for the trustees although they themselves made no such claims). The enactment was purely permissive, and not obligatory or coercive so far as the trustees were concerned. The petition now takes other ground and desires no longer the "competition" claimed with the Depository, but its destruction, for the benefit of the retail dealer, with a view to compel trustees to buy from him at such prices as he may fix.

6th Paragraph speaks of "the amplest diffusion of literature among the people."

I have already shown (paragraph 1), that while the Depository alone provides for and has abundant facilities for "the amplest diffusion of literature among the people," the system adopted for the last two years by the booksellers restricts the cheap supply of literature to one house in Toronto, and the productions of two instead of nearly one hundred book publishers.

(Signed,) J. George Hodgins.

Toronto, February, 1877.

SPECIAL REPORT

ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE

DEPOSITORY BRANCH

OF THE

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT,

ONTARIO.

FROM 1850 TO 1875, INCLUSIVE.

PRESENTED TO THE HONOURABLE THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
BY COMMAND

Toronto:
PRINTED BY HUNTER, ROSE & CO., 25 WELLINGTON STREET WEST.
1877.

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EDUCATION DEPARTMENT,

ONTARIO.

SPECIAL REPORT ON DEPOSITORY BRANCH.

To His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR.

I beg to transmit for your information and that of the Legislative Assembly, the accompanying Special Report on the accounts and business operations of the Depository Branch of the Education Department, from the year 1850 to the year 1875, inclusive.

The financial operations of the Depository during this period of 26 years comprise the following results, viz. :—

1. Total Legislative grants expended by the Depository for Books, Maps, apparatus, freight, salaries, and all other expenses, 1850 to 1875, inclusive	$811,523 72
2. Total value of Books, Maps and apparatus despatched from the Depository, 1850 to 1875, inclusive	$803,067 86
Difference	$8,455 86
3. Net value of stock in hand 1st January, 1876, at cost valuation	$79,509 41
4. The value of books, maps, &c., despatched from the Depository during the year 1875	$62,169 00

On assuming charge of the Education Department in March, 1876, I deemed it advisable that a person unconnected with the Department, conversant with accounts and business of this nature, should be employed to enquire into and investigate the financial operations and management of the Depository since its establishment.

The late Chief Superintendent had frequently desired this to be done, but with the exception of the enquiry made by a Sub-Committee of the House of Assembly, in the Session of 1868-9, I am not aware that anything further has been done in this respect.

The annexed Schedule contains a summary of the results of this investigation, which was entrusted by me to a fully competent person (Mr. James Brown)

Full particulars of the foregoing are set forth in the accompanying Report, schedules, and appendices submitted to me by Mr. Brown, and which I trust will afford full information to your Honour and the Legislative Assembly.

The Report, Schedule, and Appendices will show that the working and financial management of the Depository Branch of the Department have been satisfactorily conducted by the late Chief Superintendent and his Deputy, Dr. Hodgins, with whom during this whole period rested the personal oversight of all its transactions.

(Signed) ADAM CROOKS,
Minister of Education.

Education Department,
12th December, 1876.

SCHEDULE.

GENERAL SUMMARY of the Operations of the Depository Branch of the Education Department, with full Profit and Loss Account for the years 1850 to 1875, (both inclusive.)

	Dr.			Cr.	
1850 to 1867.	To Expenditure as per Statement, No. 2 Total amount at debit of the account	$444,171 76	1850 to 1867.	By Sales, Discounts and Drawbacks as per Statement, No. 2, amount	$421,644 60
1868.	To Total Expenditure as per Statement, No. 5	27,055 17	1868.	By Cash Sales as per Statement, No. 5	19,705 26
"	" " Cost of management per same	5,111 08	"	" Deliveries on Legislative grant	15,171 94
1869.	To Total Expenditure as per Statement, No. 6	31,634 44	1869.	By Cash Sales as per Statement, No. 6	20,562 31
"	" " Cost of management per same	4,434 13	"	" Deliveries on Legislative grant	14,565 52
1870.	To Total Expenditure as per Statement, No. 7	31,926 41	1870.	By Cash Sales as per Statement, No. 7	22,279 00
"	" " Cost of management per same	4,970 97	"	" Deliveries on Legislative grant	16,102 97½
1871.	To Total Expenditure as per Statement, No. 8	35,159 53	1871.	By Cash Sales as per Statement, No. 8	24,770 76
"	" " Cost of management, per same	4,764 49	"	" Deliveries on Legislative grant	16,688 22½
1872.	To Total Expenditure as per Statement, N. 9	43,845 79	1872.	By Cash Sales as per Statement, No. 9	33,824 28
"	" " Cost of management per same	5,556 24	"	" Deliveries on Legislative grant	23,343 61½
1873.	To Total Expenditure as per Statement, No. 10	50,395 76	1873.	By Cash Sales as per Statement, No. 10	30,379 00
"	" " Cost of management per same	7,163 22	"	" Deliveries on Legislative grant	23,368 43½
1874.	To Total Expenditure as per Statement, No. 11	50,278 98	1874.	By Cash Sales as per Statement, No. 11	33,507 37
"	" " Cost of management per same	8,123 90	"	" Deliveries on Legislative grant	24,984 29
1875.	To Total Expenditure as per Statement, No. 12	49,592 86	1875.	By Cash Sales as per Statement, No. 12	36,307 99
"	" " Cost of management per same	7,338 99	"	" Deliveries on Legislative grant	25,862 29
	Total Expenditure during the term	$811,523 72		Total Sales during the term	$803,067 86
	Grand Total Profits made during the said time as per Statements herewith	71,053 55		Stock on hand, at the close of the term as per Inventories taken at cost	79,509 41
		$882,577 27			$882,577 27

MR. BROWN'S

REPORT ON DEPOSITORY.

EDUCATION OFFICE,
Toronto, 26th May, 1876.

To the Honourable ADAM CROOKS, *Minister of Education.*

DEAR SIR,—I have the honour to report that, in accordance with your instructions of the 22nd of March, now last past, I have undertaken an examination of the accounts and business operations of the Depository Branch of the Education Department, with the view of furnishing you with full information on the various questions connected therewith. For this purpose, I have examined all books, accounts and papers necessary for obtaining complete information, and my work has been aided by the willing co-operation of Dr. Hodgins, Mr. Marling, and other officers of the department. I have thus been enabled to investigate with facility a large amount of work, involving the operations of the Depository from its origin in 1850, through twenty-five years of constantly increasing business, down to the end of the year 1875, and I am now enabled to present in the following statement, the actual results of these operations.

In conformity with your instructions, I have confined my investigation of the years from 1850 to 1867, inclusive, to the general statistics of the Depository, as the details of those years have already been presented to a Special Committee of the Legislative Assembly during the Session of 1868–69, as will appear in their Report, dated the 1st day of February, 1869. My statements, numbers one and two, refer to the operations of this period.

My examination for the subsequent period, beginning on the 1st day of January, 1868, and ending on the 31st day of December, 1875, involved a detailed and thorough enquiry year by year, and a comparison of the operations of each year with the public accounts of the Province in the Treasury Department.

I beg now to submit as the results of my investigations, the several statements accompanying this Report, together with remarks explanatory thereof :—

REMARKS.

Statement No. 1—Shows the account of the Depository Branch with the Provincial Treasury, and is found by me to agree with the Report annexed to this statement, except as to these few items, viz. :—On the debit the sum of (for salaries), $4,220 ; also the debit the sum of (for drawbacks), $2,169 26, and on the credit the sum of (for sundries), $1,565 11. These are more fully explained in the statement. The balance of cash at the end of the year ($186 25) agrees with the Treasury account.

Statement No. 2—Shows the result of the operations for the whole period of seventeen years, closed by stock taken at the end of 1867, and transferred to 1868, thus exhibiting as profit during this period the sum of $28,124 22.

I can testify to the correctness of the accounts, and the accurate system upon which they are kept. I was thus enabled to examine the intricate transactions of a period of seventeen years, and ascertain this result with the greatest ease.

Statement No. 3—Shows the total annual receipts and expenditures of the period of eight years from 1868 to 1875, inclusive, the details for each year will be found set forth in the further statements herewith, also numerically arranged.

Statement No. 4—Shows the total transactions for each year during the same period, and with the introduction of the stock accounts also shows the profit on these operations during the whole period, of eight years, being the sum of $42,929 33. Statements Nos. 5 to 12, show the operations for each of the years from 1868 to 1875, inclusive, and the result at the end of each year after crediting amount of stock on hand, and charging expenses of management.

Statements with the odd numbers 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, show the current accounts of each year between the Treasury Department and the Depository Branch of the Education Department as taken from the books of the latter, and compared with the public accounts to which they refer, with which I find them in strict accord, except in the following particulars, viz. :—

1. In 1870 a discrepancy appears of $3 46. This occurred through the refund by the Customs of that amount, on a cheque issued for Duties, which was found to be in excess to that extent of the sum required.

2. In 1871, the Inspector of the County of Frontenac deposited at Kingston, to the credit of the Provincial Treasurer, the sum of $62 on Superannuated Teachers' account, which was passed (on advice thereof) by the Education Office to the credit of that account, and to the debit of the Treasury, as a deposit, in which account it remained as an item in the general aggregate of the year's deposits, amounting as per statement No. 20, to the sum of $35,512 65, whereas the public accounts acknowledged but $35,450 65, showing the discrepancy of $62. From some delay, this sum did not appear in the accounts of the Treasury until the following year.

3. In 1872, a re-fund of $64 Superannuated Teachers' money was made to Mr. A. McIntyre by the Treasury, on a requisition from the Education Office, which was treated by the Treasury Department as a deduction from the Revenue of that year on Superannuated Teachers' account, the result of which was to overbalance the previous deposit of $62 by the sum of $2.

4. In the year 1873, a discrepancy of 2 cents appears between the documents which I traced to a typographical error.

With these few exceptions, the accounts between the two Departments are in perfect accord.

Statements with the even numbers of 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, and 28 show the current cash accounts of each year, between the Education Department proper, and the Depository Branch, and are collateral to the previous statements bearing the intervening odd numbers, and present the internal cash transactions of the Department for the same years.

In considering these statements, it will be understood that the Depository system of the Department is a cash one, there being no credit taken or given in any of its transactions. Under the Regulations, every dollar received by the Department is considered as Public Revenue, and deposited daily to the credit of the Treasury Department.

All the more important accounts of the Depository have, since 1869, been paid by the Treasury Department upon accounts properly examined and certified by the accountant of the Education Department.

Statements Nos. 30 to 38 represent the stock accounts for the years 1868 to 1875, based upon inventories taken each year during this term, and reduced to a cash standard by appropriate discounts shown upon each statement.

No. 39 contains the rough notes and original memoranda furnished me by the several officers of the Department in the course of my enquiry, and which assisted me in the preparation of the several statements referred to.

No. 40 is a memorandum showing the whole working routine of the Depository Branch.

No. 41 contains a complete collection of all the forms and papers used by the Depository Branch in its current operations.

No. 42 includes a series of questions proposed by a Committee of the Council of Public Instruction on the supply of Depository books, &c., with replies thereto; all of which have relation to the subject upon which I have been instructed by you to report.

I am,
Your obedient servant,

JAMES BROWN, Jr.

STATE

THE DEPOSITORY BRANCH OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT in account

Dr.

	RECEIPTS.		
		$ cts.	$ cts.
1850 to 1867	To Grants received from Government as shown by the books of the Depository and confirmed by a Report of a Committee of the Legislative Assembly dated the 1st February, 1869........	253,518 48	
	To additional Grant received from same for Salaries charged to Special Acct., as taken from the books.....................	4,220 00	
	Total amount of Grants to account for	....	257,738 48
	To value of Books, &c., despatched.......................... ..	123,298 97	
	" do of Maps, Prizes, &c., despatched........................	213,993 78	
	Total amount sold subject to 50 per cent. Rebate..................	337,292 75	
	50 per cent. Rebate thereon deducted........................	168,646 37	
	Net amount thereon received by Depository	168,646 37	
	To value of Text Books, &c., sold at full prices	82,182 59	
	Total amount received on sales................................	....	250,828 96
	To various Discounts and Drawbacks, as taken from the books additional to the "Report" referred to in connection with drawback on paper and purchases in Paris at the "Exposition"....		2,169 26
			510,736 70

MENT No. 1.

with the Provincial Treasury, for the years 1850 to 1857 (both inclusive).

Cr.

	EXPENDITURE.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1850 to 1867	By amounts remitted to Receiver General as shown by the Books of the Depository and confirmed by the Report of the Legislative Assembly referred to	....	66,378 69
	By Expenditure for the said Term for Books, Maps, &c., Imported	271,869 52	
	do purchases in Montreal	3,990 06	
	do Articles manufactured in Toronto	93,146 88	
	Total	369,006 46	
	For Freights, Agency, Packing, Printing, Insurance, Salaries and expenses to be added	73,600 19	
	Total amount as confirmed by " Report"	....	442,606 65
1857 Sept.	By amt. of a credit given to the Normal School Act for 50 per cent. Rebate from the charge for a supply of apparatus originally entered as a sale at full prices	778 28	
	By amount refunded to Mount Forest	24 00	
1867 June	By amt. refunded to office contingencies for a supply of School Registers, charged to that account in April	762 83	
	Additional amt. at credit of account	....	1,565 11
	Total amount at credit of acccount		510,550 45
" Dec. 31	By Balance transferred to account for 1868		186 25
			510,736 70

No. 2.—GENERAL STATEMENT

OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE DEPOSITORY BRANCH OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT for the years 1850 to 1867 (both inclusive).

WITH FINAL PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dr.

		$ cts.	$ cts.
1850 to 1867	To Expenditure during the Term, as follows:—		
	Paid for Books, Maps, &c., imported	271,869 52	
	" " purchases in Montreal	3,990 06	
	" " manufactures in Toronto	93,146 88	
	Total	369,006 46	
	Paid for Freights, Agency, Packing, Printing, Insurance, Salaries and Expenses	73,600 19	
	Total amt. of expenditure	....	442,606 65
	To allowance to the Normal School acct for Rebate of 50 per cent. on apparatus originally charged at full prices	778 28	
	To allowance for Refund to Mount Forest	24 00	
	To allowance to Office Contingencies acct on School Registers charged to that account in April, but included in sales and deliveries account	762 83	
			1,565 11
	Total amount at debit of the account		444,171 76
	Net profit on the operations of the Depository for the term, merged in stock	....	28,124 22
			472,295 98

Cr.

		$ cts.	$ cts.
1850 to 1860	By Books, &c., sold subject to 50 per cent. Rebate	123,298 97	
	By Maps, Prizes, &c., do do	213,993 78	
	Total amount sold subject to rebate	337,292 75	
	By Text Books, &c., sold at full prices	82,182 59	
	Total amount of sales computed at full prices		419,475 34
	By Discounts, Drawbacks, &c., allowed at sundry times, and on settlements for purchases at Paris Exposition		2,169 26
	Total amt. at credit of the account		421,644 60
1867 Dec. 31	By Stock on hand at close of the term:—		
	Text Boooks, at cash values	2,567 26	
	Maps, Apparatus, &c., do	24,555 86	
	Libraries, &c., do	14,775 79	
	Prize Stock, do	10,893 38	
	Total	52,792 29	
	Less payments thereon payable in 1868	2,140 91	
	Net cash value of Stock on hand	....	50,651 38
			472,295 98

STATEMENT No. 3.

General Summary of the Annual Receipts and Expenditure of the Depository Branch of the Education Department, together with the annual Sales and Deliveries of Books, Maps, &c., and cost of management, for the whole term, extending from the year 1868 to 1875, (both inclusive.)

YEARS.	Receipts from the Treasury.	Expenditure by the Depository.	Cash Receipts on Sales.	Deposits to credit of the Treasury.	Sales and Deliveries of Books, Maps, &c.				Cost of Management.		
					Sold at half price.	Sold, subject to 100% grant.	Sold at net prices.	Gross amounts sold.	Amount of Salaries.	Amount of Contingencies.	Total Amounts.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1868	32,166 25	32,166 25	19,705 26	19,705 26	15,171 94	15,171 94	4,533 32	34,877 20	3,303 50	1,807 58	5,111 08
1869	36,068 57	36,068 57	20,562 31	20,562 31	14,565 52	14,565 52	5,996 79	35,127 83	2,919 50	1,514 63	4,434 13
1870	36,897 38	36,897 38	22,279 00	22,279 00	16,102 97½	16,102 97½	6,176 02½	38,381 97½	3,066 00	1,904 97	4,970 97
1871	39,924 02	39,924 02	24,770 76	24,770 76	16,688 22½	16,688 22½	8,082 53½	41,458 98½	3,403 75	1,360 74	4,764 49
1872	49,402 03	49,402 03	33,824 28	33,824 28	23,343 61½	23,343 61½	10,480 66½	57,167 89½	3,658 75	1,897 49	5,556 24
1873	57,558 98	57,558 98	30,379 00	30,379 00	23,368 43½	23,368 43½	7,010 56½	53,747 43½	4,824 16	2,339 06	7,163 22
1874	58,420 48	58,402 88 and 17 60	33,507 37	33,507 37	24,984 29	24,984 29	8,523 08	58,491 66	4,855 00	3,268 90	8,123 90
1875	57,962 32	56,931 85 and 1,030 47	36,307 99	36,307 99	25,862 29	25,862 29	10,445 70	62,170 28	4,855 00	2,483 99	7,338 99
Totals....	368,400 03	368,400 03	221,335 97	221,335 97	160,087 29	160,087 29	61,248 68	381,423 26	30,885 66	16,577 36	47,463 02

No. 4.—GENERAL

OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE DEPOSITORY BRANCH OF THE EDUCATION

WITH CLOSING PROFIT

Dr.

—	—				—	—
1868 Jany. 1	To Stock on hand this day as follows :—				$ cts.	$ cts.
	Text Books at cash value				2,567 26	
	Maps, Apparatus, &c., do				24,555 86	
	Libraries, &c. do				14,775 79	
	Prize Stock do				10,893 35	
	Total				52,792 29	
	Less payments included in subsequent expenditures					
	Net cash value of Stock at date				2,140 91	
	To expenditure during the following years					50,651 38
		For Purchases.	For Charges.	For management.	Gross annual outlay.	
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
1868 Dec. 31		24,749 28	2,305 89	5,111 08	32,166 25	
69 "		29,430 89	2,203 55	4,434 13	36,068 57	
70 "		28,963 08	2,963 33	4,970 97	36,897 38	
71 "		33,112 61	2,046 92	4,764 49	39,924 02	
72 "		41,321 33	2,524 46	5,556 24	49,402 03	
73 "		46,640 09	3,755 67	7,163 22	57,558 98	
74 "		47,158 58	3,120 40	8,123 90	58,402 88	
75 "		46,217 24	3,375 62	7,338 99	56,931 85	
Total Expenditure		297,593 10	22,295 84	47,463 02		367,351 96
Dec. 31 1875	To net profit on the operations of the Depository as exhibited in the annual Statements, viz : net profit on this year's (1868)					
1868	operations				4,750 21	
69	do do				7,013 01	
70	do do				3,698 26½	
71	do do				5,937 67½	
72	do do				4,702 16½	
73	do do				4,574 33½	
74	do do				4,199 34	
75	do do				8,054 33	
	Total net profit during the term					42,929 33
						$460,932 67

SUMMARY

DEPARTMENT during the years 1868 to 1875 (both inclusive).

AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Cr.

—	—				—	—
					$ cts.	$ cts.
1875 Dec 31	By proceeds of sales effected during the following years under the following classification :—					
		Cash received on sales and deposited to the credit of the Treasury.	Legislative apportionment of 100 per cent. on sales to Trustees.	Gross annual sales at Catalogue Prices.		
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.		
1868		19,705 26	15,171 94	34,877 20		
69		20,562 31	14,565 52	35,127 83		
70		22,279 00	16,102 97½	38,381 97½		
71		24,770 76	16,688 22½	41,458 98½		
72		33,824 28	23,343 61½	57,167 89½		
73		30,379 00	23,368 43½	53,747 43½		
74		33,507 37	24,984 29	58,491 66		
75		36,307 99	25,862 29	62,170 28		
Totals..		221,335 97	160,087 29	381,423 26		
	Gross amount of sales for the term...........................				....	381,423 26
1875 Dec. 31	By stock on hand at the close of the term, per inventories taken at cash values—					
				$ cts.		
	Text Books..................................			9,461 50		
	Maps, Apparatus, &c.........................			38,175 92		
	Libraries and Prizes			45,790 49		
	Total cash value of stock			....	93,427 91	
	Deduct payments subsequently made and included in Expenditures......................			....	13,918 50	
	Net cash value of stock at date			....	....	79,509 41
						$460,932 67

No. 5.—ANNUAL

OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE DEPOSITORY BRANCH OF THE

DR.

—	—	$ cts.	$ cts.
1868. January 1	To Stock on hand, per Inventories taken this day—		
	Text Books at cash value	2,567 26	
	Maps, Apparatus, &c., at cash value	24,555 86	
	Libraries, &c., at cash value	14,775 79	
	Prize stock, at cash value	10,893 38	
	Total	52,792 29	
	Less payments thereon, included in expenditure	2,140 91	
	Net cash value of stock, as above		50,651 38
	To expenditure during the year, as follows:—		
	For purchases, including transfer from Museum	24,749 28	
	For freights and other charges	2,305 89	
	Total		27,055 17
	Gross outlay, including cost of stock		77,706 55
	Apparent gross profit on year's operations		9,861 29
			87,567 84
	Profit and Loss Account.		
December 31	Paid Dr. Hodgins, for salary, per Statement	366 67	
	" Alex. Marling, do do	366 67	
	" S. P. May, do do	1,191 67	
	" E. B. Cope, do do	326 66	
	" H. Wilkinson, do do	300 84	
	" E. J. Russell, do do	228 33	
	" George Barber, do do	225 00	
	" W. Lemon, do do	189 00	
	" W. Anning, do do	57 00	
	" C. Parsons, do do	30 00	
	" G. J. Bryce, do do	16 60	
	" F. B. Thomas, do do	5 00	
	Total amount of salaries paid	3,303 50	
	Total amount of office contingencies	1,807 58	
	Total cost of management		5,111 08
	Net profit on year's operations merged in stock		4,750 21
	Total		9,861 29

STATEMENT

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, with Profit and Loss Account for 1868.

CR.

—	——	$ cts.	$ cts.
December 31	By Cash received on sales during the year, and deposited to credit of the Treasury	19,705 26	
	By Deliveries of Books, Maps, &c., on Legislative Grant, to School Trustees at half-price	15,171 94	
	Gross sales, computed at full catalogue prices		34,877 20
	By Stock on hand, at close of the year, per Inventories taken at cash values	59,039 98	
	Less amount subsequently paid for, but included in Stock at date	6,349 34	
	Net cash value of stock, at date		52,690 64
			87,567 84
	Contra.		
	By gross profit on year's operations, brought down		9,861 29
	Total		9,861 29

No. 6.—ANNUAL

OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE DEPOSITORY BRANCH OF THE

DR.

—	———	$ cts.	$ cts.
1869. January 1	To Stock on hand, per Inventories, this day, to wit—		
	Text Books at cost	3,259 93	
	Maps, Apparatus, &c., at cost	26,700 61	
	Libraries, &c., at cost	17,015 87	
	Prize stock at cost	12,063 57	
	Total	59,039 98	
	Less payments included in expenditure account	6,349 34	
	Net cash value of stock at date		52,690 64
	To expenditure during the year as follows :—		
	For purchases	29,430 89	
	For freights and other charges	2,203 55	
	Total		31,634 44
	Gross outlay, including stock		84,325 08
	To apparent gross profit on year's operations, carried to Profit and Loss account		11,447 14
			95,772 22
	Profit and Loss Account.		
December 31	To Cost of Management as follows :—		
	Paid S. P. May, 12 months' salary as Clerk of Libraries	1,200 00	
	" E. B. Cope, 12 months' salary as Assistant Clerk of Libraries	500 00	
	" H. Wilkinson, 12 months' salary as Depository Salesman	400 00	
	" F. Thomas, 9 months' salary as Assistant Salesman	112 50	
	" D. B. Heath, 2 months' salary as Assistant	15 00	
	" R. J. Bryce, 12 months' salary as Junior Assistant	120 00	
	" George Barber, 12 months' salary as Packer and Messenger	320 00	
	" William Lemon, 12 months' salary as Labourer	252 00	
	Total Salaries	2,919 50	
	Paid office contingencies	1,514 63	
	Total cost of management		4,434 13
	To net profit on year's operations, merged in stock		7,013 01
	Total		11,447 14

STATEMENT

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, with Profit and Loss Account for 1869.

CR.

—	—	$ cts.	$ cts.
1869. December 31	By Cash received on Sales during the year, and deposited to credit of the Treasury	20,562 31	
	By deliveries of Books, Maps, &c., on Legislative Grant, at half price	14,565 52	
	Gross sales computed at full prices	....	35,127 83
	By stock on hand at the close of the year, per Inventories taken at cash values	61,945 07	
	Less amount paid thereon in 1870	1,300 68	
	Net cash value of stock on hand, at date	....	60,644 39
	Gross income, including stock	....	95,772 22
			95,772 22
	Contra.		
December 31	By gross profit on year's operations, brought down	....	11,447 14
	Total	....	11,447 14

No. 7.—ANNUAL

OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE DEPOSITORY BRANCH OF THE

DR.

—	——	$ cts.	cts.
1870.			
January 1..	To Stock on hand this day, per Inventories :—		
	Text Books, at cost	3,905 28	
	Maps, Apparatus, &c., at cost	26,748 53	
	Libraries, &c., at cost	15,610 63	
	Prize Stock	15,680 63	
	Total	61,945 07	
	Less payments included in following Expenditures	1,300 68	
	Net cash value of Stock at date		60,644 39
December 31	To Expenditure during the year, as follows :—		
	For Purchases	28,963 08	
	For Freights and other charges	2,963 33	
	Total		31,926 41
	Gross outlay, inclusive of Stock		92,570 80
	To apparent profit carried to Profit and Loss Account		8,669 23½
			101,240 03½
	Profit and Loss Account.		
	To cost of Management—		
	Paid S. P. May, for 12 months' salary, to 31st December, 1870	1,200 00	
	" E. B. Cope, for 10 months' salary, to 31st October, 1870	458 33	
	" H. M. Wilkinson, for 2 months' salary, to 31st December, 1870	91 67	
	" H. M. Wilkinson, for 10 months' salary, to 31st October, 1870	375 00	
	" R. C. Marshall, for 2 months' salary, to 31st December, 1870	56 67	
	" D. B. Heath, for 10 months' salary, to 31st October, 1870	105 00	
	" E. Butler, for 2 months' salary, to 31st December, 1870	21 00	
	" A. Lewis, for 2 months' salary, to 31st December, 1870	18 33	
	" R. J. Bryce, for 12 months' salary, to 31st December, 1870	120 00	
	" George Barber, for 12 months' salary, to 31st December, 1870	340 00	
	" Wm. Lemon, for 12 months' salary, to 31st December, 1870	280 00	
	Total amount of Salaries	3,066 00	
	Total amount of Office Contingencies	1,904 97	
	Total cost of Management		4,970 97
	To net profit on year's operations merged in stock		3,698 26½
	Total		8,669 23½

STATEMENT

Education Department, with Profit and Loss Account for 1870.

Cr.

—	—	$ cts.	$ cts.
1870. December 31	By cash received on sales during the year and deposited to credit of Treasury	22,279 00	
	By deliveries of books, maps, &c., on Legislative Grant, at half price	16,102 97½	
	Gross sales computed at full prices		38,381 97½
	By stock on hand at close of the year, per inventories, at cash values	71,380 63	
	Less payments made thereon in 1871	8,522 57	
	By gross cash value of stock on hand		62,858 06
			101,240 03½
	Contra.		
December 31	By gross profit on year's operations, brought down		8,669 23½
	Total		8,669 23½

No. 8.—ANNUAL

OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE DEPOSITORY BRANCH OF THE

Dr.

—	——	$ cts.	$ cts.
1871. January 1..	To Stock on hand, per Inventories taken this day—		
	Text Books ....at cost	4,317 45	
	Maps, Apparatus, &c.................. "	26,669 04	
	Libraries and Prizes.................. "	40,394 14	
	Total....................................	71,380 63	
	Less payments included in following Expenditure............	8,522 57	
	Net cash value of Stock on hand at date	....	62,858 06
December 31	To Expenditure during the year as follows:—		
	For purchases	33,112 61	
	freights and other charges	2,046 92	
	Total....................................	....	35,159 53
	Gross outlay..	....	98,017 59
	To apparent profit, carried to Profit and Loss Account......	....	10,702 16½
			108,719 75½
	Profit and Loss Account.		
	To cost of management as follows:—		
	Paid S. P. May for 12 months' salary to 31st Dec., 1871 ..	1,200 00	
	H. M. Wilkinson 12 do 31st Dec., 1871 ..	593 75	
	B. C. Marshall 3 do 31st March, 1871..	106 25	
	E. Butler 12 do 31st Dec., 1871 ..	302 50	
	R. J. Bryce 12 do 31st Dec., 1871 ..	160 00	
	G. Barber 12 do 31st Dec., 1871 ..	390 00	
	A. Lewis 3 do 31st March, 1871..	37 50	
	S. A. May 9 do 31st Dec., 1871 ..	93 75	
	W. Lemon 12 do 31st Dec., 1871 ..	280 00	
	A. Ditchburn 9 do 31st Dec., 1871 ..	240 00	
	Total amount of salaries	3,403 75	
	Office contingencies......................................	1,360 74	
	Total cost of management	....	4,764 49
	Net profit on year's operations merged in Stock	....	5,937 67½
	Total....................................		10,702 16½

STATEMENT

Education Department, with Profit and Loss Account, for 1871.

Cr.

—	—	$ cts.	$ cts.
December 31	By Cash received on sales during the year, and deposited to credit of the Treasury	24,770 76	
	By deliveries of Books, Maps, &c., on Legislative Grant, at half-price	16,688 22½	41,458 98½
	By Stock on hand, at close of the year, per Inventories, at cash values	71,981 47	
	Less amounts paid thereon in 1872	4,720 70	
	Gross cash value of Stock		67,260 77
			108,719 75½
	Contra.		
	By gross profit on year's operations, brought down		10,702 16½
	Total		10,702 16½

No. 9.—ANNUAL

OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE DEPOSITORY BRANCH OF THE

Dr.

—	—	$ cts.	$ cts.
1872. January 1 ..	To Stock on hand, per Inventories this date—		
	Text Books, at cash value	4,800 95	
	Maps, Apparatus, &c., at cash value	28,379 75	
	Libraries and Prize Stock, at cash value	38,800 77	
	Total	71,981 47	
	Less payments included in following expenditures	4,720 70	
	Net cash value of stock at date		67,260 77
December 31	To Expenditure during the year, viz. :—		
	For purchases	41,321 33	
	For freights and other charges	2,524 46	
	Total		43,845 79
	Gross outlay, including stock		111,106 56
	Gross profit on year's operations		10,258 40½
			$121,364 96½
	Profit and Loss Account.		
	To paid S. P. May, for 12 months' salary to 31st December	1,200 00	
	" H. M. Wilkinson, 12 do do	600 00	
	" G. Barber, 12 do do	425 00	
	" E. W. D. Butler, 6 do to 30th June	173 33	
	" F. Nudel, 12 do to 31st December	100 84	
	" R. J. Bryce, 12 do do	220 83	
	" S. A. May, 12 do do	170 84	
	" A. C. Paull, 9 do do	102 91	
	" A. Ditchburn, 12 do do	365 00	
	" Wm. Lemon, 12 do do	300 00	
	Total amount of salaries	3,658 75	
	Total amount of office contingencies	1,897 49	
	Total cost of management		5,556 24
	Net profit on year's operations merged in stock		4,702 16½
	Total		$10,258 40½

STATEMENT

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, with Profit and Loss Account, for 1872.

Cr.

—	—	$ cts.	$ cts.
December 31	By cash received on sales during the year, and deposited to credit of the Treasury	33,824 28	
	By deliveries of books, maps, &c., on Legislative Grant, at half price	23,343 61½	
	Gross sales, computed at full prices	....	57,167 89½
	By stock on hand at the close of the year, per inventories, at cash values	69,215 72	
	Less amounts payable thereon in 1873	5,018 65	
	Total cash value of stock on hand	....	64,197 07
			$121,364 96½
	Contra.		
	By gross profit on year's operations, as shown above, brought down	....	10,258 40½
	Total	....	$10,258 40½

No. 10.—ANNUAL

OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE DEPOSITORY BRANCH OF THE

DR.

—	—	$ cts.	$ cts.
1873. January 1..	To Stock on hand, per Inventories taken this day :—		
	Text Books, at cost	5,241 72	
	Maps, Apparatus, at cost........	30,409 30	
	Libraries and Prizes	33,564 70	
	Total	69,215 72	
	Less payments included in following expenditures	5,018 65	
	Net cash value of Stock on hand at date........	....	64,197 07
December 3.	To Expenditure during the year as follows :—		
	For purchases	46,640 09	
	For freights and other charges	3,755 67	
	Total........	....	50,395 76
	Gross outlay........	....	114,592 83
	Apparent profit carried to Profit and Loss Account	....	11,737 55½
			126,330 38½
	Profit and Loss Account.		
	Paid S. P. May, for 12 months' salary, to 31st December, 1873..	1,400 00	
	" H. M. Wilkinson, for twelve months' salary, to 31st December, 1873........	800 00	
	" G. Barber, for 12 months' salary, to 31st December, 1873.	500 00	
	" S. A. May, 12 months' salary, to 31st December, 1873 ..	365 00	
	" A. Ditchburn, 5 months' salary, to 31st May, 1873	166 66	
	" John Wallace, 7 months' salary, to 31st December, 1873..	233 34	
	" R. J. Bryce, 12 months' salary, to 31st December, 1873..	365 00	
	" F. Nudel, 4 months' salary, to 31st March, 1873	100 00	
	" F. H. Evans, 5 months' salary, to 31st July, 1873........	80 00	
	" L. Richardson, 4 months' salary, to 31st December, 1873..	100 00	
	" S. B. Sykes, 10 months' salary, to 31st December, 1873 ..	150 00	
	" J. F. Canniff, 5 months' salary, to 31st December, 1873 ..	66 67	
	" A. C. Paull, 3 months' salary, to 31st March, 1873	32 50	
	" W. Lemon, 12 months' salary, to 31st December, 1873....	365 00	
	" M. Marshall, 12 months' salary, to 31st December, 1873..	99 99	
	Total salaries........	4,824 16	
	Office contingencies in full	2,339 06	
	Cost of management........	....	7,163 22
	Net profit on year's operations merged in stock........	....	4,574 33½
	Total	....	11,737 55½

STATEMENT

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, with Profit and Loss Account for 1873.

CR.

—	—	$ cts.	$ cts.
1873. December 31	By cash received on sales during the year and deposited to credit of the Treasury	30,379 00	
	By deliveries of books, maps, &c., on Legislative Grant, at half price	23,368 43½	
	Gross sales computed at full prices		53,747 43½
	By stock on hand at close of the year, per inventories, at cash values	76,712 09	
	Less amounts paid for in 1874	4,129 14	
	Gross cash value of stock on hand		72,582 95
			126,330 38½
	Contra.		
December 31	By gross profit on year's operations, brought down		11,737 55½
	Total		11,737 55½

No. 11.—ANNUAL

OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE DEPOSITORY BRANCH OF THE

Dr.

—	——	$ cts.	
1874. January 1 ..	To Stock on hand, per Inventories taken this day—		
	Text Books ....at cost	7,124 77	
	Maps, Apparatus, &c.............................. "	33,311 20	
	Libraries and Prizes........................... "	36,276 12	
	Total..................................	76,712 09	
	Less payments included in following Expenditures	4,129 14	
	Net cash value of Stock at date	....	72,582 95
December 31	To Expenditure during the year as follows :—		
	For purchases	47,158 58	
	freights and other charges	3,120 40	
	Total..	....	50,278 98
	Gross outlay, including Stock	....	122,861 93
	Apparent profit, carried to Profit and Loss Account	....	12,323 24
			135,185 17
	Profit and Loss Account.		
	To paid S. P. May, for 12 months' salary	1,400 00	
	H. M. Wilkinson, do	800 00	
	G. Barber, do	500 00	
	J. Ditchburn, 7 do	233 33	
	W. Sweeten, 5 do	166 67	
	S. A. May, 12 do	365 00	
	L. Richardson, 7 do	175 00	
	S. B. Sykes, 12 do	241 66	
	R. J. Bryce, 12 do	365 00	
	F. R. Alley, 5 do	76 67	
	J. F. Canniff, 8 do	106 66	
	J. A. Sangster, 4 do	60 01	
	W. Lemon, 12 do	365 00	
	Total amount of salaries..................................	4,855 00	
	To paid Office contingencies in full	3,268 90	
	Total cost of management	....	8,123 90
	Net profit on year's operations merged in Stock	....	4,199 34
	Total..	....	12,323 24

STATEMENT

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, with Profit and Loss Account, for 1874.

Cr.

—	——	$ cts.	$ cts.
December 31	By Cash received on sales during the year, and deposited to credit of the Treasury	33,507 37	
	By deliveries of Books, Maps, &c., on Legislative Grant, at half-price	24,984 29	
	Gross sales, computed at full prices		58,491 66
	By Stock on hand at the close of the year, per Inventories, taken at cash values	83,848 51	
	Less payments thereon, made in 1875	7,155 00	
	Gross cash value of Stock on hand		76,693 51
			135,185 17
	Contra.		
	By gross profit on year's operations, brought down		12,323 24
	Total		12,323 24

No. 12.—ANNUAL

Of the Operations of the Depository Branch of the

Dr.

—	—	$ cts.	$ cts.
1875.			
January 1..	To Stock on hand, per inventories taken at date :—		
	Text Books, at cost	7,888 95	
	Maps, apparatus, &c	37,768 66	
	Libraries and Prizes	38,190 90	
	Total	83,848 51	
	Less payments included in following expenditures	7,155 00	
	Net cash value of stock at date		76,693 51
December 31	To expenditure during the year, as follows :—		
	For purchases	46,217 24	
	For freights and other charges	3,375 62	
	Total		49,592 86
	Gross outlay, including stock		126,286 37
	Apparent profit, carried to Profit and Loss Account		15,393 32
			$141,679 69
	Profit and Loss Account.		
	Paid S. P. May, for 12 months' salary	1,400 00	
	H. M. Wilkinson, 12 do	800 00	
	G. Barber, 5 do	208 32	
	S. A. May, 12 do	443 75	
	S. B. Sykes, 12 do	337 93	
	W. Sweeten, 12 do	400 00	
	R. J. Bryce, 12 do	365 00	
	J. A. Sangster, 11 do	212 50	
	J. F. Canniff, 1 do	16 66	
	F. R. Alley, 6 do	87 50	
	W. Davies, 3 do	40 00	
	A. J. Lobb, 4 do	53 34	
	J. Lemon, 12 do	365 00	
	R. L. Cathron, 6 do	125 00	
	Total amount of salaries paid	4,855 00	
	Total amount of office contingencies	2,483 99	
	Cost of management		7,338 99
	Net profit on year's operations, merged in stock		8,054 33
	Total		$15,393 32

STATEMENT

Education Department, with Profit and Loss Account, for 1875.

Cr.

—	——	$ cts.	$ cts.
December 31	By cash received on sales during the year, and deposited to credit of the Treasury	36,307 99	
	By deliveries of books, maps, &c., on Legislative Grant, at half-price	25,862 29	
	Gross sales, computed at full prices		62,170 28
	By stock on hand at close of the year, per inventories taken at cash values	93,427 91	
	Less payments thereon to be made in 1876	13,918 50	
	Gross cash value of stock at date		79,509 41
			$141,679 69
	Contra.		
December 31	By gross profits on year's operations, brought down		15,393 32
	Total		$15,393 32

STATEMENT

THE DEPOSITORY BRANCH OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Dr.

—	——	$ cts.	$ cts.
1868. January 1..	To balance of cash on hand this day......................... Less cancelled remittance returned in April	186 25 20 00	166 25
February ..	To Treasury Warrant received	5,000 00	
March	Do do	3,000 00	
April	Do do	4,000 00	
May .. .	Do do	4,000 00	
"	Do do	1,200 00	
June	Do do	6,000 00	
August	Do do	6,000 00	
September..	Do do	1,500 00	
November..	Do do	1,300 00	
	As charged in the Public Accounts to Education. Page 40..	....	32,000 00
			32,166 25

Audited, and found correct.

JAMES BROWN, Jr.

No. 13.

IN ACCOUNT WITH THE PROVINCIAL TREASURY, 1868.

Cr.

—	——	$ cts.	$ cts.
1868.			
January 31..	By Gross Expenditure during the month	2,181 21	
February 28.	Do do	2,521 96	
March 31 ..	Do do	4,138 89	
April 30....	Do do	6,809 88	
May 31	Do do	5,025 88	
June 30	Do do	2,101 17	
July 31	Do do	6,034 52	
August 31 ..	Do do	1,235 82	
September 30	Do do	701 76	
October 31...	Do do	940 10	
November 30	Do do	444 76	
December 31	Do do	30 30	
		32,166 25	
	The foregoing Expenditures for the year being classed under the following heads :—		
	Paid for books, &c., imported	16,009 60	
	Do bought in Montreal	1,162 81	
	Do bought in Toronto	5,470 54	
			22,642 95
	Paid expenses previous to delivery at Department—		
	England	857 41	
	Toronto	709 37	
	Paid Customs	739 11	
	Salaries	3,303 50	
	Toronto contingencies	1,807 58	
			7,416 97
	Charged Museum account in 1867, but transferred to Depository, 1868		2,106 33
	Total		32,166 25

STATEMENT No. 14.

DR. THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.—Current Cash Account for 1868. CR.

1668.	Cash Receipts.	On account of Depository.	From other sources.	1868.	Amounts deposited to credit of the Treasury.	—	—
		$ cts.	$ cts.			$ cts.	$ cts.
January 31..	To amount received this month		2,703 31	January 31..	By daily deposits during the month	2,703 31	
February ...	do do		1,825 14	February ...	do do	1,825 14	
March......	do do		2,830 57	March......	do do	2,830 57	
April	do do		1,807 19	April	do do	1,807 19	
May	do do		2,088 65	May	do do	2,088 65	
June	do do		1,959 50	June	do do	1,959 50	
July........	do do		971 81	July........	do do	971 81	
August	do do		1,334 00	August	do do	1,334 00	
September..	do do		1,138 39	September..	do do	1,138 39	
October	do do		2,257 75	October	do do	2,257 75	
November ..	do do		1,944 29	November ..	do do	1,944 29	
December 31	do do		3,881 46	December 31	do do	3,881 46	
			24,742 06		Total amounts deposited to credit of the Treasury, as per Public Accounts, Statement No. 2, page 2		24,742 06
	The foregoing receipts for the year being classed under the following heads:—						
	On account of Normal and Model Schools	4,127 52					
	do Superannuated Teachers	598 00					
	do *Journal of Education*	62 90					
	do Office contingencies	54 11					
	do Common Schools	16 92					
	do Poor Schools	34 00					
	do Museum	143 35					
	Total amount of sundries		5,036 80				
	On account of Depository		19,705 26				
	Total		24,742 06		Total		24,742 06

Audited and found correct,
JAMES BROWN, JUN.

STATEMENT No. 15.

The Depository Branch of the Education Department, in account with the Provincial Treasury, 1869.

Dr.

1869.		$ cts.	$ cts.
December 31	To payment made by the Treasury during the year, as per Public Accounts, pages 99, 100 and 101. See detailed Statement No 20.		
	For libraries, apparatus and prizes	33,149 07	
	" salaries	2,919 50	
			36,068 57
	Total	......	36,068 57

Cr.

1869.		$ cts.	$ cts.
December 31	By expenditure for the year, as follows:		
	For books, &c., imported	17,638 34	
	" purchases in Montreal	702 99	
	" do Toronto	11,089 56	
			29,430 89
	Expenses on goods previous to delivery at Department, including freight, &c.—		
	England	758 62	
	Toronto	529 23	
			1,287 85
	Customs	......	915 70
	Toronto contingencies	1,206 43	
	Stationery for Normal Schools	308 20	
			1,514 63
	Salaries	......	2,919 50
	Total	......	36,068 57

Audited and found correct,
JAMES BROWN, JUN.

STATEMENT No 16.

DR. THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.—Current Cash Account for 1869. CR.

1869.	Cash Receipts.	On Account of Depository.	From other Sources.	1869.	Amounts deposited to Credit of Treasury.	—	—
		$ cts.	$ cts.			$ cts.	$ cts.
January 31	To amount received this month	1,761 33	383 65	January 31	By daily deposits during the month	2,144 98	
February	do do	1,705 93	420 18	February	do do	2,126 11	
March	do do	2,974 16	385 00	March	do do	3,359 16	
April	do do	1,706 84	455 90	April	do do	2,162 74	
May	do do	755 97	349 83	May	do do	1,105 80	
June	do do	2,188 63	338 00	June	do do	2,526 63	
July	do do	996 49	363 85	July	do do	983 97	
August	do do	985 96		August	do do	1,362 33	
September	do do	649 42	355 60	September	do do	1,005 02	
October	do do	1,029 75	584 87	October	do do	1,614 62	
November	do do	1,637 05	506 78	November	do do	2,143 83	
December	do do	4,170 78	270 10	December	do do	4,440 88	
		20,562 31	4,413 76		Total amount deposited to the credit of the Treasury, as per Public Accounts, page 1.	24,976 07	24,976 07
	The foregoing receipts during the year being classed under the following heads :—						
	On account of Normal and Model Schools	3,916 92					
	do Superannuated Teachers	389 12					
	do *Journal of Education*	46 20					
	do Office contingencies	61 52					
	Total as above		4,413 76				
	On account of Depository, as above		20,562 31				
	Total		24,976 07		Total		24,976 07

Audited and found correct.
JAMES BROWN, JUN.

STATEMENT No. 17.

The Depository Branch of the Education Department, in account with the Provincial Treasury, 1870.

Dr. Cr.

—	—	$ cts.	$ cts.	—	—	$ cts.	$ cts.
1870. December 31	To payments made by the Treasury during the year, as per Public Accounts :—			1870. December 31	By expenditure during the year, as follows :—		
	Page 48, Statement No. 23	32,414 11			Paid for books, &c., imported	21,227 71	
	Page 47, for salaries	3,066 00			Do purchased in Montreal	647 50	
	Do for contingencies	1,417 27	36,897 38		Do do Toronto.	7,087 87	28,963 08
					Paid expenses on goods previous to delivery at Department—		
					England	459 39	
					Toronto	892 20	1,351 59
					Customs	1,611 74	
					Salaries	3,066 00	
					Toronto contingencies	1,904 97	6,582 71
	Total		$36,897 38		Total		$36,897 38

Audited and found correct,
JAMES BROWN, Jr.

STATEMENT No. 18.

DR. THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.—Current Cash Account for 1870. CR.

1870.	Cash Receipts.	On Account of Depository.	From other Sources.	1870.	Amounts deposited to Credit of Treasury.	—	—
		$ cts.	$ cts.			$ cts.	$ cts.
January 31	To amount received this month	1,745 44	404 00	January 31	By daily deposits during the month	2,149 44	
February	do do	2,069 70	418 63	February	do do	2,488 33	
March	do do	2,596 17	370 22	March	do do	2,966 39	
April	do do	2,129 10	446 20	April	do do	2,575 30	
May	do do	663 66	592 13	May	do do	1,255 79	
June	do do	2,064 17	165 00	June	do do	2,229 17	
July	do do	988 82	4 00	July	do do	992 82	
August	do do	1,342 90	846 20	August	do do	2,949 71	
September	do do	760 61		September	do do		
October	do do	2,056 41	321 90	October	do do	2,378 31	
November	do do	1,547 10	726 35	November	do do	2,273 45	
December	do do	4,314 92	79 00	December	do do	4,393 92	
	Total	22,279 00	4,373 63		Total deposited to credit of the Treasury	26,652 63	
	The foregoing receipts for the year being classed under the following heads :—				As per Public Accounts No. 1, page 1	26,649 17	
	On account of Normal and Model Schoools	3,952 40			Amount returned by Customs for duties overpaid	3 46	26,652 63
	do Superannuated Teachers	329 00					
	do *Journal of Education*	23 76					
	do Office contingencies	54 47					
	do Museum	14 00					
	Total amount as above		4,373 63				
	On account of Depository, as above		22,279 00				
	Total		26,652 63		Total		26,652 63

Audited and found correct.
JAMES BROWN, JUN.

STATEMENT No. 19.

The Depository Branch of the Education Department, in account with the Provincial Treasury, 1871.

Dr. Cr.

—	—	$ cts.	$ cts.	—	—	$ cts.	$ cts.
1871. December 31	To payments by the Treasury during the year, as per Public Accounts :—			1871. December 31	By expenditure during the year, as follows :—		
	Page 118, Statement No. 21	34,949 02			Paid for books, &c., imported	20,644 48	
	Page 63, Statement No. 12	3,403 75			Do purchased in Montreal	2,961 85	
	Do do	1,571 25			Do do Toronto	9,506 28	
			39,924 02				33,112 61
					Paid expenses on goods previous to delivery at department—		
					England	358 17	
					Toronto	592 72	
							950 89
					Customs	1,096 03	
					Salaries	3,403 75	
					Toronto contingencies	1,360 74	
							5,860 52
	Total		$39,924 02		Total		$39,924 02

Audited, and found correct,
JAMES BROWN, Jr.

STATEMENT No. 20.

DR. THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.—Current Cash Account for 1871. CR.

1871.	Cash Receipts.	On account of Depository.	From other sources.	1871.	Amounts deposited to the credit of the Treasury.	—	—
		$ cts.	$ cts.			$ cts.	$ cts.
January	To amount received this month	2,416 95	835 40	January	By daily deposits during the month	3,252 35	
February	do do	2,188 11	753 00	February	do do	2,941 11	
March	do do	2,394 12	763 55	March	do do	3,157 67	
April	do do	2,495 11	833 84	April	do do	3,328 95	
May	do do	1,027 60	699 81	May	do do	1,727 41	
June	do do	1,698 12	694 34	June	do do	2,392 46	
July	do do	1,141 15	401 90	July	do do	1,543 05	
August	do do	1,739 78	3,504 41	August	do do	6,564 01	
September	do do	1,319 82		September	do do		
October	do do	1,138 99	543 46	October	do do	1,682 45	
November	do do	2,384 81	1,002 92	November	do do	3,387 73	
December	do do	4,826 20	709 26	December	do do	5,535 46	
		24,770 76	10,741 89				35,512 65
	The foregoing receipts for the year being classed under the following heads:—				Total acknowledged in Public Accounts, per Statement No. 1, page 8	35,450 65	
	On account of Normal and Model Schools	4,990 00			Amount deposited in Kingston in August, on Superannuated Teachers' account	62 00	
	do Superannuated Teachers	5,429 00					
	do do per contra	62 00					
	do *Journal of Education*	180 56				35,512 65	
	do Museum	7 94					
	do Office contingencies	72 39					
	Total, as above		10,741 89				
	do Depository, as above		24,770 76				
	Total		35,512 65		Total		35,512 65

Audited and found correct,

JAMES BROWN, JUN.

STATEMENT No. 21.

THE DEPOSITORY BRANCH OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT in account with the Provincial Treasury, 1872.

DR. CR.

1872.	——	$ cts.	$ cts.	1872.	——	$ cts.	$ cts.
December 31	To payments by the Treasury during the year, as per Public Accounts—			December 31	By expenditure during the year, as follows :		
	Page 134, Statement No. 22	43,446 08			Paid for books, &c., imported	20,909 77	
	" 7, " 12	3,658 75			" do purchased in Montreal and Halifax	1,098 95	
	" 7, " "	2,297 20	49,402 03		" do do in Toronto	19,312 61	41,321 33
					Expenses on goods previous to delivery :—		
					England	426 71	
					Toronto	842 25	1,268 96
					Customs	1,255 50	
					Salaries	3,658 75	
					Toronto contingencies	1,897 49	6,811 74
	Total		49,402 03		Total		49,402 03

Audited and found correct,

JAMES BROWN, JUN.

STATEMENT No. 22.

Dr. **The Education Department of Ontario.—Current Cash Account for 1872.** Cr.

1872.	Cash Receipts.	On account of Depository.	From other sources.	1872.	Amounts deposited to the credit of the Treasury.	—	—
		$ cts.	$ cts.			$ cts.	$ cts.
January	To amount received this month	4,026 53	1,674 99	January	By daily deposits during this month	5,701 52	
February	do do	3,394 20	1,831 50	February	do do	5,225 70	
March	do do	4,567 21	2,467 65	March	do do	7,034 86	
April	do do	2,364 24	2,397 50	April	do do	4,761 74	
May	do do	3,107 62	1,167 85	May	do do	4,275 47	
June	do do	3,583 14	477 84	June	do do	4,060 98	
July	do do	1,634 16	272 29	July	do do	1,906 45	
August	do do	1,501 42	2,764 16	August	do do	4,265 58	
September	do do	987 79	2,348 98	September	do do	3,336 77	
October	do do	1,413 83	2,264 35	October	do do	3,678 18	
November	do do	2,079 46	1,067 87	November	do do	3,147 33	
December	do do	5,164 68	1,240 32	December	do do	6,405 00	
		33,824 28	19,975 30		Total deposits, as per books		53,799 58
	The foregoing receipts for the year being classed under the following heads:—				Total, as per Public Accounts, page 10	53,797 58	
	On account of Normal and Model Schools	8,501 41			Difference between accounts	2 00	
	do Superannuated Teachers	11,083 71				53,799 58	
	do do discrepancy in this account	2 00					
	do *Journal of Education*	264 93					
	do Museum	3 97					
	do Office contingencies	119 28					
	Total, as above		19,975 30				
	do Depository, as above		33,824 28				
	Total		53,799 58		Total		53,799 58

Audited and found correct,

JAMES BROWN, JUN.

STATEMENT No. 23.

THE DEPOSITORY BRANCH OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT in account with the Provincial Treasury, 1873.

Dr. Cr.

1873.	——	$ cts.	$ cts.	1873.	——	$ cts.	$ cts.
December 31	To payments by the Treasury during the year, as per Public Accounts—			December 31	By expenditure during the year, as follows:		
	Page 79, Statement No. 13	49,934 60			Paid for books, &c., imported	23,920 82	
	" 73, " 13	4,824 16			" do purchased in Montreal	370 49	
	" 73, " 14	2,800 22	57,558 98		" do do Toronto	22,348 78	46,640 09
					Expenses on goods previous to delivery :—		
					United States and England	940 78	
					Montreal	52 41	
					Toronto	661 13	1,654 32
					Customs		2,101 35
					Salaries		48,24 16
					Toronto contingencies		2,339 06
	Total		57,558 98		Total		57,558 98

Audited and found correct,

JAMES BROWN, JUN.

STATEMENT No. 24.

Dr. THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT OF ONTARIO.—Current Cash Account for 1873. Cr.

1873.	Cash Receipts.	On account of Depository.	From other sources.	1873.	Amounts deposited to the credit of the Treasury.	—	—
		$ cts.	$ cts.			$ cts.	$ cts.
January	To amount received this month	2,909 33	1,387 03	January	By daily deposits during the month	4,296 36	
February	do do	2,622 76	2,414 24	February	do do	5,037 00	
March	do do	3,129 59	2,846 77	March	do do	5,976 36	
April	do do	3,066 09	2,541 08	April	do do	5,607 17	
May	do do	1,395 22	1,276 78	May	do do	2,672 00	
June	do do	2,708 95	693 78	June	do do	3,402 73	
July	do do	1,746 70	552 66	July	do do	2,299 36	
Aug. & Sep.	do do	3,352 74	5,218 35	Aug. & Sep.	do do	8,571 09	
October	do do	2,251 78	1,882 48	October	do do	4,134 26	
November	do do	2,422 22	1,044 78	November	do do	3.467 00	
December	do do	4,773 62	1,243 28	December	do do	6,016 88	
		30,379 00	21,101 23		Total deposits, as per Public Accounts, page 10, Statement No. 1	51,480 21	
					Difference in accounts	02	
	The foregoing receipts for the year being classed under the following heads:—						51,480 23
	On account of Normal and Model Schools	8,894 25					
	do Superannuated Teachers	11,990 73					
	do *Journal of Education*	90 13					
	do Museum	1 00					
	do Office contingencies	125 12					
	Total, as above		21,101 23				
	Total Depository, as above		30,379 00				
	Total		51,480 23		Total		51,480 23

Audited and found correct,

JAMES BROWN, JUN.

STATEMENT No. 25.

The Depository Branch of the Education Department in account with the Provincial Treasury, 1874.

Dr. Cr.

1874.	——	$ cts.	$ cts.	1874.	——	$ cts.	$ cts.
December 31	To payments by the Treasury during the year, as per Public Accounts—			December 31	By expenditure during the year, as follows:		
	Pages 54 and 56, for libraries	49,978 28			Paid for books, &c., imported	24,633 53	
	Page 56, for salaries	4,855 00			" do purchased in Montreal	1,581 83	
	" 57, for contingencies	3,587 20			" do do Toronto	20,943 22	47,158 58
			58,420 48		Expenses on goods previous to delivery:		
					United States and England	922 54	
					Toronto	800 15	1,722 69
					Customs	1,397 71	
					Salaries	4,855 00	
					Toronto contingencies	3,268 90	9,521 61
					By allowances on account of books purchased, as follows:—		58,402 88
					To Trustees, S.S. No. 11, Caledon	3 63	
					do do Markham	13 97	17 60
	Total		58,420 48		Total		58,420 48

Audited and found correct,

JAMES BROWN, JUN.

STATEMENT No. 26.

THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT OF ONTARIO.—Current Cash Account for 1874.

DR. CR.

1874.	Cash Receipts.	On account of Depository.	From other sources.	1874.	Amounts deposited to the credit of the Treasury.	—	—
		$ cts.	$ cts.			$ cts.	$ cts.
January 31..	To amount received this month	3,274 13	1,662 68	January 31..	By daily deposits during the month	4,936 81	
February ..	do do	3,003 02	2,404 34	February ..	do do	5,407 36	
March	do do	3,342 08	2,738 78	March	do do	6,080 86	
April	do do	2,369 23	1,992 11	April	do do	4,361 34	
May & June	do do	6,205 65	2,893 41	May & June	do do	9,099 06	
July & Aug.	do do	3,335 27	2,754 95	July & Aug.	do do	6,090 22	
September..	do do	1,722 38	2,120 75	September..	do do	3,843 13	
October	do do	1,244 86	1,830 93	October	do do	3,075 79	
Nov. & Dec.	do do	9,010 75	3,401 99	Nov. & Dec.	do do	12,412 74	
		33,507 37	21,799 94		Total amount deposited to the credit of the Treasury	55,307 31	
	The foregoing receipts for the year being classed under the following heads, viz.:				As per Public Accounts, page 10, Statement No. 1	....	55,307 31
	On account of petty balance from 1873 .	02					
	do Normal and Model Schools	8,627 00					
	do Superannuated Teachers.	12,976 75					
	do *Journal of Education*	74 14					
	do Office contingencies	122 03					
	Total, as above	....	21,799 94				
	do Depository, as above	....	33,507 37				
	Total	....	55,307 31		Total	....	55,307 31

Audited and found correct,

JAMES BROWN, JUN.

STATEMENT No. 27.

THE DEPOSITORY BRANCH OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT in account with the Provincial Treasury, 1875.

DR. CR.

1875.	Payments by the Treasury.	$ cts.	$ cts.	1875.	Expenditure during the year.	$ cts.	$ cts.
December 31	To payments made during the year, as per General Statement, from the Treasury Office	50,085 34		December 31	By amount paid for books, &c., imported	20 491 68	
	To payments for salaries	4,855 00			do purchased in Montreal	1,697 60	
	do office contingencies	3,021 98	57,962 32		do do Toronto	24,027 96	46,217 24
					do for charges on goods from United States and England	1,178 59	
					do do Toronto and Montreal	621 89	
					do customs duties	1,575 11	3,375 62
					Salaries	4,855 00	
					Office contingencies	2,483 99	7,338 99
							56,931 85
					By amount allowed to School Trustees and charged to Depository Account, for apportionment of 100 % on boooks, &c., purchased by them from the trade		1,030 47
	Total		57,962 32		Total		57,962 32

Audited and found correct,

JAMES BROWN, JUN.

STATEMENT No. 28.

Dr. THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT OF ONTARIO.—Current Cash Account for 1875. **Cr.**

1875.	Cash Receipts.	On account of Depository.	From other sources.	1875.	Amounts deposited to the credit of the Treasurer.	—	—
		$ cts.	$ cts.			$ cts.	$ cts.
January	To amount received this month	3,452 59	1,919 70	January	By daily deposits during the month	5,372 29	
February	do do	3,919 07	1,801 36	February	do do	5,720 43	
March	do do	3,347 37	2,778 45	March	do do	6,125 82	
April	do do	2,089 54	1,993 53	April	do do	4,083 07	
May	do do	3,310 08	1,475 06	May	do do	4,785 14	
June	do do	3,530 10	960 00	June	do do	4,490 10	
July & Aug.	do do	2,900 74	2,196 89	July & Aug.	do do	5,097 63	
September	do do	2,241 74	3,246 73	September	do do	5,488 47	
October	do do	2,267 82	1,607 56	October	do do	3,875 38	
November	do do	3,725 78	1,635 28	November	do do	5,361 06	
December	do do	5,523 16	1,885 70	December	do do	7,408 86	
		36,307 99	21,500 26				57,808 25
	The foregoing receipts for the year being classed under the following heads :-						
	Normal and Model Schools	8,354 00					
	Superannuated Teachers	12,824 18					
	Journal of Education	148 36					
	Office contingencies	173 72					
	Total as above		21,500 26				
	Depository, as above		36,307 99				
	Total		57,808 25		Total		57,808 25

Audited and found correct,

JAMES BROWN, JUN.

STATEMENT No. 29.

THE DEPOSITORY BRANCH OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT in account with the Provincial Treasury, summarized for the whole term, from 1850 to 1875 (both inclusive).

DR. CR.

—	—	$ cts.	—	—	$ cts.
1850 to 1867	To grant from Government received by the Depository, as per Statement No. 1	253,518 48	1850 to 1867	By amounts remitted to Receiver-General, as shown by Statement No. 1	66,378 69
"	To additional grant for salaries	4,220 00	"	By amount of legislative grant through Depository	168,646 37
1868	To expenditure through the Treasury this year	24,749 28	1868	By amount deposited to credit Treasury	19,705 26
"	do do do	2,305 89	"	do of legislative grant through above	15,171 94
1869	do do do	29,430 89	1869	do deposited, as above	20,562 31
"	do do do	2,203 55	"	do of legislative grant, as above	14,565 52
1870	do do do	28,963 08	1870	do deposited, as above	22,279 00
"	do do do	2,963 33	"	do of legislative grant, as above	16,102 97½
1871	do do do	33,112 61	1871	do deposited, as above	24,770 76
"	do do do	2,046 92	"	do of legislative grant, as above	16,688 22½
1872	do do do	41,321 33	1872	do deposited, as above	33,824 28
"	do do do	2,524 46	"	do of legislative grant, as above	23,343 61½
1873	do do do	46,640 09	1873	do deposited, as above	30,379 00
"	do do do	3,755 67	"	do of legislative grant, as above	23,368 43½
1874	do do do	47,158 58	1874	do deposited, as above	33,507 37
"	do do do	3,120 40	"	do of legislative grant, as above	24,984 29
1875	do do do	46,217 24	1875	do deposited, as above	36,307 99
"	do do do	3,375 62	"	do of legislative grant, as above	25,862 29
		577,627 42			
"	To amount overpaid to the Treasury	38,820 90	"		
	Total	616,448 32		Total	616,448 32

STATEMENT No. 30.

EDUCATIONAL DEPOSITORY.—Stock Account on the 1st January, 1868.

———	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
Stock on hand as follows :—			
Text Books—			
Total amount, per Inventories		3,509 08	
Less discounts, per Mem.	806 70		
" 5 per cent discounts for cash*	135 12		
		941 82	
Net cash value			2,567 26
Maps, Apparatus, &c.—			
Total amount, per Inventories		29,456 82	
Less discounts, per Memo.	3,608 55		
" 5 per cent. discounts for cash	1,292 41		
		4,900 96	
Net cash value			24,555 86
Libraries—			
Total amount, per Inventories		17,775 38	
Less discount at 12½ per cent.	2,221 92		
" " for cash at 5 per cent.	777 67		
		2,999 59	
Net cash value			14,775 79
Prize Stock—			
Total amount, per Inventories		13,104 82	
Less discount at 12½ per cent.	1,638 10		
" " for cash at 5 per cent.	573 34		
		2,211 44	
			10,893 38
Net cash value of entire stock on hand			52,792 29
Deduct from amounts to be paid in 1868, adding 12½ per cent.			2,140 91
Net result			50,651 38

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* For detail of these deductions or discounts, see Appendix to these Statements, No. 39.

STATEMENT No. 31.

Education Depository.—Stock Account on the 1st January, 1869.

——	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Text Books—			
Total amount, per Inventories		4,375 83	
Less various discounts	678 32		
" "	437 58		
		1,115 90	
Net cash value			3,259 93
Maps, Apparatus, &c.—			
Total amount, per Inventories		29,525 43	
Less various discounts, per Memo		2,824 82	
Net cash value			26,700 61
Libraries—			
Total amount, per Inventories		19,446 70	
Less discount at 12½ per cent		2,430 83	
Net cash value			17,015 87
Prize Stock—			
Total amount, per Inventories		13,786 93	
Less discount, at 12½ per cent		1,723 36	
Net cash value			12,063 57
Net cash value of entire stock on hand			59,039 98
Less amounts not yet paid for, but payable during the year		5,643 86	
Adding 12½ per cent		705 48	
			6,349 34
Net result			52,690 64

STATEMENT No. 32.

EDUCATION DEPOSITORY.—Stock Account on the 1st January, 1870.

—	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Text Books—			
Per Inventories, total amount		5,121 18	
Less various discounts	703 79		
" "	512 11		
		1,215 90	
Net cash value			3,905 28
Maps, Apparatus, &c.			
Per Inventories, total amount		31,262 54	
Less various discounts		4,514 01	
Net cash value			26,748 53
Libraries–			
Total amount, including Council Room		17,840 71	
Less 12½ per cent. discount		2,230 08	
Net cash value			16,510 63
Prize Stock—			
Per Inventories, total amount		17,920 72	
Less 12½ per cent. discount		2,240 09	
Net cash value			15,680 63
Net cash value of entire stock on hand			61,945 07
Deduct amounts not paid on the 1st instant, but payable subsequently		1,156 16	
Add 12½ per cent.		144 52	
			1,300 68
Net result			60,644 39

STATEMENT No. 33.

EDUCATION DEPOSITORY.—Stock Account on the 1st January, 1871.

———	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Text Books—			
Per Inventory this day, total amount		5,552 80	
Less various discounts	555 28		
" "	680 07		
		1,235 35	
Net cash value			4,317 45
Maps, Apparatus, &c.—			
Per Inventory this day, gross amount		30,026 52	
Less various discounts		3,357 48	
Net cash value			26,669 04
Libraries and Prizes—			
Per Inventories this day, total		43,938 73	
Add Council Room		2,226 00	
Gross amounts		46,164 73	
Less 12½ per cent. discount		5,770 59	
Net cash value			40,394 14
Net cash value of the entire stock on hand			71,380 63
Deduct outstanding accounts not yet paid, to be paid subsequently		7,575 62	
Adding 12½ per cent		946 95	
			8,522 57
Net result			62,858 06

STATEMENT No. 34.

EDUCATION DEPOSITORY.—Stock Account on the 1st January, 1872.

———	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Text Books—			
Per Inventory this day, amount	....	6,312 43	
Less various discounts	722 43		
" "	789 05		
Total discount deducted	....	1,511 48	
Net cash value	....	....	4,800 95
Maps, Apparatus, &c.—			
Per Inventories this day, amount	....	32,925 05	
Less various discounts	1,252 80		
" "	3,292 50		
Total discount deducted	....	4,545 30	
Net cash value	....	....	28,379 75
Libraries and Prize Stock—			
Per Inventories this day, amount	....	44,343 73	
Less 12½ per cent. discount	....	5,542 96	
Net cash value	....	....	38,800 77
Net cash value of entire stock on hand	....	....	71,981 47
Deduct amount of outstanding accounts payable during the year	4,196 18		
Adding 12½ per cent.	524 52		
			4,720 70
Net result	....	....	67,260 77

STATEMENT No. 35.

EDUCATION DEPOSITORY.—Stock Account on the 1st January, 1873.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Text Books—			
Per Inventories, total amount		6,748 56	
Less various discounts	843 57		
" "	663 27		
Total discount deducted		1,506 84	
Net cash value			5,241 72
Maps, Apparatus, &c.—			
Per Inventory this day, amount		36,058 15	
Less various discounts	4,507 26		
" "	1,141 59		
Total discount deducted		5,648 85	
Net cash value			30,409 30
Libraries and Prize Stock—			
Per Inventory this day, amount		38,359 65	
Less 12½ per cent. discount		4,794 95	
Net cash value			33,564 70
Net cash value of entire stock on hand			69,215 72
Deduct amount of outstanding accounts payable during the year, and chargeable to expenditure		4,461 03	
Adding 12½ per cent		557 62	
			5,018 65
Net result			64,197 07

STATEMENT No. 36.

EDUCATION DEPOSITORY.—Stock Account on the 1st January, 1874.

———	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Text Books—			
Per Inventory this day, amount	....	9,967 12	
Less various discounts	1,495 06		
" "	1,347 29		
Total amount deducted	....	2,842 35	
Net cash value	....	....	7,124 77
Maps, Apparatus, &c.—			
Per Inventory this day, amount	....	40,582 49	
Less various discounts	6,117 65		
" "	1,153 64		
Total amount deducted	....	7,271 29	
Net cash value	....	....	33,311 20
Libraries and Prize Stock—			
Per Inventory this day, amount	....	41,458 42	
Less 12½ per cent. discount	....	5,182 30	
Net cash value	....	....	36,276 12
Net cash value of entire stock on hand	....	....	76,712 09
Deduct amount of outstanding accounts payable during the year, and chargeable to expenditure	....	3,670 35	
Adding 12½ per cent.	....	458 79	4,129 14
Net result	....	....	72,582 95

STATEMENT No. 37.

EDUCATION DEPOSITORY.—Stock Account on 1st January, 1875.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Text Books—			
Per Inventory this day, amount		8,184 15	
Less various discounts		295 20	
Net cash value			7,888 95
Maps, Apparatus, &c.—			
Per Inventories this day, amounts		37,796 77	
Less discount		28 11	
Net cash value			37,768 66
Libraries and Prize Stock—			
Per Inventories this day, amounts		40,200 94	
Less 5 per cent. discount		2,010 04	
Net cash value			38,190 90
Net cash value of whole stock on hand			83,848 51
Deduct amount of outstanding accounts payable during the year, and chargeable to expenditure		6,360 00	
Adding 12½ per cent		795 00	
			7,155 00
Net result			76,693 51

STATEMENT No. 38.

EDUCATION DEPOSITORY.—Stock Account on 31st December, 1875.

——	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Text Books—			
Per Inventories this day		11,065 53	
Discount at 10 per cent	1,106 55		
" 5 per cent	497 48		
Total discount		1,604 03	
Net cash value			9,461 50
Maps, Apparatus, &c.—			
Per Inventories this day		44,650 18	
Discount at 10 per cent	4,465 01		
" 5 per cent	2,009 25		
Total discount		6,474 26	
Net cash value			38,175 92
Libraries and Prize Stock—			
Per Inventories this day, amount		50,737 37	
Discount at 5 per cent	2,536 86		
" 5 per cent	2,410 02		
Total discount		4,946 88	
Net cash value			90 9
Net cash value of entire stock on hand			93,427 91
Deduct amount of outstanding accounts payable during the year 1876, and chargeable to expenditure		12,372 00	
Adding 12½ per cent...		1,546 50	
			13,918 50
Net result			79,509 41

STATEMENT No. 39.

APPENDIX TO STATEMENTS Nos. 30 to 38 INCLUSIVE.

(Being part of original Memoranda furnished to Mr. Brown in Statement No. 39)

NOTE.—The remaining memoranda furnished to Mr. Brown are of no public interest.

The following deductions from selling prices have been made annually when Stock is taken, in order to meet depreciation in value from books getting out of date, and the general stock being soiled or damaged from time to time.

1867.	Reduction	on stock.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
TEXT BOOKS.—Reduction in values.		
Latin	165 03	
Greek	62 96	
Latin and Greek Pocket Texts	37 66	
Miscellaneous Classical Works	34 15	
French	37 67	
Literature	17 41	
Mathematics	108 85	
Natural History, &c.	5 20	
Music	107 87	
Drawing	32 00	
Writing	19 71	
Miscellaneous Books	178 19	
	806 70	
Less additional discount on stock of Text Books of 5 per cent. on $2,702.38	135 12	
		941 82
MAPS, APPARATUS, &C.—Reduction in values.		
C. K. S. Maps	29 30	
Varty's do	50 45	
Whyte's do	18 00	
Pelton's do	7 70	
Guyot's do	25 22	
Embossed do	69 60	
Miscellaneous do	312 77	
Chambers' do	9 80	
Miscellaneous do in sheets	358 57	
Charts, &c., mounted	344 47	
Do not mounted	333 80	
Globes	335 78	
Geometrical Forms, &c	36 81	
Mathematical Instruments	21 09	
Magic Lanterns, &c.	535 45	
Microscopes	170 70	
Thermometers	50 11	
Barometers	91 60	
Chemical Laboratories	28 22	
Geological and Mineralogical Cabinets	47 33	
Steam Engines	50 53	
Air Pumps	28 30	
Carried forward	2,955 60	941 82

	Reduction on stock.	
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	2,955 60	941 82
Map and Globe Stones	200 00	
Glassware	47 90	
Apparatus	405 05	
	3,608 55	
Less additional discount on stock of Maps, Apparatus, &c., of 5 per cent. on $25,848.27	1,292 41	
		4,900 96
LIBRARIES.—Reductions in values	2,221 92	
Less additional discount on stock of Library Books, of 5 per cent. on $15,553.46	777 67	
		2,999 59
PRIZES.—Reduction in values	1,638 10	
Less additional discount on stock of Prize Books of 5 per cent. on $11,466.72	573 34	
		2,211 44
		$11,053 81

TOTAL AMOUNT OF REDUCTION IN VALUES IN 1867—		
Text Books	941 82	
Maps and Apparatus	4,900 96	
Libraries	2,999 59	
Prizes	2,211 44	
		$11,053 81

1868.

TEXT BOOKS.—Reduction in values.		
Latin, Greek, Pocket Text and Miscellaneous Classical Works	166 82	
French	16 49	
Literature	10 00	
Mathematics	90 50	
Music	79 92	
Blank Books	137 34	
Miscellaneous	177 25	
	678 32	
Various discounts off Text Books	437 58	
		1,115 90
MAPS, APPARATUS, &c.—Reduction in values.		
C. K. S. Maps	31 00	
Varty's do	49 10	
Whyte's do	14 10	
Guyot's do	26 30	
Embossed do	207 00	
Miscellaneous do	195 42	
Chambers' do in sheets	2 00	
Miscellaneous do do	178 04	
Charts, &c., mounted	267 50	
Do not mounted	211 85	
Globes	233 30	
Geometrical Forms	30 51	
Magic Lanterns, &c.	251 60	
Carried forward	1,697 72	1,115 90

	Reduction on stock.	
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	1,697 72	1,115 90
Microscopes	174 94	
Thermometers	91 71	
Barometers	100 00	
Chemical Cabinets	22 70	
Electrical Machines	24 90	
Mineralogical and Geological Cabinets	43 98	
Steam Engines	48 41	
Air Pumps	27 35	
Map and Globe Stones	100 00	
Glassware	72 96	
Apparatus, various	420 15	
		2,824 82
LIBRARIES.—12½ per cent. off $19,446.70		2,430 83
PRIZES.—12½ per cent. off $13,786.93		1,723 36
		$8,094 91
TOTAL AMOUNT OF REDUCTION IN VALUES IN 1868—		
Text Books	1,115 90	
Maps and Apparatus	2,824 82	
Libraries	2,430 83	
Prizes	1,723 36	
		$8,094 91

1869.

TEXT BOOKS.—Reduction in values.		
Latin, Greek, Pocket Text and Miscellaneous Classical Works	175 12	
French	17 26	
Literature	12 66	
Mathematics	60 80	
Music	75 72	
Blank Books	190 44	
Miscellaneous	171 79	
	703 79	
Various discounts off Text Books	512 11	
		1,215 90
MAPS, APPARATUS, &c.—Reduction in values.		
C. K. S. Maps	25 90	
Varty's do	44 15	
Pelton's do	6 30	
Whyte's do	13 80	
Guyot's do	25 80	
Miscellaneous and Embossed Maps	175 04	
Chambers' Maps, in sheets	10 00	
C. K. S. do do	1 49	
Miscellaneous do do	414 37	
Charts, &c., mounted	131 03	
Do not mounted	86 86	
Do 10 per cent. off $1,427	142 70	
Globes	281 14	
Geometrical Forms	35 43	
Carried forward	1,394 01	1,215 90

	Reduction in values.	
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	1,394 01	1,215 90
Magic Lanterns, &c.	484 72	
Microscopes	203 33	
Thermometers	70 29	
Barometers	92 25	
Chemical Cabinets	17 72	
Mineralogical and Geological Cabinets	44 70	
Steam Engines	34 71	
Air Pumps	22 66	
Map and Globe Stones	200 00	
Glassware	64 37	
Apparatus, various	1,885 25	
		4,514 01
LIBRARIES.—12½ per cent. off $17,840.71		2,230 08
PRIZES.—12½ per cent. off $17,920.72		2,240 09
		$10,200 08

TOTAL AMOUNT OF REDUCTION IN VALUES IN 1869—

Text Books	1,215 90	
Maps and Apparatus	4,514 01	
Libraries	2,230 08	
Prizes	2,240 09	
		$10,200 08

1870.

TEXT BOOKS.—Reduction in values.

Latin, Greek, Pocket Text and Miscellaneous Classical Works	155 57	
French	16 07	
Literature	8 70	
Mathematics	82 70	
Music	74 81	
Blank Books, &c.	170 20	
Miscellaneous	172 02	
	680 07	
Various discounts off Text Books	555 28	
		1,235 35

MAPS, APPARATUS, &C.—Reduction in values.

C. K. S. Maps	18 35	
Varty's do	41 55	
Pelton's do	5 60	
Whyte's do	11 70	
Guyot's do	24 50	
Miscellaneous and Embossed Maps	466 80	
Chambers' Maps, in sheets	7 50	
C. K. S. do do	4 88	
Miscellaneous do do	335 29	
Charts, &c., mounted	207 34	
10 per cent. off $955.00	95 50	
Charts, &c., not mounted	42 12	
10 per cent. off $1,459	145 90	
Globes	237 53	
Carried forward	1,644 56	1,235 35

	Reduction in values.	
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	1,644 56	1,235 35
Geometrical Forms	32 20	
Magic Lanterns, &c	505 39	
Microscopes	174 48	
Thermometers	61 73	
Barometers	88 25	
Chemical Cabinets	18 07	
Geological and Mineralogical Cabinets	37 73	
Steam Engines	35 45	
Air Pumps	48 85	
Map and Globe Stones	200 00	
Electrical Machines	22 80	
Glassware	88 95	
Apparatus, various	399 02	
		3,357 48
LIBRARIES AND PRIZES.—12½ per cent. off $46,164.73		5,770 59
		10,363 42
TOTAL AMOUNT OF REDUCTION IN VALUES IN 1870—		
Text Books	1,235 35	
Maps and Apparatus	3,357 48	
Libraries and Prizes	5,770 59	
		10,363 42

1871.

TEXT BOOKS.—Reduction in values.		
Latin, Greek, Pocket Text, and Miscellaneous Classical Works	134 49	
French	16 12	
Literature	192 78	
Mathematics	60 13	
Music	85,96	
Blank Books, &c	221 66	
Miscellaneous	11 29	
	722 43	
Various discounts off Text Books	789 05	
		1,511 48
MAPS, APPARATUS, &C.—Reduction in values.		
C. K. S. Maps	13 27	
Varty's do	19 42	
Pelton's do	3 25	
Whyte's do	5 25	
Guyot's do	11 25	
Miscellaneous and Embossed Maps	411 04	
do Maps, in sheets	221 58	
Charts, &c., mounted	159 15	
do do not mounted	41 90	
Magic Lanterns, &c	266 69	
Map and Globe Stones	100 00	
	1,252 80	
Various discounts off Maps and Apparatus	3,292 50	
		4,545 30
Carried forward		6,056 78

	Reduction in values.	
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward		6,056 78
LIBRARIES AND PRIZES.—12½ per cent. off $44,343.73		5,542 96
		11,599 74
TOTAL AMOUNT OF REDUCTION IN VALUES IN 1871.		
Text Books	1,511 48	
Maps and Apparatus	4,545 30	
Libraries and Prizes	5,542 96	
		11,599 74
1872.		
TEXT BOOKS.—Reduction in values.		
Latin, Greek, Pocket Text, Miscellaneous Classical, and French Books	148 95	
Literature	251 20	
Mathematics	17 05	
Music	91 50	
Stationery, &c	142 20	
Miscellaneous	12 37	
	663 27	
Various discounts off Text Books	843 57	
		1,506 84
MAPS, APPARATUS, &C.—Reduction in values.		
C. K. S. Maps	7 81	
Varty's do	14 22	
Pelton's do	1 83	
Whyte's do	3 93	
Guyot's do	8 43	
Miscellaneous and Embossed Maps	268 30	
do Maps in sheets	319 68	
Charts &c., mounted	141 40	
do do not mounted	185 37	
Magic Lanterns &c	190 62	
	1,141 59	
Various discounts off Maps and Apparatus	4,507 26	
		5,648 85
LIBRARIES AND PRIZES.—12½ per cent off $38,359.65		4,794 95
		11,950 64
TOTAL AMOUNT OF REDUCTION IN VALUES IN 1872.		
Text Books	1,506 84	
Maps and Apparatus	5,648 85	
Libraries and Prizes	4,794 95	
		11,950 64

1873.

	Reduction in values.	
	$ cts.	$ cts.
TEXT BOOKS.—Reduction in values.		
Latin, Greek, Pocket Text, Miscellaneous Classical, and French Books	642 37	
Literature	359 31	
Mathematics	30 62	
Music	95 89	
Stationery, &c	209 25	
Miscellaneous	9 85	
	1,347 29	
Various discounts off Text Books	1,495 06	
		2,842 35
MAPS, APPARATUS, &C.—Reduction in values.		
C. K. S. Maps	4 76	
Varty's do	6 96	
Pelton's do	1 02	
Whyte's do	2 40	
Guyot's do	5 95	
Miscellaneous and Embossed Maps	304 46	
do Maps in sheets	44 59	
Charts, &c., mounted	156 49	
do do not mounted	524 49	
Magic Lanterns, &c.	102 52	
	1,153 64	
Various discounts off Maps and Apparatus	6,117 65	
		7,271 29
LIBRARIES AND PRIZES.—12½ per cent. off $41,458.42		5,182 30
		15,295 94
TOTAL AMOUNT OF REDUCTION IN VALUES IN 1873.		
Text Books	2,842 35	
Maps and Apparatus	7,271 29	
Libraries and Prizes	5,182 30	
		15,295 94

1874.

NOTE.—In this year (1874) the reductions were made in the Stock Book, either on each individual class, or on the respective items themselves, so as to show the actual value after allowing for depreciation, &c.; therefore the details of deductions are not shown for this year; but they are on the same scale as those of other years. The following additional reductions were also made:—

TEXT BOOKS.—Reduction in values		295 20
MAPS, APPARATUS &C.—Reduction in values.		
Charts Prints, &c., mounted		28 11
LIBRARIES AND PRIZES.—5 per cent. off $40,200.94		2,010 04
		2,333 35
TOTAL AMOUNT OF REDUCTION IN VALUES IN 1874.		
Text Books	295 20	
Maps and Apparatus	28 11	
Libraries and Prizes	2,010 04	
		2,333 35

1875.	Reduction in values. $ cts.	 $ cts.
NOTE.—Details of Reduction in values are given in Stock Book.		
TEXT BOOKS.—Reduction in values.		
10 per cent. off $11,065.53		1,106 55
5 per cent. off		497 48
MAPS, APPARATUS, &C.—Reduction in values.		
10 per cent. off $44,650.18		4,465 01
5 per cent. off		2,009 25
LIBRARIES AND PRIZES.		
5 per cent. off $50,737.37		2,536 86
5 per cent. off		2,100 02
		$13,025 17
TOTAL AMOUNT OF REDUCTION IN VALUES IN 1875.		
Text Books	1,604 03	
Maps and Apparatus	6,474 26	
Libraries and Prizes	4,946 88	
		12,025 17

STATEMENTS Nos. 40 and 41.

Relates to routine in the Depository and the forms used, of no public interest. The following, however, is a brief memorandum on the subject :—

ROUTINE IN THE DEPARTMENT IN REGARD TO THE DEPOSITORY.

From the Report of the Committee of the House of Assembly, and from the Memorandum of the Deputy Superintendent laid before the House of Assembly, with the Chief Superintendent's Return on the subject, the following passages are selected relative to the routine observed in the management of the Depository.

1. The Committee of the House of Assembly report as follows :—

"Your Committee find that the system adopted by the Department is of so thorough and complete a character, that no funds can by any possibility be received without being checked by proper officers, whose several duties require them to make entries in various books, through which every item can readily be traced.

"They find that all moneys received by the Department are regularly deposited to the credit of the Government, with the exception of moneys intended to be disbursed in the purchase of articles outside of the institution [Trustees' School seals merely], and that all expenditures are made by cheque, properly countersigned by the different heads of the Department to which they respectively belong.

"They find that a perfect system of registration of every communication received by the Department is maintained, by means of which the several officers to whose department the communication has reference, are immediately apprized of the contents, and answers are promptly returned to the same.

"Your Committee find that the amount yearly received by the Department from the Municipalities for books, maps, &c., is very considerable, which is paid directly into the Public Treasury, and should be regarded as an offset against the amount granted to the Department."

2. The memorandum of the Deputy Superintendent states that all orders for England or the United States for books and requisites are prepared by him for approval by the Chief Superintendent. Requisitions for articles to be manufactured in the city are supervised by him for approval by the Chief, before having them submitted to tender by the Clerk of Libraries. [Requisitions to the Stationery Office, and all orders for printing to the Queen's Printer, for the Department and Normal School, are made in the same manner].

All contracts, agreements, bills and invoices, are examined, and payment recommended by the Deputy. Bills for articles despatched are compared with the sales paper, and approved by him before being sent off by post.

The selling prices of all library and prize books, and all other school requisites received from England and elsewhere, are under the general scale approved by the Chief Superintendent, determined by the Deputy for the Clerk of Libraries, before their being marked and put away in their places.

The selection of books for local school libraries and prizes, after revisal by the Clerk of Libraries, is examined and approved by the Deputy Superintendent before despatch. The object of this additional supervision is to see that the style, character and number of the books selected are in accordance with the order and wishes of the Municipal Council, or High, Public, or Separate School Trustees sending the remittance. This care is the more necessary in cases—now becoming more numerous every year—when parties leave the selection of library and prize books entirely to the Department. In such cases regard is had to the condition of the school, the number and ages of the scholars, the character of the neighbourhood, whether old or new settlement, and the attainments of the pupils, the nature of the population, whether Protestant or Roman Catholic, or mixed nationality—whether Irish, Scotch, or German, &c., or any other peculiarity suggested by the parties sending the order, or incident to the case.

NOTE.—Great care is taken to prevent the occurrence of mistakes in the Depository, and hitherto with very gratifying success. As a matter of routine, each clerk having anything to do with an order affixes his initials to it, indicating that part of it for which he is responsible. Thus, in case of complaint, which rarely occurs, any neglect or omission is readily traced. In a year's transaction, involving the sending out about $50,000 worth of material to the schools, not more than from six to eight cases occur. When they do, the cause is fully inquired into, and every explanation given. In most instances, it has been found, that the fault or oversight has been with the parties themselves.

APPENDIX TO STATEMENT No. 2, Pages 5 & 10.

REPORT ON THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT BY A LARGE SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO.

At the request of the Chief Superintendent of Education, a large Committee of twenty-three, out of eighty-two members of the Legislative Assembly (more than one-fourth of the whole House), was appointed to consider the suggestions which he had submitted in his two last official reports, respecting certain amendments to the Grammar and Common School Laws; also to inquire into the management and working of the Education Department.

Various attacks and imputations have been made in past years against the Chief Superintendent and others in the management of the Department, and he was anxious, before retiring from its administration, that the most thorough investigation should be made into the working of the Department by Representatives of the people. The leaders of both parties in the Assembly agreed to the selection and appointment of a large Committee from both sides of the House, and on the 10th of November, "On motion of the Hon. Attorney-General Macdonald," (as we learn from the "Votes and Proceedings" of the House of Assembly,) "a Select Committee was appointed to examine into the working of the Common and Grammar School System of Ontario, together with the Department of Public Instruction; with power to send for persons and papers, and to report thereon.

The following is the report of that Committee presented, received and ordered to be printed by the Legislative Assembly, the day before the close of the Session. This report is an ample vindication of the Chief Superintendent, and all who have assisted him, from the imputations long and recklessly thrown upon them by a portion of the public press and other parties; an unquestionable testimony to the fidelity, efficiency and economy with which the Department of Public Instruction has been conducted in its various branches and details.

REPORT OF THE COMMON AND GRAMMAR SCHOOL COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, Ontario :—

The Select Committee appointed to examine into the working of the Common and Grammar School system of Ontario, together with the Department of Public Instruction, beg leave to present their Report:—

Your Committee have considered the provisions of the law respecting Common and Grammar Schools, and adopted certain resolutions for the amendment thereof, which have been embodied in Bills numbers 119 and 129, now before your honorable House.

Some progress has been made in investigating the management and usefulness of Upper Canada College, but owing to the lateness of the Session and the number of persons to be examined, and documents to be considered, the Committee will not be able to report thereon this session. They have also procured returns and other useful information, which have been printed under the order of your honorable House for the use of members.

The Committee visited the Education Office and examined the system of management pursued there, and appointed a sub-Committee for the more careful and extended investigation of that department of the educational system. The result of the labor of that Committee is embodied in their report as adopted and approved by your Committee, and herewith submitted.

Your Committee have to congratulate the country upon the extent and efficiency of its educational system, brought to its present state of usefulness mainly by the indefatigable exertions of the able and venerable Chief Superintendent, the Reverend Docter Ryerson, seconded by the Council of Public Instruction and a most efficient staff of officers, together with the liberal provision made by the representatives of the people for the support of education in all its branches.

Your Committee are also much indebted to the Chief Superintendent for the great assistance given to the Committee by him in pursuing their inquiries; and it is a matter of regret to the Committee, that the time at their disposal, owing to the many calls upon its members in the discharge of other legislative duties, has prevented the preparation of an extended report upon the subjects embraced in their inquiries.

All which is respectfully submitted.

M. C. CAMERON,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
January 19th, 1869.

REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT AND DEPOSITORY

To the Chairman of the Educational Committee:—

The sub Committee appointed to examine into the internal management of the Educational Department, report:—

That in undertaking the duties assigned to them, they first determined to make a thorough examination into the mode of conducting the financial department.

Your Committee find that the system adopted by the Department is of so thorough and complete a character, that no funds can by any possibility be received without being checked by proper officers whose several duties require them to make entries in various books, through which every item can readily be traced.

They find that all moneys received by the Department are regularly deposited to the credit of the Government, with the exception of moneys intended to be disbursed in the purchase of articles outside of the institution [Trustees School seals merely], and that all expenditures are made by cheque, properly countersigned by the different heads of the department to which they respectively belong.

They find that a perfect system of registration of every communication received by the department is maintained, by means of which the several officers to whose department the communication has reference, are immediately apprized of the contents, and answers are promptly returned to the same.

Your Committee have also made a thorough investigation of the Depository department, and find that the existing arrangements for purchasing stock are satisfactory and well fitted for securing the same on the most favourable terms. The mode of disposing of the books is equally satisfactory.

Your Committee find the amount yearly received by the Department from the Municipalities for books, maps, &c., is very considerable, amounting in 1868 to $\$20,004\frac{20}{100}$, which sum is paid directly into the Public Treasury, and should be regarded as an offset against the amount granted to the Department.

In connexion with this subject your Committee submit the following statement, showing the cost of books, maps, &c., and the amount received for the same from 1850 to 1867, inclusive. Also the amount received from the Government on account thereof, viz:—

The total amount paid for books, maps, &c., imported from 1850 to 1867, was	$271,869 52
Purchased in Montreal	3,990 06
Articles manufactured or purchased in Toronto	93,146 88
	$369,006 46
Freight, agency, packing, printing, insurance, salaries and expenses.	73,600 19
	$442,606 65

Value of Books, dispatched, Libraries, including the 100 per cent. granted		$123,298 97
Maps, prizes, &c		213,993 78
Do sold, without grant (text books), &c		82,182 59
		$419,475 34
Grants received from Government on this account, from 1850 to 1867		253,518 48
Less remitted Receiver-General		66,378 69
		$187,139 79
If we deduct half of the above mentioned amounts	$123,298 97	
	213,993 78	337,292 75
Which is		$168,646 37
We get the amount of goods dispatched over and above what was paid for.		
Taking then the grant		$187,139 79
And deducting the above proportion of goods		168,646 37
Leaves a balance of		$18,493 42

Which amount is fully covered by the stock on hand.

The above is exclusive of the transactions of 1868.

Your Committee in making their investigation have noticed that a considerable amount of extra labour has been performed in the depository and other departments by Messrs. Hodgins, Marling and Taylor, to whose energies and abilities in a great measure the department is indebted for its present state of efficiency.

The services rendered by these gentlemen, outside of their ordinary business, and during extra hours, has hitherto rendered unnecessary the employment of additional assistance ; and having performed these duties for nearly five years, your Committee regret the reduction which has been made in the amount of their emoluments, without relieving them of their extra duties, the result of which will in all probability be an increased expenditure in the shape of additional clerks.

Among other things, the printing of the establishment came under review of your Committee, and they call attention to the fact, that the prices charged by the Queen's printer are in excess of those formerly paid ; for instance—

	Copies	Lovell's Charge.	Queen's Printer's Charge.	Excess.
Journal of Education	5520	$130 00	$156 50	$26 50
Board of Trustees Report	125	17 50	28 32	10 82
Scheme for Analysis	1000	10 00	15 77	5 77
	6645	$157 50	$200 59	$43 09*

Your Committee have collected a complete set of the forms and papers used in the department, which they submit for your inspection.

Your Committee have great pleasure in reporting, that the internal management of the Educational Department is most satisfatory.

In conclusion, they would reccommend that there be a yearly audit of the books of the department.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. McMURRICH,
Chairman of Sub-Committee.

Toronto, January, 1869.

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*The Queen's Printer contractors in their explanatory Report to the Hon. the Attorney-General Macdonald, on these charges, conclude as follows :

"We must acknowledge, however, that we are somewhat surprised that the difference in favour of our contract, admitted by all practical printers to be an exceedingly low one, is not greater than it is; and it is quite evident, after a careful examination of the accounts attached to Mr. Hodgins' report, [to the Chief Superintendent, on the Queen's Printer's Account for November and December, 1868], that the printing of the Educational Department has been most economically managed."—EDUCATION OFFICE NOTE.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION FOR ONTARIO,
1st February, 1869.

STATEMENT No. 42.

EDUCATIONAL DEPOSITORY.

QUESTIONS

PROPOSED BY THE COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ON THE SUPPLY OF DEPOSITORY BOOKS, MAY–JUNE, 1875,

AND REPLIES THERETO.

Question I.—"Whose duty is it to see that the stock of books in the Depository is properly kept up?"

Answer I.—It is the duty of the Clerk of Libraries, with the aid of his assistants, to see that the stock of books in the Depository is properly kept up; when it requires to be replenished, he notifies the Deputy Superintendent of the kind of books required.

Question II.—"Who has hitherto made the selection, and on what principle is it carried out?"

Answer II.—Subject to the approval of the Chief Superintendent, the selection is made by the Deputy Superintendent, on the report of the Clerk of Libraries, taking into consideration the class of publications most in demand and their comparative value with those of other publishers, and of the same publishers; keeping in view also the necessity of making the selection as varied as possible. For instance, some 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d., &c., books of different publishers, and of the same publisher, are better value than others at the same prices. This is especially the case in regard to American books published in England. In checking off the books, a note is taken of every book of special excellence and cheapness. The usual plan adopted is for the Clerk of Libraries to mark on the publishers' recent catalogues the number of each book in stock, and to note the books most in demand, as well as those of special excellence and value. From this catalogue the new order is made out.

Question III.—"You must find some books more generally selected than others. Please give a list of the books that have been most largely in demand for the last five years; and state what numbers of each book have been sent out yearly?"

Answer III.—The books most generally selected during the past five years (not omitting the usual standard works) embrace popular and general works on the following subjects:—Voyages, Tales and Essays illustrating Practical Life, History, Biography and Literature. The annexed table (answers to questions proposed by——)will show the number of books on each subject that have been sent out for *Public Libraries* for each year during the past twenty-three years. It also gives the number of prizes sent out annually since 1857. As we do not keep a classified record of the books on different subjects sent out for prizes, we cannot enumerate them; but they consisted chiefly of books of an interesting and instructive kind, such as those relating to Boy Life, Adventures, Voyages, Tales and Stories illustrative of Practical Life, many of them written by Ballantyne, Kingston, Mayne Reid, Bowman, Adams and others, together with a large variety of Juvenile Books, &c., selected from various publishers, as well as popular scientific works, and standard books on History, Literature, &c., the latter especially, for Collegiate Institutes, High Schools, and the higher departments of Public Schools in the cities, towns and villages. The total number of prizes sent out during the last five years up to the end of 1874, was 323,851, or nearly 65,000 a year on an average.

TABLE A, *showing the Number and Classification of Public Library and Prize Books sent out from the Educational Depository of the Ontario Education Department, from* 1853 *to* 1874 *inclusive.*

Number of Volumes sent out during the year.	Total Volumes of Library Books.	History.	Zoology and Physiology.	Botany.	Phenomena.	Physical Science.	Geology.	Natural Philosophy and Manufactures.	Chemistry.	Agricultural Chemistry.	Practical Agriculture.	Literature.	Voyages.	Biography.	Tales and Sketches, Practical Life.	Fiction.	Teachers' Library.	Prize Books.	Grand Total Library and Prize Books.
1853	21922	4158	1602	287	906	526	234	940	132	192	807	2694	1141	2917	5178	....	208	....	21922
1854	66711	10633	5532	1030	2172	1351	636	4780	629	321	3235	5764	4350	6393	19307	....	578	....	66711
1855	28659	5475	2053	318	558	663	200	1808	207	76	1452	3361	2926	3081	6049	....	432	....	28659
1856	13669	2498	652	118	397	287	77	660	55	31	418	1523	1019	1844	3832	....	258	....	13669
1857	29833	5295	1763	321	632	817	195	1729	134	67	1257	2391	2253	3516	9219	....	244	2557	32390
1858	7587	1567	503	86	152	98	61	276	27	2	186	713	843	744	2245	....	84	8045	15632
1859	9308	1670	551	136	209	192	130	432	87	18	300	1169	714	1127	2401	....	172	12089	21397
1860	9072	1561	475	144	223	200	100	526	61	17	339	852	797	1115	2520	....	142	20194	29266
1861	6458	1273	302	59	101	72	64	223	36	2	172	601	760	880	1826	....	117	26931	33419
1862	5599	927	244	45	99	43	75	211	45	24	165	412	661	830	1706	....	112	29760	35359
1863	6274	707	304	42	97	80	67	282	26	6	202	547	652	864	2286	....	112	32890	39164
1864	3361	552	140	11	47	38	28	134	7	......	87	321	290	451	1198	....	57	33381	36742
1865	3882	611	168	20	62	53	26	131	3	......	110	328	534	553	1225	....	58	44601	48483
1866	6856	1144	217	56	125	81	55	282	26	19	291	652	776	784	2200	....	148	58871	65727
1867	5426	1003	125	20	78	65	15	189	7	......	118	524	595	650	1971	....	66	64103	69529
1868	6573	1106	214	39	86	51	42	195	26	......	132	554	979	736	2211	150	52	54715	61288
1869	6428	1148	268	51	96	91	36	198	18	19	162	499	1172	882	1237	491	60	54657	61085
1870	5024	865	162	28	68	64	36	156	14	......	159	367	527	610	1542	374	52	60655	65679
1871	4825	830	152	12	46	41	35	145	18	1	149	366	581	524	1591	297	37	60420	65245
1872	6015	866	235	49	90	64	57	188	18	......	132	540	850	566	1671	366	323	63721	69736
1873	5367	771	176	32	78	74	59	164	23	......	178	420	734	409	1727	171	357	71557	76924
1874	7167	1004	175	27	133	97	100	73	9	......	136	639	777	705	2271	550	471	67498	74655
Totals..	266046	45664	16013	2931	6455	5048	2328	13722	1608	795	10187	25237	23931	30181	75413	2399	4134	766645	1032691

Volumes sent to the Mechanics' Institutes and Sunday Schools 20362

Grand Total Library and Prize Books despatched up to 31st December, 1874.................... 1053053

Question IV.—" When the selection of books for library or prizes is left to the Department, on what principles are you guided in the selection ? Do you in such cases take the books which experience has shown you to be most in demand ; or do you send in part those which you have found to be little sought for ? "

Answer IV.—When the selection of books for libraries or prizes is left by Trustees to the Department, they are first picked out by one of the assistants from the books of the several publishers, and then the selection is revised by the Clerk of Libraries. They are afterwards examined and approved by the Deputy Superintendent before despatch. The object of this additional supervision is to see that no two books of the same kind are sent out, but that the fullest variety is given, and that the style, character and number of the books selected are suitable for the High, Public or Separate School Trustees (as the case may be) who send the remittance. In such cases regard is had to the condition of the School, the number and ages of the scholars, the character of the neighbourhood, whether old or new settlement, and the attainments of the pupils, the nature of the population, whether Protestant or Roman Catholic, or mixed nationality—whether Irish, Scotch or German, &c., or any other peculiarity suggested by the parties sending the order, or known to be incident to the case. In order to facilitate interchange of books after they have been read in one section, for books that have been read in another section, we are always careful to avoid sending the same books to adjoining sections, and endeavour to make the reading matter as varied as possible.

When the selection is left to the Department, we send out no books which we know or think are little sought for, because of their inferior interest or value. To do otherwise would soon render the Depository unpopular, and to some extent defeat one great object of its establishment. Our chief aim has always been to make the system popular ; we, therefore, send only such books as we think or know will be appreciated, and read with pleasure. Even when books are *ordered by the Trustees themselves*, which we know would be unsuitable for a rural section, we invariably either write to the Trustees giving them our opinion on the subject, or suggesting other books of a more popular and useful character as substitutes, subject, of course, to their approval. This has invariably been done with good effect. As a matter of experience we have no hesitation in saying that the local selection of books generally errs in the choice of heavy, dry and unsuitable books, and even of books " little sought for." As a matter of fact, the selection is of late years chiefly left to the Department (with what result, see the extracts from the numerous commendatory letters constantly received).

Question V.—" Are complaints made by School Trustees in reference to the selection made for them by the Department ? Are the books so selected by you for them ever returned as not suitable, or acceptable ? Please state how often this has occurred during the past five years ; and state if any special books have repeatedly appeared among those objected to. If so, name the books ? "

Answer V.—We do not now remember any complaints made by School Trustees that books which we selected were unsuitable ; on the contrary, we constantly receive acknowledgments from the Trustees to the effect that our selections have been most satisfactory, even better than theirs, when we suggest a change. (See opinions of Trustees just referred to.) We now and then have received complaints from *Teachers*, that we have not included such books as they require. The following is a sample :—

In December, 1874, we received a letter from a Teacher in South Easthope, in which he says :—

"It is very annoying to think that we should spend valuable time in selecting from your catalogue, and then to transmit us any parcel at pleasure. We were under the impression that the new Council would have them fixed up more satisfactorily before now, but so far we see no improvement from that body, and if they do not do any better, there was no use making any change in the Council."

The facts of the case were that the Teacher, although holding only a third class County Board Certificate, without a single pupil in the advanced studies, had ordered for Prizes, "Knapen's Mechanic's Assistant," "Baker's Statics and Dynamics," "Baker's Engineering and Surveying," "Law's Civil Engineering," "Greenwood's Navigation, or Sailor's Sea Book," and "Allen's Cottage Building;" and because we would not send these books before writing to the Trustees, he became indignant and wrote in that spirit. That he was trying to defraud the Government, the following extract from the Inspector's letter to whom the case was referred, is a sufficient proof:—

"The Trustee at first was very reticent, and declined to answer any questions upon the prizes, alleging that he did not want to get himself into trouble, but finding the circumstantial evidence of the fraud so strong, at length he made a pretty clean breast of the whole matter; he admitted that upwards of $3 of the sum (which would secure upwards of $6 worth of books) sent for prizes was advanced by the Teacher for the purchase of books *for his own use*."

In a subsequent letter, the Inspector says :—

"I am at a loss to know why he (the Teacher) was so insolent; probably he was irritated because he failed to get a certain certificate which he claims to have from a New Brunswick Normal School, made legal in this Province."

In addition to this (and since the new School Law has been passed, which enables Trustees to purchase books from the booksellers), we have received the following complaint through Mr. Goldwin Smith, from another Teacher :—

"Herewith I have purchased books from the Depository, but as they did not give satisfaction, we have tried Mr. Campbell," &c.

In our reply to the Trustees, we said :—

"It certainly is very strange that in the very last letter received from the same Teacher, and dated 23rd May, 1874, he said :—'The books which we got last December *satisfied us* well, and we *thought they were well chosen*.' So many attempts were made by Teachers to obtain books *for themselves*, as indicated, that we were compelled years ago to introduce the following words in the Trustees' guarantee for the proper disposition of the books :—

"'And the *Corporation hereby pledges itself* not to dispose of the books, etc., nor 'whatsoever; but as members of that Corporation, we shall see that they be dis- 'tributed solely as prizes among the pupils attending the school, *and not to the* '*teacher*, or other party or parties whatever, in terms of the regulations granting 'one hundred per cent. on our present remittance.'"

Apart from this, we have received no complaints from *Trustees*, that the books sent were unsuitable We have now and then, at their request, exchanged some large or standard books for smaller and more juvenile ones, when the number sent has not been sufficient for the whole school, or were of too advanced a character for the younger children.

Our standing notice to Trustees is, that books selected by us are sent *subject to their approval*. When not acceptable, they are exchanged at our expense, but it is very rarely the case that any are thus exchanged, and no special books have ever been returned that we can now remember.

In connection with these statements and explanations, a reference to the opinions of the sixty-three Public School Inspectors in the Province, on the practical working and value of the Depository (in which this special subject is referred to), is desirable. I therefore hand a copy to the Committee herewith.*

Question VI.—"Name the localities to which large supplies of books have been sent during the past five years; state the number and value of the books sent in each case."

Answer VI.—The localities chiefly supplied with books are west of Toronto and east of Toronto, omitting the Counties of Addington, Frontenac, Leeds, &c. The annexed map is coloured to show the different Townships and School Sections where Public School Libraries have been established. This map is a good criterion as to the demand for prizes.

We have sent out during the past five years, 28,398 Library books in 408 separate lots, valued at $20,288. The number of prize books, &c., sent out during the same period in 4,996 separate lots, was 323,851, the value of which was $115,918.

Question VII.—"When a book has been approved of by the Department, or by the Council, are School Trustees at liberty to order or procure any addition of the author? or do you limit them to one specified edition or reprint?"

Answer VII.—As we have several editions of the same book on our catalogue (see pages 28–31), our rule is, that Trustees purchase only those actually sanctioned by the Council, otherwise it would be difficult to check correctly the invoices received from booksellers for payment. And it is impossible for Trustees to know whether they are getting a 3s. 6d. or 5s. edition of a book, unless it is so described in the Official Catalogue. In special cases, however, the rule may be departed from, when the *actual edition* purchased can be identified on the publisher's catalogue.

Question VIII.—"Are there not books named in your catalogue which have been long out of print? Have you at present in stock a supply of every book named in the printed catalogue?"

Answer VIII.—Whenever the Library or Prize Catalogue has been revised, great care has been used to expunge from it any book that we know to be out of print. In the present catalogue (published in June, 1874), we find, for instance, that in the first three subjects in the catalogue, 254 different works out of print, &c., were left off, which were on the preceding catalogue, viz.: History, 81; Voyages, 102; Biography, 71.

We have not in stock at the present time a supply of every book on the catalogue; but at the time the catalogue was prepared in June, 1874, we either had each book in stock, or had ordered a supply from the publishers. If any of these were out of print, we were not aware of it, or we should have struck them off our catalogue.

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* Instead of inserting these Opinions, as they are voluminous, a summary of these opinions of the Inspectors will be found in the replies to Question 10, on p. 80.

NOTE.—In transmitting to the Committee of the Council of Public Instruction the answers to the remaining question proposed by that Committee, the late Chief Superintendent accompanied them with the following introductory remarks :—

The Chief Superintendent to the Chairman of the Committee.

(COPY.)

EDUCATION OFFICE,
Toronto, 28th April, 1875.

"SIR,—I herewith transmit a memorandum which has been prepared by the Deputy Superintendent, with the assistance of the officers of the People's Depository of the Education Department, in answer to the supplementary questions which you have proposed in regard to the Depository and its operations. These answers have been prepared chiefly during my absence, at a very great expenditure of time and labour. I have carefully examined them, and believe them to be correct. They are very elaborate and exhaustive—required to be so by the questions proposed, though not coming properly within the prescribed duties of the Council of Public Instruction. For example, the expediency or inexpediency, the continuance or discontinuance of the Depository, is not a subject appertaining to the duties of the Council of Public Instruction, but appertains to the Government and the Legislature, and the questions and answers in the accompanying memorandum involving this subject appear to me extra official, though I think the answers to the questions contain a complete and exhaustive vindication of the great importance and usefulness of the People's Depository of the Department.

When you proposed in the Council the resolution of inquiry into the Depository, I saw that it embraced several subjects not included in the duties of the Council of Public Instruction ; but I was anxious that the fullest and most minute inquiry should be made, whether gratification of individual curiosity or for answering every doubt or objection that might be entertained in regard to the management of this branch of our educational system.

The School Law imposes upon the Council a two-fold duty—that of examining and deciding upon the character of books submitted for libraries and prizes in the High and Public Schools, and the regulations and conditions according to which the libraries shall be managed and the prizes bestowed ; while the same law imposes upon me the duty of procuring and distributing these books. Another part of the work heretofore performed by myself, and which the law leaves doubtful, I have sought to devolve upon the Council, and which it has consented to perform, namely, determining the principle on which the prices of the books should be supplied to municipal school corporations. Much of what is contained in the questions and answers of the accompanying memorandum goes beyond what the law thus imposes upon the Council and myself ; but I trust they may prove useful and satisfactory to any gentleman of the Council who wishes to investigate the subjects to which they refer.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) E. RYERSON.

Question IX.—"The printed circular recently issued by the Department of Public Instruction, characterizes its scheme of supplying books to municipal and school "corporations as *The People's Depository of Ontario.*

"Have not this, and the terms set forth in the circular given offence to the regular "Book Trade ? Do you think their complaints entirely groundless ? If so, state the "reasons which justify your belief."

Answer IX.—The Legislature having sanctioned the establishment and provided for the maintenance of the Depository for the benefit of the "people," the Chief Superintendent very properly gave it the appropriate designation of "The People's Depository," this was the more necessary, as the old title of "Educational Depository," was monopolized by some booksellers in town. As to the views and opinions of the "regular Book Trade" on the subject, the Department can give no information.

NOTE.—In regard to this 9th question, the Chief Superintendent in his letter to the Chairman, said :—

"In your 9th question you seem to doubt the propriety of my designating the Book Depository of this Department "The People's Depository of Ontario," and ask if it has not given offence to booksellers. In addition to the answer given in the Memorandum, I observe that in past years certain booksellers have called the Depository "Dr. Ryerson's book shop," and other names of the kind. In the settlement of the system under the amended Act, I determined to give the Depository the proper and characteristic designation of the "People's Depository of Ontario," and for the obvious reasons that it has been established and maintained by the money of the people of Ontario, by legal enactment of the representatives of the people of Ontario, and for the sole interests of the people of Ontario, and not for the interests of any individual or firm, which is the case of the establishment of every bookseller in Ontario. Whether my designation has offended any booksellers who have been accustomed to assail the Department and myself in past years, I have not thought it worth my while to inquire or care as I know every true friend of the people must desire the success as well as proper designation of what the people of Ontario, through their representatives in successive Parliaments for a quarter of century, have authorized, and the people themselves nobly supported."

Question X.—"What is the special object of the Book Depository? Against what special "evil is it intended to guard? What purposes does it accomplish for the Province "which the regular channels of trade could not do?"

Answer X.—This question really includes three questions, to each of which we shall answer separately :—

1. The object of the People's Depository, as one branch of the Department (as the Normal School is another), is to assist us in carrying out the general scheme of Education established by law, and for which the Department is responsible to the Government and the country. It provides the proper material for our schools; it is as much the duty of the Department to provide for, and do this, as to prepare trained teachers, and to see that the school law is properly carried out. In this view of the case, the Department looks upon the *public* and *general* question (as to the rights and interests of the schools), and the private and personal question (as to the gains or profits of the booksellers), as of easy solution. In point of fact, the whole question may be narrowed down to that of cheap or dear books, to that of economy or waste of the public money, to that of the personal interest of a few men (who look only to that interest), and the disinterested care and oversight of a Public Department charged with, and responsible for, the efficiency of these schools.

In view of that responsibility, the Department should possess, within itself, a cheap, certain and easy way of reaching all the schools, even the most remote, and supplying them systematically, and directly (as from a perennial fountain), with pure and healthy literature purchased aud sold by parties who can have no *personal* objects to serve in the matter, and no personal gain in the transaction.

Under no other system can a legislative grant for library and prize books be honestly, fairly, or economically administered. Should "the general book trade," as it is called, of 200 or 300 booksellers succeed the Department in this work, it will be impossible for any governmental machinery to be so adjusted as to exercise that care and supervision over individual sales, or the character, editions and prices of the individual books supplied, which is essential to prevent misapplication or perversion of the fund, and the creeping in of abuses which a system, which provides only for a nominal oversight of the acts of interested parties, is sure to engender. Such a supervision even when exercised with the greatest care, must always be unsatisfactory in its character, while it can readily be made a cause of complaint, especially where interest comes in, as in the case of booksellers, to prompt such complaints.

As to the general question itself, of the necessity for an Education Depository, we may say that no one will for a moment deny to a city Board of Trustees, or to the township Board of Education, the right to establish, at its option, a depository for the purchase in large quantities, and the supply to schools under its care of every article which these schools might require. Indeed such depositories are constantly being established, and are practically provided for in the 2nd clause of the 87th section of the Act. In the interests of economy they are essential, no less than for the promotion of the greater efficiency and prosperity of the schools themselves.

Now, what is our Depository but an extension to our 5,000 schools, of a principle which, when applied to ten, twenty or thirty schools, commends itself to every one practically connected with the every-day management of the schools? Our objects are precisely the same—the books are provided for, and are supplied at the cheapest rates, only to our schools, and not to private parties or individuals.

The Chief Superintendent in one of his Reports, thus discusses this question :—

"It has been objected 'that the purchase and sale of school requisites and books for public libraries ought to be left to private enterprise—that the Government ought not to have a book establishment for the supply of schools and municipalities with these essential instruments of sound education and general knowledge, that the private trader ought not to be injured by Government with whom he is unable to compete.'

"This objection is based upon the acknowledged fact that school requisites and books are supplied to local municipalities much more economically and advantageously for the latter by the aid of Government than by private traders. It is then a question whether the interests of public schools and municipalities are first to be consulted, or those of private individuals?

"It is also to be observed that the same objection may be urged upon the same ground and with equal force, against any system of public schools whatever, as they interfere with the trade of the private teacher ; for in proportion to the excellence of the public schools and the degree in which they are aided by the legislative grants and local assessments, and the education to individuals thus cheapened, will private schools decline, and the interests of private teachers be affected? The same objection lies equally against all endowments or public aid of colleges, as the trade of the private tutor is thereby injured and for the most part extinguished in regard to the whole business of collegiate teaching. The interests of a class of private teachers are as much entitled to protection against the competition of public schools as are the interests of a class of private booksellers to protection against the competition of Government in supplying the public schools with the requisite prize books and libraries. If the interests of an individual or a class are to be placed before those of the community at large, then there can be no system of public instruction whatever, nor any public aid to any branch of the education of the people. But such an objection has never been admitted in the government and legislation of any enlightened country.

"The ground on which the public schools and municipalities are provided with school requisites and libraries, through the medium of a public department, and by means of public grants, is as unquestionable as it is simple and obvious. It is the legitimate consequence of having public schools, for if a people determine through their legislature that they will have public schools at all, it is clear that those schools should be made as efficient as possible, and that nothing should be omitted to render them so. If it is, therefore, the duty of the Legislature to promote the education of the people by the establishment of public schools, it is equally its duty to provide all possible facilities and means for supplying those schools with the necessary requisites, prizes and libraries, which render them most instrumental in educating and instructing the people.

"The objection to it is founded upon a false view of the legitimate sphere of government duty and private enterprise. It is as much the duty of Government to adopt the most economical and effective means to furnish the public schools with all the needful appliances and instruments of usefulness, as to provide these for any one of its own departments. The extent and manner in which it does so, must depend on circumstances, and is a matter for the exercise of its own discretion, irrespective of any pretensions of private against public interests. The private bookseller has a right to sell his books as he pleases; and each school section and municipality, and each public body of every description, as well as each private individual, and not less the Government, has a right to purchase books where and of whom they please. Each municipality, as well as the Legislative Assembly itself, may have its own library procured and imported by a public agent, and not by a private trader, to whom large additional prices must be paid for his risks and profits.

"Besides, most of the books for the libraries were unknown in the country, and would have been unknown had they not been introduced by the agency of a public department. I believe that the private booksellers have largely profited by what I have done in this respect; that they have found demand for many books which no doubt have first been made known in the official catalogue, and through the medium of the public school libraries. They have the entire and exclusive possession of the field of private trade, and with this they should be satisfied without claiming to be the sole and uncontrolled medium of supplying the public schools and municipalities with books and school requisites."

The "special objects" of the People's Depository may be thus briefly summarized as follows:—

(1.) The law authorizes (and provides facilities for) each Board of School Trustees in cities, towns, &c., to establish and maintain what is an equivalent to a Depository or school depot for the supply of its schools with approved books, stationery, &c., of all kinds, and authorizes the charge of a fee for its maintenance.

(2.) The Depository connected with the Education Department is nothing more than such a city or town school depot on a large scale, and under Provincial control, out of which to supply all the schools of the Province.

(3.) What is right and proper for a city and town Board of Trustees to do (under the sanction of the Legislature), cannot be wrong for the central Depository of the Education Department to do on a large scale, under the same sanction.

(4.) The Education Depository exists solely for, and in the interests of the schools alone, and it has never supplied private parties with books, or interfered with private trade in any way.

(5.) The principle of the Depository is recognized and acted upon without question by the Imperial, Dominion, and Provincial Governments, in their stationery offices, Queen's printers, post offices, army and navy supply, &c.

(6.) To abandon the principle of the Educational Depository would either be to confer a monopoly of high prices upon a few individual book sellers, or to throw wide open the door to the introduction of all kinds of literature, the bad and pernicious as well as the good, as we shall demonstrate by incontrovertible testimony and examples.

(7.) The examples in our own country, and the warning of our American neighbours (which we quote) should not be disregarded by us, but should be carefully pondered.

(8.) After an experience of twenty years, not one of the nearly 5,000 school corporations have asked for any change in the Depository system, but numbers of them have regarded the Depository as a great boon, and have so expressed themselves, of which evidence has been laid before the Committee.

(9.) None but interested parties have ever petitioned the House of Assembly against the Depository, or in any way sought to embarrass its working, or impair its efficiency.

(10.) If the Government, under the authority of the Legislature, has a right to give money and provide trained teachers for the schools, it has also a right to give books to them, and there is not a shadow of difference in the principle of one gift and the other.

(11.) The Depository has now been in successful operation for nearly twenty-five years; has sent out (or, at the end of this year, will have sent out) upwards of a million volumes of approved books, for libraries and prizes.

All the Depository books for the schools are purchased from wholesale booksellers and others, thus promoting the book trade, at the lowest wholesale rates, and are sold at less than currency for sterling rates, or from 30 to 35 per cent. less than the usual current retail prices, *and no school has to pay more than one-half of this reduced rate.*

The Depository has developed new branches of home manufacture and industry in

Ontario, and has largely increased the demand for books, of which the booksellers have reaped the benefit. The alleged interference of the Depository with the book trade in Ontario is the reverse of correct, as the "Trade Returns" will show. It has, on the contrary, largely developed this trade, by sending books into every corner of the land (see report of Inspector of Schools on the colonization roads (North of Hastings County) in the *Journal of Education* for this month). The value of books imported into the Province of Ontario in 1874 was $530, 143, while the average import of books by the Department *has not been four per cent. of this latter sum.*

The text book trade is in the hands of the booksellers; these books are all named and known, and no departure from the list can take place; but that with the large and constant influx of new library and prize books, no such satisfactory supervision could take place over the supply of booksellers of these books, as we have shown. To the statement that private booksellers can supply the library wants of the schools as well, or nearly as well, as the Education Department, our reply is four-fold:—

1st. That a Department especially charged with the care and oversight of the schools, being a disinterested party, must be better qualified to minister to their wants in these respects than those interested parties, who, as a rule, have no other object in view than commercial gain.

2nd. That the experience of educationists on this subject in the United States is, that booksellers, through their agents and travellers throughout the rural parts, have, with some good books, disposed of immense quantities of pernicious and worthless books, which it is almost impossible to control.

3rd. That if the right of supply is thrown open to booksellers indiscriminately, the bad, as well as the good, will take advantage of the facilities thus offered for flooding the country with their own publications, without adequate check or restraint. To restrict the right of supply to one or more publishers would be but to perpetuate the so-called "monopoly" in its most oppressive and offensive form. If a change be made at all it must be in the direction of throwing open the right of supply, and giving all vendors alike full permission to circulate such books as they please, bad or good, or what would be *preferable, withdraw the grant altogether.*

4th. No private publishing house, even in the cities, could, without having the "monopoly" of supply secured to it, be able to keep more than one-half of the variety of books, which would be necessary for circulation in our 5,000 schools; nor could it supply them at the low price at which they are now furnished to the Trustees.

In a matter of this kind, the views and opinions of the Public School Inspectors are of the greatest value. They are practical men, who have constantly to do with the schools, and can only look at this question in the light of the public interests, and the efficiency of the schools under their charge.

The Inspector of No. 2, County of Essex, says:

1. "The Government and Legislature assume a parental attitude towards the youth "of the Province, and the effort to direct the attention and guide the taste of the young "in a selection of suitable reading matter, is only a judicious carrying out of the same "principle."—Jno. Bell, Esq., No. 2, Essex.

2. "It is conceded that the establishment of the Depository by the Department has "fostered a desire for literature amongst the people."—R. Little, Esq., Co. Halton.

"Benefit to society at large."—J. R. Miller, Esq., South Huron.

3. "My own experience as teacher for over fourteen years, and as Inspector, enables "me to say that the prize and library books. * * * sent out by the Department "have been of the right kind to create a taste for reading and to instil into the minds of "both young and old, good moral principles and general information."—John Johnston, Esq., No. 2, Hastings.

4. "In regard to the usual objections urged against the 'Government book-shop,' as "the opponents of the scheme are pleased to call it, I never could discover much weight. "Booksellers pretend that it interferes with private enterprise; but these gentlemen seem "to forget that the Government in training teachers at the public expense, and in paying "a part of their salary out of the public purse, is guilty of a more fatal interference with "private enterprise in the case of the teachers' profession. In fact it has already interfered with private enterprise in this branch of business to such a degree that the teacher

"of a private school may be looked upon as a defunct species, and his occupation as one "of the lost arts. But it is not long since the teachers of private schools outnumbered "the booksellers ten to one; yet those had to give place to trained teachers in accordance "with the ideas of a progressive age, and therefore if the 'Government book-shop' be "formed to meet any of the necessities of the times, the private trader will just have to "submit. Still there is a question as to the extent to which the private trader supplies, "through the monopoly of the Government, in furnishing public libraries. Does the old "dogma of the economists that demand and supply mutually beget and control each other, "apply here in its usually simplicity? Is mental food subject to precisely the same laws "as those that govern the supply of corn? In Britain, for instance, given the number of "months, the amount of home produce in any season, and the complement in quarters "that will require to be imported can be calculated to a nice degree of approximation. "Can this be done with the supply of books? The very reverse is the case. Granted "the material wealth of a people to purchase, then the extent of the trade will depend "almost entirely on the intelligence and education of the people. But we have already "seen that public school libraries when judiciously managed are themselves educators or "aids to education; and therefore the greater the number of these libraries, other things "being equal, the greater will be the general demand for books, and the greater the "patronage an enlightened public will bestow on this branch of the business. From as "careful an examination of the whole subject as I am capable of bestowing upon it, I am "led to the conclusion that the interests of education and the general progress of the "country, require a Depository of books, maps, &c., under the immediate control of a "Government Department such as we have at present. It costs the country but a trifle, "and this trifle is well bestowed in furnishing to our children at school a good class of "books, and in encouraging a taste for judicious reading."—J. B. Boyle, Esq., City of London.

5. "The schools supply instruction through text books and certified teachers, who "are partly paid by the Government; the Depository supplies on precisely the same "principle, the aids and appliances required in accomplishing this work, and also a vast "mass of excellent reading material, in the shape of cheap, well-selected libraries and "prizes, without which the instruction communicated at school could not be turned to "any good account, or would actually be put to a bad use in devouring the trashy and "corrupt literature which floods the neighbouring States. To show that in expressing a "decided and earnest opinion on this subject, I am not a person likely to be prepossessed "in favour of the Government monopoly or Departmental interference, I may state that "I was long connected with the liberal newspaper press of England and Scotland, and "was for some time engaged on the literary staff of the Anti Corn-Law League organ "published in London under the superintendence of Messrs. Cobden and Bright. My "sympathies are therefore, as might be supposed, strongly in favour of free trade, and of "the non-interference of Government (in ordinary cases) with the law of supply and "demand. At the same time I hold that there are necessary exceptions to this rule, as "well as to other rules, and that the book Depository is one of them. Our entire school "system—in fact like all other national systems of education—is a standing exception to "the rule. It assumes by the very fact of its existence, that the natural demand for "education is not sufficient of itself to ensure an adequate supply, and that it is for the "interest of the Province to subsidize voluntary effort, not only by compulsory taxation, "but also by a liberal grant of money. The tendency of this is clearly to discourage private schools or, in other words, it stands opposed to free trade in teaching; yet few "will be found bold enough to affirm that our national system of education should be "abolished because it interferes with the business or with the profits of certain private "teachers. And if the Government chooses to say that the teaching of schools by teachers "under Government supervision, shall be supplemented by the teaching of libraries and "prize-books provided under similar guarantees, and fenced round with similar safe-guards, "I must say that I cannot see any objection to the action of the Government in the one "case which would not apply equally in the other. As a thorough free-trader, I repeat "that the book trade has no more right to demand the abolition of the Depository than "private teachers to demand the destruction of the public school system itself."—Rev. George Blair, M.A., Co. Grenville.

6. "The Government of a country ought to be solicitous about the general rather "than the individual interest. It is surely one of the foremost of public duties to furnish "the people with the means of education at the lowest particular rates, and to see that "the material furnished is of the best quality. This duty has been, I conceive, faithfully "performed, in so far as our schools are concerned, by the Education Department under "the control of the Government. What care booksellers generally about the public good, "separate from their own? Their main object is gain. The education of the people is "with them a secondary consideration."—M. J. Kelly, Esq., M.D., Co. Brant.

7. "As for the cry that the right of the book trade is being interfered with, I must "say I never heard a more audacious misstatement. The Government has as much right "to supply the needs of the schools as a private teacher has to supply his pupils "with stationery or books. The schools belong to the people collectively, and the people "collectively have a right to the cheapest and best supplies they can obtain. If they "choose to import or manufacture for the schools, it is their undoubted right to do so. "And that they are right in so doing is clear, from a consideration of what would follow, "if the Depository were closed. One or two Toronto firms would monopolize the whole "business. The local dealers would be subject to whatever arrangements of prices these "firms might determine upon. If the business were so extensive as to induce keen competition among importers and wholesale dealers, this objection would be less forcible. "But it would not be so. The business is a specialty. If any firm went into the line it "would be necessary to keep a large stock. And one, or at most two, firms would "do so, and engross the whole business." J. J. Wadsworth, Esq., M.A., M.B., Co. Norfolk.

It may be further stated that one of the evils against which the Depository guards, and one of the most pernicious, is that it prevents the intrusion of *private interest* in the mode or channel of supply of library and prize books to the schools.

1. The Depository further insures the supply of these books to the schools at the lowest possible rates of cost price, while traders buy and sell books for profit. The Depository thus prevents the evil and additional expense to the school of high prices.

2. The Depository secures to the schools an ample supply of the best books from all the leading booksellers, without regard to the special terms which English and American publishers offer from time to time to Canadian booksellers of the remains of editions of books that have become unsaleable, or are to be superseded by new editions. The Depository thus effectually prevents the supply of books being narrowed down to issues of a single bookseller or of books that are out of date in England or the United States, and which the publishers seek to palm off on Canadians.

3. The smaller traders throughout the country cannot, with any profit, sell books to the schools at the Depository prices, the result is that the trade which was intended to be general is thrown (as we have proof) into the hands of a single bookseller in Toronto. The Depository is, therefore, the only barrier to the entire monopoly of the trade in the hands of one person.

4. One of the most important functions which the Department performs in the supply of books is the disinterested counsels which it is its duty to give to Trustees in the selection of books suitable for their schools. As a general rule Trustees. not being personally acquainted with books, do not feel themselves competent to be judges of the best and most suitable. When it is a bookseller's interest to get rid of his bad stock, rather than his good, disinterested counsels are not likely to be given—though in some cases they would be given no doubt. In point of fact, in any system where *self* is permitted to enter, one evil after another will be sure to follow. In the supply of books the Depository guards against this pernicious evil.

5. In connection with this point the following extracts from the writings of American educationists on this subject are most valuable and instructive:—

The Superintendent of Public Instruction for the State of Michigan (after speaking of some other difficulties in carrying out their library system) says:—

"But a worse evil grew up in the systematic plans of peddlers to palm upon the libra- "ries a mass of cheap, trashy and often pernicious literature. One or two wealthy book "sellers kept their peddling agents traversing the State, and many are the tricks by which "they boasted that they cajoled the Inspectors. A few libraries were well selected and

" well kept, but so valueless for the public good, and especially for the education of the
" young, had the great majority become, that all intelligent friends of education desired a
" change.

" The State Superintendent found it necessary, therefore, to issue the following notice
" to the schools :—

" Caution.—School officers are especially cautioned against travelling book peddlers,
" who, pretending to be agents of the State contractors, or asserting that they will sell
" cheaper than the contract prices, palm on the libraries inferior and cheap editions of the
" work selected, or of worthless books in their places, and in common and frail bindings.
" Every book on this list is contracted for at considerably less than the publishers' retail
" price for the same in common binding, while the binding provided for by the contract
" is a much more expensive as well as durable binding than ordinary cloth or even sheep
" binding.

" No book peddler can furnish these books in equally good editions, and in equal
" binding, for the prices given in the circular. * * * * * * *

" It is hoped that this simple and easy method of supplying the libraries with books
" will commend itself to the good sense of the people. and will induce a more liberal sup-
" port of these valuable agencies of popular education. It would be difficult to devise a
" more simple plan. It is like bringing a large book store home to each district. A large
" list of good books—more than twice as large as any book store in the State can show—
" has been carefully selected, with the aid of some of the best men in the State.

" All orders for books and stationery must be sent to the State Superintendent through
" the Secretary of the Board of School Commissioners, the Secretary keeping an account
" of the same, etc."

C. J. Stebbins, Esq., in his " Educational Needs of Michigan," says :—" The founders
" of our School system thought libraries indispensable to furnish reading to the young.
" We do not need them now so much to furnish reading, as to secure the proper kind of
" reading. This, our present law would do but for one fatal defect—a defect as fatal as
" would be the omission of the connecting rod in a locomotive. * * And what kind
" of books are they ? Some good ones, doubtless, but generally it were better to sow oats
" in the dust that covered them, than to give them to the young to read. Every year,
" soon after the taxes were collected, the State swarmed with peddlers, with all the unsale-
" able books of Eastern houses —the sensational novels of all ages, tales of piracies, mur-
" ders and love intrigues—the yellow-covered literature of the world."

In the State of New York, the library system has, under the pernicious efforts of itinerant vendors, as just pointed out, greatly declined. The New York *Teacher* thus gives some of the reasons for this decline :—

" The Trustees refuse to be troubled with the care of the library, thus consigning it
" to an unfavourable location in the section, and often hide it in some dark corner of the
" garret, or stow it into some outbuildings where its only visitors are rats, mice and
" spiders. They exercise a low and pernicious taste in the selection of books. *Dark* and
" *bloody tales* of *war* and *bloodshed*, the *silly catch penny publications* of *unprincipled publishers*,
" *and* the *dry*, *uninstructive matter* of *some* cheap *old book*, usurp the place of the instructive,
" the elevating, the refining, the progressive issues of reputable publishing houses. They
" seem to regard it as a great evil that they cannot divert this sacred fund from its appro-
" priate channel. Almost daily applications are made to the State Superintendent for
" permission to apply the library money to the payment of teacher's wages, and that, too,
" when the section is destitute of many useful items of apparatus, sometimes even of a
" globe and blackboard."

In the *Globe* newspaper " Trade Review " of a few years ago, the writer states that
" for years this country (Canada) has been flooded with the lowest and most trashy class
" of literature from the American press. Books whose only merit was their bulk and
" binding, have been hawked into every nook of the Province by a migratory tribe of
" itinerant peddlers."

In addition to these American warnings we add the following practical remarks on the subject by our own Public School Inspectors. They deal substantially with the same questions, though they are discussed from a different standpoint :—

(1.) " If there is a Department of Public Instruction for the Province, the business "of which is conducted by educated men who have a practical knowledge of educational "matters, it appears to me altogether unnecessary to say that the selection of books for "school libraries and prizes, maps and school apparatus must be more efficiently made by "them than by other classes of men. The policy is one which recommends itself, I feel "convinced, to unprejudiced and uninterested minds. I have looked upon any prize books "that we have got for our schools here from the Department, as the most suitable that "could be got, and such as one feels a pleasure in putting into the hands of the young "student. I sincerely trust that no interference on the part of interested parties will "ever be permitted to prevent the Department of Public Instruction for Ontario from "carrying out a policy that, I am satisfied is doing valuable work in forming the literary "tastes of the youth of our Province."—Rev. James Herald, Dundas.

H. M. Deroche, Esq., a member of the Council, writes as follows:—

(2.) "I have the honour to transmit to you the following resolution which was "adopted unanimously at the last meeting of our Teachers' Association for the County "of Lennox and Addington. Moved by William Tilley, 'That this Association considers "'this Depository Branch of the Department of Public Instruction a very great benefit to "'the cause of education in the Province, by securing as it does, a uniformity in those "'school requisites, furnished to the different schools, and thus contributing largely towards the harmonious working of our school system, and by enabling Trustees in every "'school section throughout the Province, to obtain with certainty and despatch the "'school requisites, which, in very many cases, they would not know where to seek for "'elsewhere; that this Association bears testimony, so far as the experience of its members "'enables it, to the evident pains taken on the part of the officials connected with the "'Depository department, in order to give the utmost satisfaction in filling the orders "'submitted to them, and that, on account of these and other advantages, the abolition of "'the branch of this Department of Public Instruction is most earnestly to be deprecated.'" —H. M. Deroche, Esq., M.P.P., Town of Napanee.

(3.) "As to convenience, the present is unrivalled. It would, I imagine, be much "more troublesome for Trustees to visit, say the county town, and there select from a "limited stock, than it is to leave the whole labour of selection to the agents of the Depository. In the one case it would perhaps be a journey of forty miles—a day spent in "an unpleasant and thankless task; in the other the mere mailing of a printed form. "And why not send such a form to the local dealer? says one. This leads to the third "point. The Depository can make a much more *judicious* selection than the local dealer. "For the stock on hand is always larger than any private dealer could command. But "could he not order from Toronto? He could by referring to a catalogue—a poor guide. "Besides, would a dealer, as a rule, order from Toronto while any books that would 'do' "were on his shelves? I believe that the local dealer, as a rule, would not send so good a "selection of books as are sent by the Depository. Again, could we trust every local "dealer to select books for our libraries, &c.? Would they be books of the right stamp? "The aim of every merchant is not to sell the best article but the most profitable one. I "need not enter into this question fully. It has been amply discussed by the press. "There is little doubt that 'the trade' would fail in making wise selections. While giving "them credit for as much conscientiousness as any other class of men, I should be sorry to "see the character of our public libraries and of our prize-books libraries left entirely to "their discretion. There is another strong reason why the Depository should be sustained, "viz., that if closed there would be a large falling off in the amount purchased. From "what I know of the manner in which Trustees are induced in many cases to send an "order for books, &c., I am sure that if there be any additional difficulty thrown in the "way of procuring them, the purchases would be seriously diminished. In rural sections "Trustees will fill up a form with alacrity, whereas as I have said above, the necessity of "dealing with some bookseller would appear to be a serious obstacle. Besides, the Depository, by diligence and good management, has built up a business reputation. It has "established a sort of business connexion from one end of the Province to the other. "Every Trustee knows precisely where and how books, maps, &c., may be obtained. But "if the claims of various rival local dealers have to be considered, the pro's and con's will "have to be discussed, there will be deliberation. The simple *carte blanche* to the Depository is by far the best means."—J. J. Wadsworth, Esq., M.A. County Norfolk.

(4.) "In case the selection is left to Trustees and the trade, such articles will be "urged upon the attention of Trustees, as yield the best profit, to the sacrifice of uniformity "and every other consideration."—Wm. Carlyle, Esq., Co. Oxford.

3. The purposes that the Depository accomplishes which the trade could not satisfactorily do, are partly answered in the preceding remarks as well as in the extracts from the Inspectors' Reports. In addition, we might say that trustees would be persuaded by competing booksellers, their agents and others, to purchase books which, although approved, might be unsuitable in themselves, or would yield the best profits to the booksellers, as already explained in the answer to Question IV. This point is further illustrated by Messrs. Glashan and Reazin, Inspectors, in the following remarks :—

(1.) "The mass of rural School Trustees are not readers, especially readers of books "for children; the consequence is, if the teacher cannot make the purchase, books are "bought for their bindings, or for their illustrations, or, *because they yield a large profit.* "True, Sunday School libraries are sometimes bought and distributed in prizes, but these "should be given from the Sunday School; the public school should take a wider scope, "religious books being of only one kind. Man was made to *work* as well as *worship.* But "why should not the teacher always select? it may be asked. Certainly: the hurried "choice of a girl of sixteen or a boy of eighteen, with little reading beyond that which "school books furnish, will be imperfect. Were the Depository done away with, and "were the demand to lead booksellers to keep supplies, it will not in a year or two make "our Trustees and teachers competent to select to the best advantage.

"Trustees have enough to attend to without suffering from the frequent and persistent importunities of drummers and agents, too often sharpers, that would flood the "country were the Depository abolished."—J. C. Glashan, Esq., West Middlesex.

(2.) "It has frequently been my painful experience to notice that the very booksellers "who complain of the Departmental system of furnishing a properly supervised class of "prize and library books to the youths of the land, are themselves in the practice of "selling American dime novels, containing both profane and immoral language, to any "youthful purchaser who may offer to purchase."—H. Reazin, Esq., West Victoria.

Booksellers generally would not and could not keep the large and varied supply of books required. For instance :—

(1.) "Any person who believes in the dissemination of useful and entertaining literature, and is at the same time aware of the famine of books which prevails almost everywhere in the rural regions of this country, must, I think, be convinced that something "more than the mere shop of the bookseller is needed as a means of removing a defect "so deplorable. The bookseller has taken fright at a bugbear. In his opposition to this "'monopoly,' he is *opposing his own interests* as a vendor of books."—Rev. John May. M.A., Co. Carleton.

(2.) "It is difficult to get a proper supply for the schools in most counties, even of "the ordinary text-books, from the country merchants, although they have the sole monopoly of their sale."—T. O. Steele, Esq., Co. Prescott.

To break up the Depository would be to place a monopoly in the hands of some one or two persons, as only one or two booksellers could keep a large stock on their shelves. That this would not be received with favour by the public, can be judged by the following opinions on the subject, given by Inspectors :—

(1.) "To grant a monopoly to one or two even reliable booksellers would be deprecated all over the Province. The Educational Depository has done the country good "service in the past, is doing so now, and will, I trust, be allowed to continue doing so "in the future—all grumbling to the contrary notwithstanding."—Archibald Dewar, Esq., North Huron.

(2.) "The result of this crusade, if accomplished, would be simply to hand over the "supply of libraries and prize books to a ring of wealthy monopolists, who would soon "make them costly as well as dangerous luxuries; and no Canadian, who is alive to the "best interests of this country, will join in a cry which has *originated with the book trade* "*alone.* The interests of the country are more important than those of a few large "bookselling houses, even if the two interests stood opposed to each other, which really "is not the case; for 'taste for reading is an appetite which grows with what it feeds on,' "and I believe that to a great extent the Depository has actually created our book trade, "and even still largely supports it. I very much doubt, therefore, whether even the book "trade itself would benefit by abolishing the Depository: but I have no doubt whatever "that every other class, and especially the educational interests of the Province, would "suffer most materially by the change."—Rev. Geo. Blair, M.A., County Grenville.

(3.) "The true light in which this subject should be approached appears to me to be "the *educational* interests *of the* children of the *Province*, in comparison with which the "*commercial interests* of a few individual booksellers sink into insignificance—and in this "light no valid argument has been addressed against the present system."—H. Reazin, Esq., W. Victoria.

(4.) "I am firmly of the opinion that the abolition of the Book Depository would be "nothing less than a *great public calamity.* The material of learning, now annually distributed among the people, would be at once greatly diminished; and since the nature "and variety of the articles used in schools, it is not likely that more than a very few "booksellers would keep all these in stock—a *real* monopoly would at once commence. "The present aid and facilities for obtaining school requisites, library and prize books, "has been to the schools here the right arm of strength; and should the question of cutting off the source of supply in its present form come before Parliament, I shall feel it "my duty in their interest to circulate petitions, and thus secure, if possible, against it, "the votes and influence of our own local representatives. I may be allowed also to state "that since observing last winter, from a remark by the Premier of Ontario, that the step "mentioned is in possible contemplation, I have on many occasions, during public lectures, "brought the subject before the ratepayers, and that their verdict has always confirmed "the views here expressed."—A. F. Butler, Esq., Co. Elgin.

(5.) "Many appear to forget that the Depository was not established either to benefit "or injure the book trade, but for the good of the public, at whose expense it is maintained; and so long as it furnishes fit and proper books and school requisites, every "means should be used to strengthen the hands of the Department; for only by having "school requisites pass through the Depository, can it exercise effectual control over the "class of books furnished for prizes and libraries."—John Brebner, Esq., No. 2, Lambton.

(6.) "As to the 'monopoly' charge, it seems to me that it would be as reasonable "for the proprietor of a private educational enterprise to bring it against the free school "system as injurious to his interests, as it is for the trade to complain because the chiefs "of the Education Department, with the approval of the Government and Legislature, "and solely for the public good, and for the benefit of our children and our schools, have "taken upon themselves the burden and responsibility of managing the Depository, and "affording thereby increased facilities for the instruction and elevation of our children.

(7.) "To me it appears that this constantly recurring controversy about the Depository is not creditable to our public intelligence. It is so palpably a contest between "men on the one hand, who are fighting selfishly for their own interests, and men on the "other side, who have had a long and careful experience, who have no personal gain to "further, but who are striving only for the public good, the advancement of education "and the placing of its advantages within the reach of all. I would heartily regret the "closing of the Depository, or the curtailing of its powers, which, in my humble opinion, "have been wisely exercised, and have benefited the rising generation of Canadians to an "extent which it is impossible to estimate.

"I believe it is admitted, by the objectors to the present system, that in the infancy "of the school system the Depository was needed, but they now contend that the necessity "for this establishment no longer exists. I would ask, who are to judge whether the "Depository is any longer necessary or not? Those who are anxious to profit by selling "books and requisites to our schools, or those who have to supply the ways and means? "The latter, I believe, should be the judges, and from observation and inquiry I am "satisfied that they are ready to pronounce a verdict in favour of retaining the Depository "on its present footing.

"The objectors assert that the Depository is an expensive burden on the Province, "but I can assure them that the people fail to see how making them pay two and one-half "times as much for school requisites as they do now, would in any way lighten the burden. "The establishment of the Depository was a necessity: the good it has done can scarcely "be estimated: to-day it is as necessary and as useful as it ever was, and it would be a "matter of much regret to me if the Government should yield to the importunities of an "over-anxious few, and in the least lessen its powers or impair its usefulness."—William Alexander, Esq., Co. Perth.

(8.) "I am familiar with the history of the opposition to the Depository during the "last seventeen years. Little has been written or said about it which has escaped my "observation. I have read the letters in the *Globe* newspaper and of others equally interested. I have also read the *Globe* articles, and have witnessed the periodical attacks "which have since appeared in the same journal. I have never considered the arguments "urged by any of these objectors against the maintenance of the Depository, valid arguments. That it has unjustly interfered with the 'trade,' the 'trade returns' disprove, "the value of the books imported into the Province now being nearly three times what it "was twenty years ago. The further objection that the Depository creates a 'monopoly' "injurious to the regular trade, is more specious than sound, when all the circumstances "are considered.

"It might perhaps be possible for the Department to publish a catalogue of library "books showing the price at which each book might be bought from any bookseller, and "Government per centage allowed thereon, the invoice having been certified to by some "competent person; but this would entail an amount of labour and expenditure in all "probability far beyond that spent on the Depository, and would, in my opinion, be much "less satisfactory."—Donald McKinnon, Esq., Co. Peel.

"My own experience enables me to state—1st, that the articles supplied from "the Depository are satisfactory, both as to cost and quality; 2nd, that the only "parties agitating for a suspension of this function of the Department are such as "are directly or indirectly interested financially in the change; 3rd, Trustees do not "ask for a change. In this county a bookseller issued petitions among Trustees for "signatures, asking the Legislature to give the matter over to the trade, and to make "the usual Government allowances to the School Boards. In many cases the Trustees came to me with them. I did not hear of one being signed."—Wm. Carlyle, Esq., Co. Oxford.

That these opinions of the Inspectors are correct, when they state that the stock kept by booksellers is limited, we can judge from the annexed table B, which shows the number of books from different publishers, sent out by booksellers nine months after the new law came into operation.

Table B also shows that out of 172 various publishers whose books are on our catalogue, only a few have been represented in the sales of local booksellers; and what is also to be regretted is, that several copies of the same book have been sent to the same school—contrary to our practice and rules. For example, the Trustees of S. S. 3, Blandford, purchased from a bookseller 143 prizes, to the value of $46.04. They took from two to six copies of each book; 133 of these 143 books being Nelson's publications. This system of supplying one publisher's books would, of course, frustrate one of the most important objects which the Department has always kept in view, viz., to supply the greatest possible variety of books to the same School or Township, from the various publishers, and never, except in special cases, to send more than *one* copy of each book to the same school. This point is especially referred to and explained in the answer to Question 4.

TABLE B, an Appendix to answer X.

Library and Prize Books supplied by James Campbell & Son themselves, and through local Booksellers up to April, 1875, and up to the 31st December, 1875 and 1876.

NAMES OF PUBLISHERS.	Volumes up to April, 1875.	Volumes up to Dec. 31, 1875.	Volumes up to Dec. 31, 1876.
1. Nelson & Sons, Edinburgh	1,800	3,952	3,168
2. Routledge & Co., London	365	1,144	1,003
3. Nimmo, Edinburgh	189	697	739
4. Warne & Co., London	85	544	424
5. Cassell, Petter & Galpin, London	34	340	507
6. Religious Tract Society, London	34	83	93
7. Chambers, London	20	71	136
8. Christian Knowledge Society, London	23	23	6
9. Johnston & Hunter	193		
10. Nisbet & Co.	130	1,628	1,150
11. Houlston & Wright	54		
12. Gall & Inglis	31		
13. Griffin & Farran	26		
14. Strahan & Co.	23		
15. Seeley, Jackson & Halliday	17		
16. Blackwood & Sons	16		
17. Bell & Daldy	15		
18. Harper Brothers	13		
19. Appleton & Co.	9		
20. American Tract Society	9		
21. Carter & Brother	6		
22. Sampson Low & Marston	4		
23. Oliphant & Co.	4		
24. Partridge	4		
25. Tegg.	4		
26. Ward, Lock & Tyler.	4		
27. Macmillan & Co.	3		
28. Black	2		
29. Groombridge & Sons	1		
30. Lippincott & Co.	1		
31. Scribner & Co.	1		
32. Sabbath School Union	1		
33. Miscellaneous Publishers	90		
Total number of Volumes	3,213	8,482	7,226

NOTE.—We have books from 172 different Publishers on the Library Catalogue. The number of volumes (8,413) sold under the new law by the booksellers up to the 31st December, 1875, would average 49 volumes to each Publisher on the Catalogue; but we find that 3,952 volumes, or nearly one-half, were sold from one Publisher (Nelson).

Of the 15,708 volumes sent out through Booksellers up to the end of 1876, 7,120, or nearly one-half, were Nelson's, of Edinburgh.

Question XI.—"In the printed circular of 12th February, 1875, it is stated that, after "the first of March, books are to be supplied from the Depository at a reduced "rate.

"Explain how this accords with the Order of the Council of Public Instruction "of February 2nd, that, pending the investigation of this Committee, the Department continues to act on the principle hitherto in use with regard to prices of "books."

Answer XI.—The reason prices were changed after the 1st of March was in consequence of authority received (in a letter dated on the 2nd Feb.) from the Honourable the Attorney-General, to the Chief Superintendent of Education, to deal with the question as one relating to the internal economy of the Department. That portion of the letter relating to the subject was as follows:—

"In accordance with the the 30th Section of the Statute 37 Ontario, chap. 28, "*I authorize* you to assume and act upon the following view of the law:—

"1st. That the fixing of prices of books sold at the Depository is a matter of "internal arrangement, over which booksellers and others outside have no individual control."

The reason for the reduction of prices is given in answer to question 13, and the latter part of the answer to question 14, pages 90, 91.

In his letter to the Committee transmitting these replies to their questions, the Chief Superintendent gives the following further information on the subject. He says :—

"(1.) The principle of the law and the practice of this Department has ever been to provide carefully selected books at *cost prices*, including for many years past the expense of management as one item in the cost of the books This item of expense has necessarily to be a matter of estimate prospectively ; was at first thirteen per cent., afterwards reduced to ten per cent. on the original prices of the books. When, by improved arrangements with English and American booksellers, we could get the books at lower than the previous prices, or by further experience and improved facilities in the Department, the expense of management was reduced, in either or both of these cases we reduced the prices of the books accordingly, and furnished them to the local school and municipal authorities at prices lower than those stated in the previously printed catalogue. It is in this way, and acting upon this principle, as is explained in detail in the accompanying Memorandum, that we have from time to time reduced the prices of the books.

"(2.) After the passing of the amended School Act, early in 1874, I ascertained the exact state of the Depository, and determined as soon as possible to have the present rates of prices of books reduced, and proposed it at a meeting of the Council last July, when objections were raised as to the prices proposed, and the matter was referred to a Committee, which recommended, as a means of putting the matter at rest, that the question as to what should be considered the "cost" of books be referred to the Judge or Judges of one of the Superior Courts. I consented to this course, not supposing it would occupy more than three or four weeks, but after it was deferred by Judge and Counsel until the beginning of the present year, the Honourable Attorney-General Mowat advised the withdrawal of the case, and in a letter addressed to me the 2nd of February, he said :

"In accordance with the 30th section of the Statute, 37 Vic., cap 27, I authorize you to assume and act on the following view of the law :—1st. That the fixing the prices of books now at the Depository is a matter of internal arrangement, over which booksellers and others outside have no individual control."

On the same day, but before I received the letter from the Attorney-General, the Council of Public Instruction adopted a Resolution, stating, pending certain inquiries, "That the Department continue to act on the principle hitherto in use with regard to prices of books."

"Acting 'on the principle hitherto in use,' I felt it my duty to fix the prices of books at what I believed to be their cost, as I had proposed to the Council last July, when objections were raised against the lawfulness of the Council thus proceeding; and acting under the express directions to me, and interpretations of the law by the Attorney-General, I hastened to prepare and issue my circular of the 12th of February, stating that—

"After the 1st of March, until further order, library and prize books would be supplied to municipal and school corporations at the rate of *eighteen* cents for a shilling sterling of the publishers' retail prices."

"(3.) As to any 'profits' on the school library and prize books supplied by the Department, the answer to question 14, explains how they arise and how they are applied ; but under no circumstances can there be any profits to individuals, as every farthing received at the Department for books, apparatus, and even for advertisements in the *Journal of Education*, is forthwith paid into the hands of the Provincial Treasurer, and placed at the credit of the Province.

Question XII.—Are the Committee correct in understanding that previous to 1874, the "Department was in the habit of charging at the rate of 20 cents on the shilling "sterling of retail cost ?

"If so, for how long previous to 1874, or whatever be the correct date, was the "charge at that rate ?"

Answer XII.—The Committee are not correct in understanding that the Department charged at the rate of 20 cents for books purchased at 1s. sterling, up to 1874.

Question XIII.—" What was the date of reduction to the rate of 19 cents ?
" Explain what changes have occurred in the cost of books, in profits on their " sale, or in any other way to enable the Depository to reduce its rates first from 20 " cents to 19 cents, and now in the circular recently issued, to 18 cents on the shil- " ling sterling."

Answer XIII.—In the year 1867, Dr. Hodgins, when in England,* made special and better terms than we had previously enjoyed with various publishers, which enabled us soon after his return to reduce the price of certain publications. The plan at first adopted was to reduce the price of old stock in proportion to the additional reduction on new stock, but for the past three or four years we have made the reduction on part of the new books, to the rate of 18 or 19 cents on the 1s. stg., still continuing to mark some that were considered to be extra good value for the money at the rate of 20 and 21 cents for 1s. sterling. This enabled us to reduce the prices of that portion of old stock still on the catalogue, which was not much in demand, and to place our entire stock upon a more correct commercial basis. Some publications for the past three or four years have been marked so low as 18 cents for the 1s. stg. book ; and it was in contemplation in July, 1874, when the last catalogue was published, to make 18 cents the uniform rate, but it was deferred till after stock-taking at the end of the year, and until the question in dispute as to the price of books should be settled. Another reason for reducing the price of books was, that as the Legislature continued the Depository as a recognized institution, and provided by grant for the salaries of the clerks engaged in the Depository, and contingencies, the necessity for taking them into account in making a profit was not necessary, though it might be considered expedient to do so—and yet the profit made during each year has more than covered the expenses.

Question XIV.—" Was a profit made by the Department when the higher rates were " charged ? If so state its estimated annual amount, and the purposes to which it " has been applied. If no profit was made, explain how books can be supplied at so " much lower a rate than was formerly charged by the Department ?"

Answer XIV.—This question can be best answered in the following statement :—

The gross expenditure of the Depository, since its first establishment in 1850, for prize and library books, school requisites, freight, packing, printing, salaries, insurance, fuel, and other contingent expenses, up to the end of 1874, was	$760,366
The value of books and articles of all kinds sold in the Depository during the same period was	738,728
Difference to be accounted for	$21,638
To cover this difference in receipts for sales and expenditure, we had in stock at the end of 1874, books and other school requisites, to the estimated net value of	$72,582
Deduct difference to be accounted for as above	21,638
Total net value surplus in stock	50,934

Divide this amount by twenty-four (years), we find the annual profit (invested in stock) to be $2,122, *after paying all expenses.* It is proper to remark that this net profit would have been reduced at the rate of $1,322 per annum, had not the Government itself assumed the payment of the insurance, and owing to the pressure brought upon it in 1869, reduced the salaries of those in the Department, who had to do with the management of the Depository, to the extent of $800 per annum.

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* For Report on this subject, see page 99.

As a matter of internal economy of the Department, the Chief Superintendent had arranged that every branch of it should bear its own proportion of the expense of management. Hence the share of the salaries of the officers of the Department proper (not Depository clerks), chargeable to the Depository, was $800. A small part of these salaries have been since restored, but none of them is now paid out of the Depository funds, or chargeable upon them.

Again : the following statement shows how the whole of the great work accomplished by the Depository has been carried out by a comparatively small annual grant by the Legislature. Thus the whole annual expenditure for Depository purposes

from 1850 to 1874, including those for salaries and contingencies was	$760,366
But of this sum we received from the trustees, and we accounted for or returned to the Treasury during the same period	440,349
Difference paid from Public Revenue	$320,017

So that by this gross expenditure of $320,017 by the Legislature, we have supplied the schools (they paying their share) with $738,728 worth of everything which they required, after paying all expenses of management for the last twenty-four years.

If you put this in another form, you will see that the Legislature has only expended on an average $13,334 per annum for all the purposes of the Depository, and yet the average annual value of things sent out has been $30,780 (or $738,728 worth in twenty-four years), as above explained.

The reason why we can reduce the price to eighteen cents for 1s. stg. books, as previously stated, is :—1st. That great economy, caused by increased experience, is applied to the management of the Depository ; 2nd. That profit over actual expenses is not an object ; and 3rd. That the special terms made with purchases from time to time enable us to do so, as the following table (C) will show :—

TABLE C.

A 5s. stg. retail book, on which we get 35 per cent. discount, and 13 as 12 copies, costs us, laid down in Toronto (adding the usual rate of 45 per cent. for freight and exchange)	84 cents.
A 5s. stg. retail book, on which we get 40 per cent. discount	84 "
A 5s. stg. do do 45 per cent. discount	77 "
A 5s. stg. do charged 3/7 less 10 per cent. and 13 as 12	83½ "
A 5s. stg. do " 3/7 " 15 per cent. and 13 as 12	79 "
	5)408
Average cost of a book at these prices and discounts	81⅗ cents.

From this table it will be seen that the Depository was fully justified in a financial point of view in fixing the prices of books at eighteen cents on the 1s. stg. or ninety cents for a 5s. book.

Selling a 5s. book, therefore, at 90 cents, we gain a profit of ten to twelve per cent. as the case may be, to cover clerks' salaries and contingencies, or at 95 cents, from 15 to 20 per cent.

Question XV.—" Are not the Mechanics' Institutes of the Province systematically supplied with books by the regular booksellers, under a mode of Government aid analogous to that of school libraries ; or from funds derived from Parliament ?

" Are you aware of any evils that result from the managing committees of such " Institute libraries, purchasing from the book trade ? "

Answer XV.—Our reply to this question we shall divide into two separate answers :—

I. The Mechanics' Institutes are not supplied with books by the regular booksellers, under a mode of Government aid analagous to that of school libraries ; the only analogy is, that they are supplied with funds from the Government, for the purchase of books ; the system of supply, as we shall show, is very different.

In the Act to amend the Agriculture and Arts Acts, assented to 15th February, 1871, we find that—

" Any Mechanics' Institute having evening classes organized for the imparting of practical instruction to its pupils, or having established a library of books " on one or more of the following subjects, viz. : Mechanics, manufactures, agriculture and horticulture, science, fine arts, and decorative arts, history and travels, " shall be entitled to receive a sum not to exceed $400 in one year, provided that " a sum equal to one-half the amount to be supplied by the Government is locally " contributed or appropriated, or has been expended by such Institute during the " current year, for such specific object or objects.

" It is further enacted that each Institute shall cause to be forwarded to the " Commissioner of Agriculture, not later than the first day of July in each year, a " proper certified copy of its Annual Report for the year in which the aid has been " granted."

We will now show that there is no analogy between the system pursued by the officers of Mechanics' Institutes and School Trustees, in regard to the supply of books purchased by each of these respectively with moneys received for that purpose from the Government.

Ever since the library and prize system has been established, previous to the despatch of the books from the Depository, it has been compulsory, on the trustees receiving the Government apportionment on their purchases, to sign a proper form of application as a voucher, attested with the corporate seal, pledging themselves as a corporation not to dispose of the books, nor permit them to be disposed of or used for any other purpose than that mentioned on the printed form of application. The officers of the Mechanics' Institutes do not pledge themselves in this manner, when purchasing books for Institutes with funds received from the Government, and what is the consequence ? We find from the Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Agriculture, that moneys are expended year after year, without any printed Report to show that the Government grant has been properly applied, or the supply of books kept up.

Our information is taken from the most recent Reports printed ; and we shall refer to two Institutes as examples (others can be given if necessary).

In 1870, Seaforth Mechanics' Institute reported 250 volumes in their library. In 1871 they received $100 Government grant, but still reported on 250 volumes. In 1872 they received an additional grant of $100, and again reported 250 volumes. In 1873 there is no Report whatever from them.

Now, if we deduct the amount paid by them for evening classes, viz. : $6.25, there is a balance of $193.75, which was received from the Government for the purchase of books, which is in no way accounted for in the Report.

In 1871, London Mechanics' Institute received $400, and reported 1,162 volumes in their library. In 1872 they received a further sum of $400, and report only 1,116 volumes. In 1873 they report 939 volumes in library. So that with aid from the Government to the amount of $800 for two years, their library has decreased in two years over 200 volumes.

The amount paid by this Institute for evening classes during 1872-3 was $195, which leaves a balance of $605 for books. Yet there is a decrease reported in the number of volumes in the library.

This is a sufficient proof that the Government aid to Mechanics' Institutes is not managed on the same system as that of the Education Department. Under the system pursued in regard to Mechanics' Institutes, the funds might be easily wasted, as there is no prescribed list of prices or catalogue of books from which to select, and the parties concerned are at liberty to purchase indiscriminately at any prices they please from booksellers and others, without any guarantee being given that the books shall be of the prescribed kind, or that they shall be applied exclusively for the benefit of the Institute—a guarantee which we require the Trustees to give.

The annexed tables D, E, F, and G, compiled from the Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, show the number of Mechanics' Institutes that received aid from Government, amounts paid for evening classes and books, and the number of members in each Institute for the years 1871-2.

TABLE D.—An Appendix to answer XV., showing the number of Mechanics' Institutes that received Government Aid in 1871, with the number of vols. added to their Libraries up to 1872.

No.	MECHANICS' ISTITUTES.	Money received from Government, 1871.	Extra Vols. in Library, 1872.	Money paid for classes.	No. of Members as reported.
		$ cts.		$ cts.	
1	Ayr	400 00	No report.	....	N. R.
2	Barrie	400 00	130	....	51
3	Berlin	306 40	65	48 00	104
4	Bradford	200 00	No report.	....	No report.
5	Brantford	400 00	357	....	132
6	Brampton	292 00	No report.	....	N. R.
7	Brighton *	120 86	....	....	N. R.
8	Clinton	122 58	94	161 40	113
9	Collingwood	400 00	167	....	126
10	Columbus	200 00	164	....	104
11	Dundas	400 00	191	....	131
12	Elora	400 00	530	31 25	202
13	Grimsby	400 00	465	....	85
14	Galt	400 00	162	53 46	166
15	Greenwood	112 00	202	....	48
16	Guelph	293 00	No report.	....	N. R.
17	Hamilton	400 00	515	....	590
18	Hespeler	400 00	590	26 00	68
19	Ingersoll	400 00	No report.	....	N. R.
20	Kincardine	170 00	61	10 00	38
21	London	400 00	Decrease in No. of Vols.	100 00	N. R. 464
22	Meaford	150 00	No report.	....	N. R.
23	Milton	100 00	No report.	....	N. R.
24	Mount Forest	125 50	No report.	....	N. R.
25	Niagara	400 00	95	....	63
26	Port Perry	400 00	No report.	....	N. R.
27	Paris	200 00	156	....	108
28	Port Elgin	131 70	118	....	115
29	Peterborough	400 00	516	....	186
30	Preston	400 00	568	14 60	113
31	Renfrew	70 00	No report.	....	N. R.
32	Richmond Hill	70 00	49	....	78
33	Seaforth	100 00	No extra Vols.	6 25	48
34	Streetsville	400 00	No report.	....	N. R.
35	Smith's Falls	150 00	103	....	54
36	Simcoe	400 00	No report.	....	N. R.
37	Stratford	250 00	166	....	126
38	St. Catharines	400 00	1,516	....	181
39	St. Mary's	400 00	629	....	90
40	Toronto	400 00	All for classes.	400 00	761
41	Thorold	400 00	250	....	N. R.
42	Vittoria	234 00	No report.	....	N. R.
43	Woodstock	400 00	150	....	206
		12,598 04	8,009	850 96	4,551

* This Institute does not state the number of Vols. in Library, previous to receiving the grant in 1871.

TABLE E.—An Appendix to answer XV., showing the number of Mechanics' Institutes that received Government Aid in 1872, with the number of vols. added to their Libraries up to 1873.

No.	MECHANICS' INSTITUTES.	Money received from Government, 1872.	Extra Vols. in Library. 1873.	Money paid for classes.	No. of Members.
		$ cts.		$ cts.	
1	Barrie	400 00	329	....	105
2	Bowmanville	400 00	No report.	....	N. R.
3	Brantford	244 38	94	....	158
4	Brampton	120 00	120	....	167
5	Brighton	137 28	131	....	90
6	Clinton	400 00	154	....	39 and 136 Subscribers.
7	Collingwood	206 84	235	....	131
8	Columbus	116 00	No report.	....	N. R.
9	Dundas	400 00	341	172 94	185
10	Elora	400 00	854	....	173
11	Grimsby	400 00	335	....	92
12	Galt	400 00	235	50 50	166
13	Greenwood	70 00	No report.	....	N. R.
14	Guelph	134 34	No report.	....	N. R.
15	Hamilton	400 00	623	....	680
16	Hespeler	400 00	112	155 19	66
17	Kincardine	210 50	156	....	43
18	London	400 00	Decrease.	95 00	581
19	Meaford	200 00	160	25 00	142
20	Milton	300 42	....	All for classes.	N. R.
21	Mount Forest	198 80	190	343 91	84
22	Newmarket	200 00	707	....	137
23	Niagara	400 00	786	....	55
24	Norwood	233 30	268	....	58
25	Owen Sound	200 00	No report.	....	N. R.
26	Port Perry	400 00	No report.	....	N. R.
27	Paris	200 00	255	....	130
28	Port Elgin	126 40	111	....	60
29	Peterborough	400 00	210	4 25	232
30	Preston	400 00	452	....	66
31	Richmond Hill	73 50	318	....	89
32	Seaforth	100 00	No report.	....	N. R.
33	Streetsville	400 00	No report.	....	N. R.
34	Smith's Falls	100 00	111	....	52
35	Stratford	154 30	116	....	126
36	St. Catharines	400 00	1,984	....	120
37	St. Mary's	400 00	767	....	168
38	Toronto	400 00	All used for classes.	400 00	N. R. N. R.
39	Thorold	200 00	167	....	143
40	Waterdown	80 00	Estimated 80	....	N. R. 42
41	Whitby	200 00	Estimated all for classes.	250 00	N. R.
42	Woodstock	400 00	229	100 00	247
		11,406 06	10,630	1,596 79	4,627

TABLE F.—An Appendix to answer XV., showing the number of Mechanics' Institutes that received Government Aid in 1871 and 1872.

1871.

Number of Institutes reported.	Number of Institutes not reported.	Total Number of Institutes.	Amount received by those reported.	Amount received by those not reported.	Total Amount received.	Average Amount recv'd. by each Institute.
			$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
29	14	43	9,012 68	3,585 36	12,598 04	293 00

1872.

Number of Institutes reported.	Number of Institutes not reported.	Total Number of Institutes.	Amount received by those reported.	Amount received by those not reported.	Total Amount received.	Average Amount recv'd. by each Institute.
			$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cst.	$ cts.
34	8	42	9,585 62	1,820 44	11,406 06	272 00

TABLE G.—An appendix to answer XV., showing Transactions of Mechanics' Institutes that reported in 1871 and 1872.

1871.

Amount received from Government.	Amount paid for Evening Classes.	Balance left to purchase Books.	Number of Vols. purchased up to 1871.	Average cost per volume.	Number of Members	Average sum paid by Government for each Member.
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ c's.		$ cts.		$ cts.
9.012 68	850 96	8,161 72	8,009	1 00	4,551	2 00

1872.

Amount received from Government.	Amount paid for Evening Classes.	Balance left to purchase Books.	Number of Vols. purchased up to 1872.	Average cost per volume.	Number of Members.	Average sum paid by Government for each Member.
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.
9.585 62	1,596 79	7,988 83	10,630	0 75	4,627	2 00

From these tables we find that although 43 Institutes received Government aid in 1871, *only 29 of them reported*. In 1872, of 42 Institutes that received Government grants,only 34 reported.

The total amount received from the Government by 43 Institutes for evening classes, and the purchase of books, in 1871, was $12,598; the amount accounted for by 29 Institutes was $9,012. In 1872, 42 Mechanics' Institutes received Government aid to the amount of $11,406; 34 Institutes accounted for $9,585. For the two years 1871-2, the sum of $5,405 received by Mechanics' Institutes from Parliamentary grants is not accounted for by the Institutes in the Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Agriculture.

This is of itself a very serious defect in the Mechanics' Institutes system; but what is of more consequence is the great disproportion in the amount of good done and the number of persons who are benefited thereby. In 1871, after deducting $850 for expenses of evening classes from the 29 Institutes which reported, there was a balance left of $8,162 for the purchase of books. For this amount, apart from moneys raised by contributions from local sources, the number of volumes (including novels) purchased up to the end of 1871, was only 8,009, averaging $1 per volume.

In 1872, after deducting $1,596 for evening classes, $7,988 were left for the purchase of books. For this sum 10,630 volumes, including fiction, &c., &c., were purchased, averaging 75 cents each.

The average annual cost to Government for each member is about two dollars; but if we take the proportion for small Institutes, we shall find that the annual rate per member ranges from $4 to $7 for each member.

The following abstract will show the amount of Government money expended for Mechanics' Institutes, and the amount expended for prizes:—

1871.

Mechanics' Institutes received $12,598 (but reported only $9,012); books purchased, 8009. Educational Depository cost of books, $11,689, and sent out 65,245 library books and prizes, value $23,379.

1872.

Mechanics' Institutes received $11,406 (but reported only $9,585); books purchased, 10,630. Educational Depository cost $13, 416, and sent out 69,826 library books and prizes, value $26,832.

The above facts speak for themselves, and show that there can be no just comparison made between the system adopted by Mechanics' Institutes and that pursued by the Educational Depository.

II. We are not personally aware of any evils that result from the Committees of Mechanics' Institutes purchasing books, but we will refer you to the following extracts of Reports from Inspectors of Mechanics' Institutes:—

W. Alexander, Esq., Inspector, Co. Perth Mechanics' Institute, says:—

"Already two ways are adopted by the Government in aiding the establishment "of public libraries—the Depository plan, and the plan adopted in regard to Me"chanics' Institutes. Some experience of both these plans decide me in the opinion "that the former has been eminently satisfactory, all the Government grant being de"voted to its intended object, and that the latter has been extremely unsatisfac"tory in its results, in some cases not one-fourth of the Government grant being de"voted as intended by law."

J. R. Miller, Esq., Inspector, S. Huron Mechanics' Institute, says:—

"The check given by the Department in excluding questionable literature is "most salutary, and if a similar oversight could be secured in the selection of our "Mechanics' Institutes and other libraries, our young people would enjoy scientific, "historical and other works, calculated to prepare body and mind for the duties of "life, and we should not have to deplore the present age of dime novels and yellow"backed trash, which have such a powerful influence for evil. The taste for such "reading is daily increasing, and the result in many places is, that the very best books "in the library are scarcely or never touched, while worthless nonsense is swallowed "down with avidity."

One of the evils which it is difficult to guard against is, that persons who are in office for only a short time, are not likely to be so careful of spending the Government money as if it was their own; and the probability is, that wherever a Mechanics' Institute is established, if there is a bookseller in that place, that he is a member of the Institute, and that the books are purchased from him, and there is no check on the prices paid; full retail prices may be charged and no person be the wiser.

Question XVI.—"Can the managers of Mechanics' Institutes, if they desire it, obtain "their books from 'The People's Depository of Ontario, of the Educational Depart-"ment?' If so, state to what extent they avail themselves of the right.

"If not, explain how it is right or expedient that such corporations should be "free to purchase where they please, while a special Departmental Depository is "maintained for the supply of Municipal and School corporations with both prize "and library books."

Answer XVI.—The managers of Mechanics' Institutes can purchase books from the People's Depository if they desire it. The extent to which they have availed themselves of it is very small.

In 1871 we received $385 from Mechanics' Institutes. In 1872-3 we did not supply any books to Mechanics' Institutes, and in 1874 we sold to the amount of $133. The reason is obvious.

The Institute is a local institution, dependent upon local popular support. Its managers, therefore, for obvious reasons, prefer purchasing books from their own friends or neighbours, who may also be members of their Institutes. As many of the books purchased are of a class that very few people read, no person will take sufficient interest in the matter to care whether the prices paid for them are cheap or dear, especially as the Government pay for them. Another reason is that the Institutes may not be aware that the Depository will supply *them* with the books required. We have never brought it officially before their notice, and it is likely they do not know where to purchase unless from the local bookseller. In 1868, Mr. Edwards, the Secretary of the Association of Mechanics' Institutes, published a catalogue of technical books, and offered to purchase books for the Institutes. Very few availed themselves of this, and it was gradually done away with, so that recently they have nothing to guide them in making the selection, with the exception of a few Institutes who take the *Bookseller*, which gives a list of new publications.

The matter has been brought under the notice of the Government, with a view to the adoption of our plan for supplying Institutes with books. The Honourable Archibald McKellar, Commissioner of Agriculture, in reply, hesitated to adopt the suggestion, "as," he said—

"The one hundred per cent. allowed on such purchases would have to be made "up from the public revenue, which would only be another way of increasing such "grants; otherwise I would be happy to accept your suggestion."

We feel satisfied that, if the Depository was made available to Mechanics' Institutes as it is to the schools, there would be considerable improvement and increase in their libraries. On the other hand, should the Mechanics' Institute system be adopted for the public library and prizes, it would be an entire failure, and would probably, within a few years, lead to the abolishment of this fund now given by the Legislature.

In transmitting these answers to the committee, the Chief Superintendent thus concludes:—

"Questions 15, 16, relating to Mechanics' Institutes, are fully replied to in the accompanying Answers; to which I will only add that there is no analogy between the circumstances, duties and wants of 43 Mechanics' Institutes established by certain individuals in as many cities, towns, or villages, for reading and evening exercises in some cases and seasons, without any system or supervision except the annual visit of a Public School Inspector, and 5,000 School Corporations scattered all over the country, and entrusted with the whole educational instruction and intellectual culture of the rising generation, according to a legally established and uniform system of public education. When it is considered that according to official reports quoted in the accompanying Memorandum, a large part of the public money granted to these 43 Institutes for evening classes and the purchase of books, has not been applied for the purchase of books at all, and much of it not reported, and that many of the books purchased are otherwise than desirable in any library for youth, the mode of expending public money by these Institutes, in relation to providing books, is a beacon of warning for us to avoid, rather than an example for us to imitate.

"Additional questions 17, 18. These questions have not been attempted to be answered, nor can more explicit answers be given to them than those which have been given in the answers to questions 3 and 6, and in my last Annual Report. Even if it were possible to make out 'a list of books most largely in demand for the last five years, and the number of each sent out yearly,' and to 'give the names of localities to which large supplies have been sent during the past five years, and the number and value of the books in each case,' with the 'names of the towns and villages, and stating the number and value of the books sent to each town or village named in any single year,'—to comply with all these requests would require the whole time of twice our present staff of Depository clerks for months. The five years' sale lists of these books are several thousand, and the number of books upwards of 350,000 ; to examine each of these lists, and to ascertain and write down the number of copies of each book sent to each locality, in each of the five years, with the value, would be a work of time and labour difficult to imagine, and as far as I can conceive, of no practical value, could it be accomplished, in enabling the Council to perform its prescribed duties of judging of the quality of books submitted for its approval, and making regulations for their use.

"2. In my last Annual Report for 1873, pp, 82–86, 162–166, will be found a list of all the Public School Libraries in the Province, their counties, townships, sections, cities, towns and villages, the number and value of books in each, &c. In the same Report, pp. 88, 89, will be found the number and value of prize books sent to each of the several counties, as also to the cities, towns and villages. But in addition to this ample information, for me to give the name of each book, of more than 350,000, with its value, sent to each locality during each of five years, is out of my power, and the knowledge of it, could it be obtained, would be useless for any Departmental purposes that I can imagine.

"Finally, I beg to make two or three observations.

"1. Considering that the outside opposition to 'The People's Depository for Ontario' is limited to one or two Toronto booksellers—to one such bookseller at the present time as far as I know—I regret that so much time and labour have been bestowed on the subject, aside from the duties of the Council of Public Instruction, and of the otherwise onerous duties of the officers of the Education Department, as prescribed by law.

"2. In the accompanying Answers, the opinion and testimonials of Inspectors of Public Schools are referred to and quoted. These Inspectors have been appointed and their salaries fixed by the County Councils—the elected representatives of the people in each County ; they have the best opportunity of knowing and judging whereof they speak, and they have been so appreciated by the Legislature as to be invested with the right of representation in the Council of Public Instruction.

"3. From the statements and opinions of educationalists and superintendents of Public Instruction in the neighbouring States, it is plain that by our system of improving the efficiency of Public Schools by means of libraries and prize books, we have avoided evils which our American neighbours have painfully experienced, and that there is no medium between the principle of our school system in this respect and the abandonment of this mode of co-operation with School Trustees and Municipalities for supplying their youth with the best means of useful knowledge in connection with their school education."

APPENDIX TO ANSWER XIII., Page 90.

EXTRACT FROM THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT FOR 1867, ON THE STEPS TAKEN TO REVISE THE PUBLISHERS' PRICES OF BOOKS TO THE DEPOSITORY.

During the year, I felt that the arrangements, for obtaining supplies of prize and library books should be revised and extended, and that further additions should be made to the Educational Museum. This could only be done by personal selections and communications with the parties concerned. For these purposes, I requested Dr. Hodgins, Deputy Superintendent (who has had for years almost the entire charge of these branches of the Department), to proceed to England and to the Exhibition at Paris. A list of the interesting and instructive selections which he has made will be found in the Appendix, but the report of his proceedings, I append as follows —illustrating as it does his vigilance and efficiency in whatever he undertakes, as well as the value of his labours on this occasion :—

REPORT TO THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION FOR ONTARIO ON THE ARRANGEMENTS MADE IN ENGLAND FOR THE SUPPLY OF BOOKS AND SCHOOL REQUISITES ; ALSO IN REFERENCE TO OBJECTS OF ART, &C., FOR THE EDUCATIONAL MUSEUM. BY THE DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT.

REVEREND SIR,—A number of years having elapsed since arrangements were personally made with publishers in England for the supply of our public schools with books, maps, charts and apparatus, it was deemed advisable to revise these arrangements in England (as we had frequently done in the United States), and to largely extend our facilities of supply from that quarter. This was the more necessary since the prices of American books had so greatly increased during the last four years. Agreeably, therefore, to your instructions, I left for England on the 1st of July. In addition to the particular object which I have mentioned, you also requested me to procure in Paris some objects of interest (adapted to our Educational Museum), as you had seen at the Great Exhibition there, but which could not be removed until after the close of the Exhibition itself. You further authorized me to procure in London and elsewhere, such additional objects as I might deem desirable for the Educational Museum and for our projected School of Art. I now proceed to report to you how far I was enabled to carry out your instructions.

I.—BOOKS AND SCHOOL REQUISITES.

Soon after my arrival in England, I prepared a circular to all the publishers who had hitherto supplied us with books, &c., and to various others who had recently gone into business in London, Edinburgh, &c. In this circular I explained the object of my visit, wished the publishers to state their lowest terms, and intimated my intention of calling upon them personally, to confer upon the subject of revised terms, the extent of our orders, &c. In reply to this circular I found that none of our old publishers were disposed to offer better terms than I had been enabled to make with them some years ago. The new publishers, too, were as little disposed as the old ones to offer more than the usual trade terms to exporters. As it took some little time to send out and receive replies to this circular, I devoted the intermediate time to enquiries in London and Paris for objects suitable for our Educational Museum, to which I shall hereafter refer.

With several of the publishers I had some little difficulty, when I first called, to induce them to modify their terms. They alleged that they had already given us their best export terms for cash. After sundry conferences and explanations, they were at length induced, with two or three exceptions, to agree to an additional discount for cash of 2½, 5, 7½, or ten per cent. (as the case might be) over and above their former rates of discount to the Department. Five per cent. was the average additional discount which I was thus enabled to secure for the Department, together with the advantage, in most cases, as heretofore, of the odd books, viz. :—7 as 6½, 13 as 12, or 25 as 24. This additional discount will be quite sufficient to pay the customs duty which has recently been imposed upon books coming into the Province, and thus enable the Department to supply the schools with a very greatly increased variety of books at the old rates.

There were two principal classes of publishers with which I had to do (with many shades between them). The one class generally regarded their books as so much merchandise, out of which they were determined to make as much profit as possible, without much reference to the price or quality of their publications. The other class were book publishers *con amore*, who were generally particular as to the character of the books issued by them, and in proportion to the excellence of their publications, they were anxious for their general diffusion, especially among schools. With this latter class I had in most cases, on giving explanations, little or no difficulty in coming to terms; but with the former, the objects I had in view possessed little interest to them, and being chiefly wealthy firms, having a large sale for their publications in Britain, they were not inclined to give the export trade to Canada any very special encouragement or advantage.

Apart from these personal characteristics of individual publishers, the publishing trade of Britain seems to have divided itself into two great branches—1st, the publishers of miscellaneous books of all kinds, the copyright of which has either expired, or has never existed in England; and 2nd, those who chiefly confine themselves to the publication of copyright books. There are several intermediate degrees between these two main divisions; but they can be generally classified under either head. With the former class, who had little or no copyright to pay, I was enabled, with one or two exceptions, to make highly advantageous terms; with the latter, who had copyright to pay on nearly every one of their books, I did not, of course, expect to do as well. There were, however, some gratifying exceptions; while the freshness, originality and excellence of their publications quite made up for the difference in the cost of their books.

Without giving in this Report the specific terms which I was enabled, on behalf of the Department, to make with the various publishers (most of them being special and confidential), I think it but justice to those who acted liberally to our Public Schools to classify them as follows:—

First Class.—Those Giving the Best Terms.*

1.	Messrs. Wm. Blackwood & Sons	—Chiefly Copyright Publishers.
2.	Religious Tract Society.	Chiefly Copyright, but to some extent supported by voluntary contributions.
3.	Christian Knowledge Society.	
4.	The Book Society.	
5.	Mr. William P. Nimmo.	Chiefly Miscellaneous Publishers.
6.	Messrs. Geo. Routledge & Sons.	
7.	" Frederick Warne & Co.	
8.	" Cassell, Petter & Galpin.	
9.	" Alex. Hislop & Co.	
10.	" Charles Griffin & Co.	
11.	" William Oliphant & Co.	
12.	" W. & A. K. Johnston.	Map Publishers.
13.	" William Smith & Sons.	
14.	" George Philip & Son.	

Second Class.—Those Giving More or Less Liberal Trade Terms.

15.	Messrs. Sampson Low, Son & Co.	—Miscellaneous and Copyright Publishers.
16.	" Johnston, Hunter & Co.	Chiefly Miscellaneous Publishers.
17.	" J. Hogg & Sons.	
18.	" Gall & Inglis.	
19.	" Thos. Nelson & Sons.	

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* This list, of course, comprises only the names of the English publishers from whom the Department obtains a supply of Prize and Library Books, &c. The American list is not necessary to give in this Report.

20.	“ W. & R. Chambers.	Miscellaneous and copyright Publishers; Chiefly Miscellaneous Publishers.
21.	“ Seeley, Jackson & Halliday.	
22.	“ Bell & Daldy.	
23.	“ Griffith & Farran.	
24.	“ Groombridge & Sons.	
25.	“ Houlston & Wright.	
26.	“ Jackson, Walford & Hodder.	Miscellaneous and Copyright Publishers.
27.	“ Morgan & Chase.	
28.	Mr. F. W. Partridge.	
29.	Messrs. A. Strahan & Co.	
30.	“ John Snow & Co.	
31.	“ William Tegg & Co.	Chiefly Miscellaneous Publishers.
22.	“ Ward & Lock.	
33.	Wesleyan Conference Office.	Miscellaneous and Copyright Publishers.
34.	Messrs. Jarrold & Sons.	
35.	“ James Blackwood & Co.	Chiefly Miscellaneous Publishers.
36.	“ Milner & Sowerby.	
37.	“ Lockwood & Co.	Miscellaneous and Copyright Publishers.
38.	“ A. &. C. Black.	

39. “ Burns, Oates & Lambert—Roman Catholic Publishers—with whom I made arrangements for the English supply of Roman Catholic Separate School Prize and Library Books.

THIRD CLASS.—CHIEFLY GIVING TRADE TERMS.

40.	Mr. W. W. Gardner.	Chiefly Copyright Publishers.
41.	“ William Mackintosh.	
42.	Messrs. Oliver & Boyd.	
43.	Mr. J. Walton.	
44.	Messrs. Macmillan & Co.	
45.	“ Marshall & Laurie.	
46.	Mr. J. Murray.	
47.	Messrs. Longman & Co.	

I was further enabled to conclude most satisfactory arrangements, chiefly through the intervention of our attentive and obliging London Agent and Shipper (Mr. A. F. Potter, formerly of Toronto), with the makers of philosophical and chemical apparatus, &c., as well as with the manufacturers of twine, writing and wrapping papers, envelopes, &c., of which we use large quantities in the year.

RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION AND ITS COMMITTEE IN REGARD TO PRIZE AND LIBRARY BOOKS AND THE PEOPLE'S DEPOSITORY, DURING THE YEARS 1874 AND 1875.

No. 1.—EXTRACTS FROM THE MINUTES OF THE COUNCIL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION RELATING TO THE DEPOSITORY.

Meeting of May 21*st*, 1874.—1. Communication from Messrs. James Campbell & Son, laid before the Council, being a list of books, with prices of the same, for approval.

2. *Ordered*, That any lists and books for libraries and prizes, submitted by publishers and others, be referred to Messrs. McCabe, Deroche and Maclennan, such Committee to report thereon from time to time.

Meeting of June 12*th*, 1874.—The following communications were laid before th Council:—

1. From the Committee on Library and Prize Books, being their first Report.

2. From the Chief Superintendent of Education, being a list of books for approval for the Library and Prize Catalogues.

3. On motion of Mr. Maclennan, seconded by the Chief Superintendent, the first Report of the Committees on Library and Prize Books was adopted, and
Ordered, That Mr. Campbell be informed of the approval of the books recommended.

4. On motion of Mr. Maclennan, seconded by the Chief Superintendent,
Ordered, That the names and places of the books thus sanctioned be published in the next number of the *Journal of Education*, in accordance with section 26, sub-section 27 (*c*), of the High School Act.

5. The Chief Superintendent gave notice that the question of prices be considered at the next meeting.

Meeting of June 27*th*, 1874.—1. The following communications were laid before the Council :—

From the Deputy Superintendent to Messrs. Thomas Nelson & Sons, respecting the prices of books.

From Messrs. T. Nelson & Sons, in reply to the foregoing.

2. Extracts from two letters from Mr. E. J. Potter, of London, on the same subject.

3. The following notices of motion were given by the Chief Superintendent :—
(*a*) The Chief Superintendent gives notice, that as the Members of the Council of Public Instruction, as now existing, include only a minority of the members, as contemplated by the School Acts, 37 Victoria, chapters 27 and 28, and as it would not be wise or just, and would be contrary to the obvious intentions of the Legislature, for so small a number of members to decide on matters affecting the future character and operations of our system of public instruction, he will, at the first meeting of the Council of Public Instruction after its complete constitution, as contemplated by law, bring under the consideration of the Council the following subject :—

4. The revision of the catalogue of books for libraries, and prizes for the High and Public Schools.

5. The subject of the prices of the library and prize books was discussed, and the decision deferred till a meeting to be held on Friday week.

6. On motion of the Chief Superintendent, seconded by Mr. McCabe, it was
Ordered, That the Chairman, the Chief Superintendent (or in his absence, the Deputy Superintendent), and Mr. McCabe, be a Committee to report upon the principles upon which the prices of books for the libraries and prizes are fixed.

Meeting of July 3rd, 1874.—1. The Chairman presented the Report of the Committee appointed at the last meeting, in reference to the principles on which the prices of books are fixed.

2. The Report was to the effect that the Committee felt that there were certain preliminary difficulties in the consideration of the question submitted to them, and agreed that it would be unwise to proceed further in the enquiry until the Chief Superintendent had obtained an authoritative decision as to the meaning of the terms "cost," "prices," and "grant," which occur in the sections of the Act which refer to the supply to the schools of the books sanctioned by the Council of Public Instruction.

3. Whereupon it was moved by the Reverend Dr. Jennings, seconded by the Chief Superintendent, and

Resolved, That the Report of the Committee is concurred in by the Council, and that the Chief Superintendent be requested to obtain the opinion of one of the Judges or of one of the Superior Courts, on the meaning of the terms above quoted, as they occur in the Act, as authorized by section thirty-two of the Consolidated Act, thirty-seven Victoria, chapter twenty-seven.

Meeting of 1st September, 1874.—1. Communication from the Chief Justice of Ontario, respecting the case submitted to him by the Chief Superintendent.

2. *Ordered*, That the Committee on Library and Prize Books be continued as heretofore, with the same members.

3. The Chief Superintendent was requested to lay before the Council, at the next meeting, a copy of the case submitted by him for the opinion of the Chief Justice, at the request of the Council, respecting the prices of books.

Meeting of 3rd September, 1874.—The Chief Superintendent of Education laid before the Council a copy of the case he had submitted to the Chief Justice.

2. *Ordered*, That in addition to the restrictions on the power of the Interim Committee already adopted, the principle on which the prices of books are to be fixed be reserved for the decision of the Council.

Meeting of 6th October, 1874.—1. Communication from Messrs. Bethune & Hoyles, on behalf of Messrs. J. Campbell & Son, respecting the case submitted to the Chief Justice.

2. *Ordered*, That Professor Wilson and Professor Smith be added to the Committee on Library and Prize Books.

Meeting of October 8th, 1874.

Ordered, That the Reverend Professor Ambery be added to the Committee on Library and Prize Books.

Meeting of October 16th, 1874.—A second Report from the Committee on Library and Prize Books, recommending 20 books for adoption, was received and adopted.

Meeting of December 8th, 1874.—1. Communications, being lists of books submitted by the Chief Superintendent, for Libraries and Prizes, were laid before the Council.

2. The Third Report of the Committee on Library and Prize Books was then presented and read.

3. The Reverend Professor Ambery gave notice that he would move the adoption of the Report of the Committee on Library Books to-morrow.

Meeting of December 9th, 1874.—Communication from His Grace, the Archbishop of Toronto, respecting Text and Library Books.

Meeting of December 10th, 1874.—1. The third Report of the Committee on Library and Prize Books was then read, and its adoption having been moved and discussed, it was

Ordered, That the Report of the Committee on Library and Prize Books be recommitted for consideration and subsequent report, with instructions to inquire whether any, and if any, what improvement may be effected in the present plan of obtaining and distributing the Library and Prize Books in connection with the Education Department.

Meeting of February 2nd, 1875.—1. The Chief Superintendent gave the following notice of motion :—

(*a*) That the books for free High and Public School Libraries, and for prizes in the High and Public Schools, shall be supplied by the Education Department to Municipal and School Corporations at cost.

2. Dr. Wilson gave the following notice of motion :—
That a special Committee be named by the Council to take into consideration the working of the Book Depository, in reference to the supply of the best class of books for prizes and School libraries, and also in reference to the general interest of the Province with regard to the free circulation of literature through the ordinary trade channels ; with power to call for all requisite information from the officers of the Education Department.

3. Mr. Maclennan gave the following notice of motion :—
That the names and prices of books submitted by the booksellers or others to the Council, and approved, be published in the next number of the *Journal of Education* with the dates at which the same books were received at the Department, and laid before the Council for examination.

4. *Ordered*, That a special Committee be named by the Council to take into consideration the working of the Book Depository, in reference to the supply of the best class of books for prizes and school libraries, and also in reference to the general interests of the Province with regard to the free circulation of literature through the ordinary trade channels ; with power to call for all requisite information from the officers of the Education Department ; and pending such investigation, that the Department continue to act on the principles hitherto in use with regard to the prices of books. That such Committee consist of the Chief Superintendent, Mr. Goldwin Smith, Professor Ambery, Mr. Deroche, Mr. Wood, Mr. Maclennan, and the mover, Professor Wilson.

Meeting of May 4th, 1875.—The following Report was presented : —
Special Committee on supply of Library and Prize Books.

Meeting of May 19th, 1875.—1. Report of following Special Committee laid before the Council :—

(1). On Library and Prize Books (recommending the 456 books for adoption which had been laid before the Council by the Chief Superintendent of Education).

2. *Ordered*, That the Report of the Committee on Library and Prize Books be adopted.

3. *Ordered*, That the School Trustees be instructed not to give any pupil, as a prize, any religious work not previously approved of by the parent or guardian of the pupil.

Meeting of July 7th, 1875.—1. The Report of the Committee on the Depository was then read.

2. Professor Wilson gave notice that at the proper time he would move that the report of the Depository Committee, with the documents appended thereto, be received and printed for the consideration of the Council.

3. The Chief Superintendent gave notice that on the motion for the reception of the Report of the Committee on the Depository, he would move, That it be referred back to the Committee, with instructions to have printed the minutes of its own proceedings, together with the correspondence between the Chairman and Chief Superintendent and

Clerk of the Committee in relation to its proceedings, including the letter of the Chief Superintendent, dated the 29th May, 1875.

Meeting of 8th July, 1875.—1. Professor Wilson moved, seconded by Professor Smith, That the Report of the Depository Committee, with the documents appended thereto, be received and printed for the consideration of the Council.

2. Moved in amendment by the Bishop of Niagara, seconded by the Rev. Mr. Nelles, That this Council conceives on further consideration, that the appointment of a Committee on the question of having a Depository in connection with the Department is *ultra vires*, and consequently that the Council cannot accept the Report submitted by the said Committee; regrets that this Council should have given the gentlemen of the Committee so much trouble; under the circumstances of the case, revokes said order and discharges the Committee, with thanks to them and the officers of the Department for the attention given to the subject. The amendment having been put, the vote was taken as follows:

Yeas—The Chief Superintendent, the Reverend Dr. Jennings, the Archbishop of Toronto, the Hon. W. MacMaster, the Bishop of Niagara, the Rev. Dr. Nelles, the Rev. Bishop Carman, the Rev. J. Taberet, Professor Smith—Nine.

Nays—Mr. McCabe, Mr. Maclennan, Rev. Professor Ambery, Professor Wilson—Four.

Amendment carried.

3. On Motion of Professor Smith, It was then

Ordered, That the Depository, through which the Government, in place of the booksellers, supplies books for school libraries and prizes, being an exceptional institution, beyond the ordinary province of the Government, and one by which the trade with which it interferes feels itself aggrieved; it is desirable, in the opinion of the Council of Public Instruction, that the Government should from time to time specially inquire into it, in order to satisfy themselves and assure the public that the reasons for its establishment are still in force, that it fulfils the purpose for which it was intended, that it does not unnecessarily interfere with the regular course of trade, and that its management, financial and general, is unexceptionable.

4. That the Chairman be requested to communicate the above resolution to the Honorable the Attorney-General.

The Council then adjourned.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES UPON WHICH BOOKS HAVE BEEN SELECTED FOR THE PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

(*Extract from the Minutes of the Council of Public Instruction, dated 2nd August*, 1853.)

The Council of Public Instruction deems it proper to state its principles of proceeding in performing the important and responsible task of selecting books for these Public School Libraries:—

1. The Council regards it as imperative, that no works of a licentious, vicious or immoral tendency, and no works hostile to the Christian religion, should be admitted to the Libraries.

2. Nor is it, in the opinion of the Council, compatible with the objects of the Public School Libraries to introduce into them controversial works on Theology, or works of denominational controversy, although it would not be desirable to exclude all historical and other works in which such topics are referred to and discussed; and it is desirable to include a selection of suitable works on the evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion.

3. In regard to books on ecclesiastical history, the Council agrees in a selection from the most approved works on each side.

4. With these exceptions, and within these limitations, it is the opinion of the Council that as wide a selection as possible should be made of useful and entertaining books of per-

manent value, adapted to popular reading in the various departments of human knowledge—leaving each Municipality to consult its own taste, and exercise its own discretion in selecting books from the General Catalogue.

5. The including of any books in the General Catalogue is not to be understood as the expression of any opinion by the Council in regard to any sentiments inculcated or combated in such books; but merely as an acquiescence on the part of the Council in the purchase of such books by any Municipality, should it think proper to do so.

6. The General Catalogue of books for Public School Libraries may be modified and enlarged from year to year, as circumstances may suggest, and as suitable new works of value may appear.

No. 2.—Containing Report of Proceedings of a Special Committee of the Council of Public Instruction in regard to the Working of the People's Depository.

On 2nd February, 1875, the Council adopted the following minute:—

Ordered, That a special Committee be named by the Council, to take into consideration the working of the Book Depository, in reference to the supply of the best class of books for prizes and school libraries, and also in reference to the general interests of the Province, with regard to the free circulation of literature through the ordinary trade channels, with power to call for all requisite information from the officers of the Education Department; and pending such investigation, that the Department continue to act on the principle hitherto in use with regard to the prices of books.

That such Committee consist of the Chief Superintendent, Mr. Goldwin Smith, Professor Ambery, Mr. Deroche, Mr. Wood, Mr. Maclennan, and the mover, Professor Wilson.

The Committee on the Depository met 11th March, 1875. Present—Professor Wilson in the chair; also present, the Chief Superintendent; Professor Ambery, and Professor Smith.

Resolved, That the Chief Superintendent be requested to prepare replies to the following questions, in writing, for the next meeting of the Committee, to be held on Tuesday, the 19th March:—

1. Whose duty is it to see that the stock of books in the Depository is properly kept up?

2. Who has hitherto made the selection, and on what principle is it carried out?

3. You must find some books more generally selected than others. Please give a list of the books that have been most largely in demand for the last five years; and state what numbers of each book have been sent out yearly.

4. When the selection of books for libraries or prizes is left by the trustees to the Department, on what principle are you guided in the selection? Do you in such cases take the books which experience has shown you the most in demand; or do you send, in part, those which you have found to be little sought for?

5. Are complaints made by school trustees in reference to the selection made for them by the Department? Are the books so selected by you for them, ever returned as not suitable or acceptable? Please state how often this has occurred during the past five years; and state if any special books have repeatedly appeared among those objected to; if so, name the books.

6. Name the localities to which large supplies of books have been sent during the past five years. State the number and value of the books sent in each case.

7. When a book has been approved of by the Department or by the Council, are school

trustees at liberty to order or procure any edition of the author? or do you limit them to one specified edition or reprint?

8. Are there not books named in your catalogue which have been long out of print? have you at present in stock a supply of every book named in the printed catalogue?

Meeting of 23*rd March*, 1875.—Present—Professor Wilson in the chair; also present, the Deputy Superintendent of Education (who withdrew before the close of the meeting), Rev. Professor Ambery, Mr. S. C. Wood, M.P.P., Professor Goldwin Smith.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The replies of the Department to the questions proposed at the last meeting were read, and it was

Resolved, That opportunity should be given to the members to peruse them at leisure.

The following additional questions were agreed to:—

9. The printed circular recently issued by the Department of Public Instruction characterizes its scheme for supplying books to municipal and school corporations as "*The People's Depository of Ontario*," have not this and the terms set forth in the circular, given offence to the regular book trade? Do you think their complaints entirely groundless? If so, state the reasons which justify your belief.

10. What is the special object of the Book Depository? Against what special evils is it intended to guard? What purposes does it accomplish for the Province which the regular channels of trade could not do?

11. In the printed circular of the 12th February, 1875, it is stated that after the 1st of March books are to be supplied from the Depository at a reduced rate. Explain how this accords with the order of the Council of Public Instruction of February 2nd, that, pending the investigation of this Committee "the Department continue to act on the principle hitherto in use with regard to prices of books.

12. Are the Committee correct in understanding that previous to 1874 the Department was in the habit of charging at the rate of 20 cents on the shilling sterling of retail cost? If so, for how long previous to 1874, or whatever be the correct date, was the charge at that rate?

13. What was the date of reduction to the rate of 19 cents? Explain what changes have occurred in the cost of books, or profits on their sale, or in any other way, to enable the Depository to reduce its rates, first from 20 cents to 19 cents, and now in the circular recently issued, to 18 cents on the shilling sterling?

14. Was a profit made by the Department when the higher rates were charged? If so, state its estimated annual amount, and the purposes to which it has been applied. If no profit was made, explain how books can now be supplied at so much lower a rate than was formerly charged by the Department.

15. Are not the Mechanics' Institutes of the Province systematically supplied with books by the regular booksellers, under a mode of Government aid analogous to that of School Libraries, or from funds derived from Parliament? Are you aware of any evils that result from the managing Committees of such Institute libraries purchasing directly from the book trade?

16. Can the managers of Mechanics' Institutes, if they desire it, obtain their books from "The People's Depository of Ontario," of the Education Department? If so, state to what extent they avail themselves of the right. If not, explain how it is right or expedient that such corporations should be free to purchase where they please, while a special Departmental Depository is maintained for the supply of Municipal and School Corporations with both Prize and Library books.

Meeting of 13*th April*, 1875.—Present—Professor Wilson in the chair; also present, Professor Ambery and Professor Smith.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

A memorandum from the Deputy Superintendent, with accompanying correspondence with the Attorney-General as to his seat on the Committee, were read.

The following additional questions for the Chief Superintendent were agreed to :

17. Your attention is again directed to question 3. The request there made was for a list of the books most largely in demand for the last five years, and the numbers of each sent out yearly. Please answer this definitely. Your present answer does not give definitely enough the information required.

18. Special attention is also directed to question 6. The information there sought for is the names of the localities to which large supplies of books have been sent during the past five years, and the number and value of the books in each case. Please answer this question definitely, by naming the towns or villages, and stating the number and the value of the books sent to each town or village named in any single year.

Meeting of 29th April, 1875.—Present—Professor Wilson in the chair ; also present, he Chief Superintendent, the Rev. Professor Ambery and Professor Smith.

The Chief Superintendent submitted replies to the questions put by the Committee, together with a letter from himself on the subject.

The replies and the letter were left for the perusal of the members at their leisure.

Meeting of 5th May, 1875.—Present—Professor Wilson in the chair ; also present, the Chief Superintendent, Rev. Professor Ambery, Professor Smith and Mr. Wood.

The subject was discussed, and the Committee adjourned to Wednesday, 12th May, at two o'clock p.m., when the Depository is to be visited.

Meeting of 12th May, 1875.—Present—Professor Wilson in the chair ; the Chief Superintendent and Professor Smith.

Letters from Messrs. Wood and Maclennan were read, explaining their absence.

The members present visited the Depository, and directed that a meeting should be called for Monday, 17th inst., at three o'clock, to adopt a Report.

Meeting of 17th May, 1875.—Present—Professor Wilson in the chair ; also present, the Chief Superintendent, Mr. Maclennan, Rev. Professor Ambery, Professor Smith.

Professor Wilson submitted a draft of Report which was taken into consideration, and it was agreed that the Report be further considered at a meeting to be held on Saturday, the 29th inst., or upon a day that may be found convenient to the members, with the view of preparing a Report for Council.

A letter from Mr. Wood, explaining his absence, was read.

Meeting of 10th June 1875.—Present—Professor Wilson in the chair; also present, Mr. Maclennan, Rev. Professor Ambery and Professor Smith.

The resignation of Mr. Wood was intimated to the Committee by the Secretary.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were confirmed.

Notes from Professor Wilson, dated 4th June ; from the Chief Superintendent, dated 7th June ; and from Professor Wilson, dated 7th June, were read.

Moved by Mr. Maclennan, seconded by Professor Ambery, and

Resolved, That the letter now read from the Chief Superintendent to Mr. Marling, the Clerk of the Council, dated the 7th June inst., and directed to be laid before the Committee, is, in the opinion of the Committee, expressed in terms which make it not proper to be received, and that the Committee decline to receive it accordingly.

The letter from the Chief Superintendent, dated 29th May, to the Chairman of the Committee, was then read.

After some discussion, the meeting adjourned to Thursday, 17th June, at three o'clock.

Meeting of 17*th June*, 1875.—Present—Mr. Maclennan, Rev. Professor Ambery, Professor Smith.

A telegram from Professor Wilson, Quebec, was read, stating that he had been detained there, and requesting the Committee either to proceed or adjourn.

Adjourned to Thursday, 24th inst., at three o'clock, provided that day suits Dr. Wilson.

The Secretary was desired to communicate the above to Dr. Wilson.

Meeting of 23*rd June*, 1875.—Present—Professor Wilson, in the chair; also present, Mr. Maclennan, Rev. Professor Ambery, Professor Smith.

The minutes of the preceding two meetings were read and approved.

The Committee adopted a Report and instructed the Chairman to sign it and present it to the Council at its first meeting.

Committee then finally adjourned.

RETURN

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that he will cause to be laid before the House, at its next Session, by the Inspector of Division Courts, a Return from each of the Division Courts of the Counties of York, Oxford, and the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham, from the first day of October, 1875, to the thirty-first day of March, 1876, inclusive, setting forth the total number of Suits entered, exclusive of Interpleader Suits, Garnishee Causes, and Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts; total amount of Claims thus entered; total amount of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts; number of Interpleader Suits entered; number of Judgment Summonses issued; number of Garnishee Causes entered (before Judgment); number of Garnishee Causes entered (after Judgment); total amount of Garnishee Causes entered (before Judgment); number of instances in which the Clerk has entered Judgment under the second section of the Division Courts Act of 1869; number of Causes in which the Judge has given Judgment; number of Transcripts of Judgments from other Courts; number of Summonses received from other Courts for service; the Names, Residence, and Occupation of the Clerks' Sureties in the Bond to Her Majesty, under the twenty-fourth section of the Division Courts Act; amounts yet due on Stamps, if any there be; total amount of Moneys paid into Court, and which remained unclaimed for six years on the 30th day of September last; amount of Fines or Forfeitures; how many Sittings of the Court; how many Returns have the Bailiffs of the Court made under Rule 93, Form 126; total amount of Suitors' Money paid into Court; total amount of Suitors' Money paid out of Court; total aggregate of Clerks' and Bailiffs' Fees in the above Suits.

By Command,

S. C. WOOD,

Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 11th January, 1877.

TORONTO, 10th January, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honour to make a Return from each of the Division Courts of the Counties of York, Oxford, and the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham (in a convenient tabular form), in compliance with a Resolution of the Legislative Assembly, and under the instructions contained in your letter of the 7th of February, 1876.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

J. DICKEY,
Inspector of Division Courts.

Hon. S. C. WOOD,
Provincial Secretary.

A RETURN from each of the Division Courts of the Counties of York, Oxford, October, 1875, to the thirty-first

SETTING

COUNTY AND NUMBER OF DIVISION.	The Total Amount of Suits entered, exclusive of Interpleader Suits, Garnishee Causes, and Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts.	Total Amount of Claims thus entered.	Total Amount of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts.	Number of Interpleader Suits entered.	No. of Judgment Summonses issued.	Number of Garnishee Causes entered (before Judgment).	Number of Garnishee Causes entered (after Judgment).	Total Amount of Garnishee Causes entered (before Judgment).	Number of instances in which the Clerk has entered Judgment under the second section of the Division Courts Act of 1869.	Number of Causes in which the Judge has given Judgment.	Number of Transcripts of Judgments from other Courts.
		$ cts.	$ cts.					$ cts.			
County of York:											
Division No. 1......	1,369	60,779 95	1,018 23	6	433	73	29	2,807 27	582	511	27
Do No. 2......	102	3,920 18	180 37	1	8	9	1	101 74	75	26	4
Do No. 3......	80	2,616 12	109 95	none	13	9	1	421 21	36	20	1
Do No. 4......	284	8,821 59	689 48	3	58	14	6	409 72	130	74	14
Do No. 5......	106	4,495 10	84 50	none	2	7	1	241 58	29	26	3
Do No. 6......	42	1,818 55	107 20	none	1	5	1	104 79	14	13	1
Do No. 7......	180	7,275 68	none	none	10	4	none	59 43	98	24	none
Do No. 8......	56	1,826 16	60 35	none	6	6	none	177 22	39	22	5
Do No. 9.... .	48	1,011 11	none	none	1	none	none	none	9	20	none
Do No. 10	750	27,503 84	43 59	1	65	50	1	1,968 95	346	253	1
County of Oxford:											
Division No. 1......	364	7,093 56	633 98	2	42	16	5	794 11	150	57	16
Do No. 2......	56	1,915 57	329 33	2	6	none	1	none	15	18	6
Do No. 3......	60	1,766 90	95 97	1	none	4	1	174 21	12	8	4
Do No. 4......	145	4,785 37	788 47	6	8	5	none	288 73	61	19	15
Do No. 5......	339	12,610 49	293 61	3	14	7	3	274 39	142	51	13
Do No. 6......	176	5,844 26	510 11	none	6	8	none	339 91	75	42	10

and the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham, from the first day of day of March, 1876, inclusive.

FORTH

Number of Summonses received from other Courts for service.	Amount yet due on Stamps, if any there be.	Total Amount of moneys paid into Court, and which remained unclaimed for six years on the 30th day of September last.	Amount of Fines or Forfeitures.	How many Sittings of the Court.	How many Returns has the Bailiff of the Court made under Rule 93, Form 126.	Total Amount of Suitors' Money paid into Court.	Total Amount of Suitors' Money paid out of Court.	Total Aggregate of Clerks' and Bailiffs' Fees in the above Suits.	The Names, Residence, and Occupation of the Clerks' Sureties in the Bond to Her Majesty, under the twenty-fourth section of the Division Courts Act.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.			$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
132	none	none	none	8	5	18,706 71	18,576 07	2,838 01	A. T. McCord, of the City of Toronto, and John K. McDonald, Treasurer, County York.
13	none	none	none	3	none	2,000 85	1,784 34	408 00	William Eakin, Manufacturer, and J. E. Pringle, Merchant, both of Unionville, in the Township of Markham.
24	none	none	none	3	none	1,770 49	1,707 33	365 55	George Arksey, Toronto, Gentleman, and Robert Marsh, Township of Markham, Farmer.
47	none	none	none	3	3	4,251 11	4,294 46	1,105 36	James J. Pearson, Newmarket, Registrar N. R. York, and William Dawson, of East Gwillimbury, Farmer.
11	none	none	none	3	1	1,298 93	1,193 60	384 10	Charles H. Howard, Farmer, and Angus Ego, Farmer, both of the Township of Georgina.
9	none	none	none	3	none	722 49	608 58	162 10	Arthur Armstrong, of Sherburne, Esquire
8	none	none	none	3	none	2,407 41	2,593 97	602 82	Jacob Kaiser, of Township of York, Farmer, and John McCallum, of Kleinburg, Waggon-maker.
11	none	none	none	3	none	942 04	908 26	255 64	C. & W. Wadsworth, of Weston, Merchants, and Joseph Warbrick, of Bolton, Farmer.
3	none	none	none	3	none	546 75	490 25	137 99	James Richardson, of Highland Creek, Farmer, and William Galloway, of the same place, Farmer.
	none	none	none	8	none	4,677 57	4,399 53	1,883 06	Rev. Dr. Ryerson, Toronto, and Lieut.-Colonel Arnold, Thornhill.
25	none	none	none	4	4	2,272 27	1,232 30	1,255 55	Levi Hoyt Span, of Town of Woodstock, Physician, and Daniel R. Tree, of East Zone, Yeoman.
8	none	none	none	3	1	784 40	784 40	185 69	William Horser, of Blenheim, Gentleman, and William Crosby, of the same place, Yeoman.
10	none	none	none	3	3	734 77	731 83	228 33	John Matheson and Hugh Matheson, of West Zora, Farmers.
26	none	none	none	3	1	1,680 19	1,650 00	518 37	Simeon Pitcher, Gentleman, and Abram Miller, Gentleman, both of Village of Norwich.
36	none	none	none	3	3	3,821 32	3,761 78	1,236 49	Michael Kennedy, of Ingersoll, Farmer, and Edwin Doty, of Ingersoll, Express Agent.
20	none	none	none	3	1	2,052 09	2,052 09	481 72	Benjamin Hopkins, of Township of Durham, Esquire, and John Kipp, of same place, Farmer.

A RETURN from each of the Division Courts of the Counties of York, Oxford
October, 1875, to the thirty-first

SETTING

COUNTY AND NUMBER OF DIVISION.	The Total Amount of Suits entered, exclusive of Interpleader Suits, Garnishee Causes, and Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts.	Total Amount of Claims thus entered.	Total Amount of Transcripts of Judgments received from other Courts.	Number of Interpleader Suits entered.	No. of Judgment Summonses issued.	Number of Garnishee Causes entered (before Judgment).	Number of Garnishee Causes entered (after Judgment).	Total Amount of Garnishee Causes entered (before Judgment).	Number of instances in which the Clerk has entered Judgment under the second section of the Division Courts Act of 1869.	Number of Causes in which the Judge has given Judgment.	Number of Transcripts of Judgments from other Courts.
United Counties of Northumberland & Durham:		$ cts.	$ cts.					$ cts.			
Division No. 1......	214	7,235 73	419 91	1	5	6	3	233 78	76	53	10
Do No. 2......	63	2,182 69	95 92	none	4	2	1	109 26	17	19	4
Do No. 3......	196	6,825 14	485 71	none	24	12	4	430 04	78	29	15
Do No. 4......	251	5,885 74	392 53	4	31	19	3	483 72	104	72	10
Do No. 5......	123	6,003 44	105 46	1	34	16	none	617 48	65	50	6
Do No. 6......	91	2,411 54	139 01	none	none	3	1	72 35	45	20	7
Do No. 7......	139	4,202 62	701 18	6	7	2	none	31 59	70	40	21
Do No. 8......	262	6,854 55	530 96	1	9	2	none	30 35	93	44	19
Do No. 9......	116	4,040 80	125 80	1	none	2	none	98 20	46	35	8
Do No. 10	63	2,034 92	185 73	none	5	none	none	none	23	23	8
Do No. 11	163	5,822 73	67 82	none	3	24	2	1,195 45	57	76	4
Do No. 12	7	364 67	244 24	none	none	3	none	45 25	1	4	5

TORONTO, 10th January, 1877.

and the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham, from the first day of day of March, 1876, inclusive.

FORTH

Number of Summonses received from other Courts for service.	Amount yet due on Stamps, if any there be.	Total Amount of moneys paid into Court, and which remained unclaimed for six years on the 30th day of September last.	Amount of Fines or Forfeitures.	How many Sittings of the Court.	How many Returns has the Bailiff of the Court made under Rule 93, Form 126.	Total Amount of Suitors' Money paid into Court.	Total Amount of Suitors' Money paid out of Court.	Total Aggregate of Clerks' and Bailiffs' Fees in the above Suits.	The Names, Residence, and Occupation of the Clerks' Sureties in the Bond to Her Majesty, under the twenty-fourth section of the Division Courts Act.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.			$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
32	none	none	none	3	3	1,897 50	1,655 95	594 52	William Sheppard, of Port Hope, Clerk of Division Court, and Henry Weller, Town of Cobourg, Deputy Master in Chancery.
12	none	none	none	3	3	1,616 26	1,602 51	311 06	Judge Clarke, of Cobourg, and Lewis Wilmot, of Newcastle.
45	none	none	none	3	none	1,525 77	1,347 89	666 28	Colonel F. Cubitt, of Bowmanville, and John T. Day, of Welcome, Farmer.
36	none	none	none	3	none	1,637 86	1,548 71	817 75	Richard Fallis, of Township of Cavan, Farmer, and John W. Wallace, of Millbrook, Mill-owner.
14	none	none	none	3	3	2,402 18	2,379 11	821 94	Edward J. Winans, of Cobourg, Merchant, and George Gordon, of Cobourg, Accountant.
7	none	none	none	3	3	1,319 66	1,298 82	304 43	Matthew Winter, of Haldimand, Yeoman, and Almond Richardson, of same place, Yeoman.
21	345 93	none	none	3	3	1,723 93	1,683 41	499 58	S. J. Campbell, of Colborne, Tanner, and Addison Vars, of same place, Insurance Agent.
32	none	none	none	3	none	2,909 97	2,834 80	863 04	M. P. Ketcham, of Brighton, Exchange Broker, and David Bradd, of Township of Cramahe, Yeoman.
16	none	none	none	3	none	1,640 83	1,491 61	398 32	George Gratton, of Township of Percy, Innkeeper, and James Hamilton, of same place, Merchant.
10	none	none	none	3	2	736 03	640 33	276 56	Warring Scott, Reeve of Murray, and Hugh McQuaid, of Township of Murray, Farmer.
24	none	none	none	3	3	1,201 38	1,179 28	595 77	Andrew Black, of Town of Cobourg, Gentleman, and Peter Thompson, of Percy, Farmer.
none	none	none	none	3	3	128 95	265 54	22 30	John Nesbit, Township of Cartwright, Yeoman, and Edward Bryan, of the same place, Yeoman.

JOSEPH DICKEY,

Inspector of Division Courts.

(No. 25.)

Report of *L'Institut Canadien Français de la Cité d'Ottawa.* *(Not Printed.)*

RETURN

Showing the number of High Schools in operation during the year 1876; number and location of such Schools as have been ordered to be closed during the present year, and the reasons for such closing.

By Command,
S. C. WOOD,
Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 19th January, 1877.

ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 15TH JANUARY, 1877.

" *Ordered.*—That there be laid before this House :

" A Return showing the number of High Schools in operation during the year 1876, " number and location of such Schools as have been ordered to be closed during the pre- " sent year, and the reasons for such closing."

" To *The Honourable the Minister of Education.*

" The information desired by the Honourable the House of Assembly in its Order of the 15th inst., relating to High Schools, is enclosed herewith.

" J. GEORGE HODGINS,
" *Deputy Minister.*

" EDUCATION OFFICE,
" 17th January, 1877."

RETURN.

1. Number of High Schools in operation during the year 1876, 104.
2. Schools which cease to receive grants after 1876 :—Fonthill, County Welland ; Stirling, County Hastings.

Reasons for discontinuing the grant :—" In consequence of these Schools not being " conducted according to law, and to the programme, rules, and regulations provided by " law, as reported to the Department by the High School Inspectors, and this fault having " continued notwithstanding previous notifications, the Minister directs that the Trustees " be informed that it has become his duty to withhold from them any part of the High " School Fund, and that no payment can be made to them therefrom after the expiry of " the now current year (1876.) "

JOINT REPORT OF HIGH SCHOOL INSPECTORS, JANUARY, 1875.

" That the High School Boards of Fonthill and Stirling be notified, that, inasmuch " as the schools under their charge are not performing and are not likely to perform any " appreciable amount of High School work, and as the requirements of the law and regu- " lations in regard to the accommodations, and the number of teachers have not been, and " cannot be complied with in their cases, no apportionment will be made to them for " keeping their schools open after the end of the first half of the current year."

REPORT OF INSPECTOR McLELLAN ON STIRLING HIGH SCHOOL, FOR HALF YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1876.

Accommodations.—A room in new Public School Building, which we may suppose to be required for Public School purposes, as there are 122 pupils, (average about 84) on the roll in lowest Department.

Equipment.—Only one teacher

Organization.—Union; otherwise there would be no High School in this place.

Remarks.—I see no prospect of this ever becoming a good High School. It would be far better for the village to devote its energies and resources to develope a good Public School.

(Signed) J. A. McLELLAN.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR BUCHAN ON STIRLING HIGH SCHOOL, FOR HALF YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1876.

Accommodations.—Quite sufficient for all the pupils, but not sufficient for a good High School. One room in the school building is set apart for High School purposes. The building is good and the grounds and out premises are in good order.

Equipment.—(A.) There is neither chemical nor philosophical apparatus, but in other respects the material equipment is respectable. There is no public library in the village.

(B.) One teacher is quite enough to do all the work that is to be done, but Mr. Muir has not done his work well.

Organization.—There is a union, but the Head Master exercises no supervision over the Public School. No district has been set apart, and the county contributes only the half of the Government grant to the support of the school. No fees are charged. The village is incorporated, but the school section extends beyond its limits. Only one of the seventeen pupils comes from beyond the school section.

Remarks.—No pupils have recently been prepared for third-class certificates. One pupil, namely, the person who nominally acted as monitor up to the first of July, has matriculated in McGill University this fall.

I am, after again familiarizing myself with the circumstances of the case, as fully convinced as before of the advisability of withdrawing the grant from this school. The reasons which have had weight with me are the following :—

(I.) There is no real demand for a High School here. Very little work has ever been done that would not have been done better by a Public School Master holding a first-class certificate, than by the class of graduates the Board finds itself able to employ.

(II.) One object of the Government Grant is to stimulate local effort, but it has failed of this effect here. I have recently visited three places similarly situated, namely, Farmersville, Sydenham, and Newburg. All of these are like Stirling, villages situated at some distance from the river or lake front of the county. Now, while the High School at Sydenham is well supported by the County of Frontenac, and those at Farmersville and Newburg by the municipalities in which they are, very little money is expended at Stirling beyond what is derived from the Government and County grants. The Government grants to these schools are very nearly the same, yet while Sydenham pays $1,700 in salaries, Farmersville $1,250, and Newburg $1,300, Stirling pays only $700. To these other places, pupils are attracted from the neighbouring parts of the country, and the schools are a general benefit; very few are attracted to Stirling, and the practical effect of the Government Grant to that place is, that the Board is enabled to employ an additional master at an expense to the school section of about $70 per annum.

(III.) As the School has been in existence for many years, it has had a fair trial.

(IV.) There is no prospect that any thing will be done which will materially improve the condition of the School. Stirling is too poor to go to any considerable expense, since there is no likelihood that the Board will be able to comply with the law and regulations with regard to two teachers, etc., within a reasonable time. There is no probability that the number of pupils will increase so as to provide work for two teachers.

(Signed) J. M. BUCHAN.

INSPECTORS' JOINT REPORT, JUNE, 1876.

"The Inspectors, after further inspection, still maintain the opinions formerly expressed, "that there is no valid reason for continuing the grant to the following Schools. They are "not doing, and they cannot do even reasonably good High School work," viz :—"Stirling, "and Fonthill."

RETURN

To an Order of the House for exhibiting the amount expended by the Government of Ontario during and since the Summer of 1868 up to the present time, on Colonization Roads in the District of Algoma (other than in that part of the said District known as the Grand Manitoulin Islands), shewing the different roads made or undertaken, and the sums expended thereon each year.

T. B. PARDEE,

Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Crown Lands Office,
23rd January, 1877.

STATEMENT shewing the names of the several Colonization Roads in the 1868 to 1876,

YEAR.	Great Northern Road	Base Line Road.	Korah Road.	Root River Road.	Bruce Mine Road.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1868					
1869	15 00		750 00		
1870					
1871	1400 00				
1872	1935 33		565 00	1000 00	
1873	1592 93	800 00		938 25	
1874		954 80			
1875					
1876	1716 31	400 41	1145 00		
Total					

I certify the above statement correct.

J. W. BRIDGLAND,
Supt. Colonization Roads.

DEPT. CROWN LANDS,
Toronto, 22nd January, 1877.

District of Algoma, with the amounts expended thereon from the year inclusive.

Fort William Road.	Pigeon River Road.	Rose and Lefroy Road.	Black Bay Road.	Roads in Oliver.	Totals.
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	765 00
....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	1400 00
....	....	....	....	....	3500 33
5193 75	200 00 6600 00	....	8662 50	....	24037 43
8319 46	2598 87 2300 00	....	1868 12 3620 00	....	19661 25
....	3078 25	....	....	....	3078 25
....	....	500 00 1513 99	....	1500 00	6775 71
....	....	....	....	....	59217 97

THOS. H. JOHNSON,

Asst. Commissioner.

REPORT

OF THE

Inspector of Division Courts

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

FOR THE YEAR 1876.

To the Honourable S. C. Wood, Provincial Secretary, Ontario.

SIR,—Under the instructions contained in your letter of the 26th of December last, I have the honour to submit the following report on the Division Courts under my inspection.

During the year I have made seventy inspections in sixty-eight offices; prepared the necessary papers for returns from the Counties of York, Oxford, and the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham, under a resolution of the Legislative Assembly; received returns thereto; carefully examined the same, and in some instances verified the returns by the Clerks' books; prepared and made return as required by the said resolution; mailed circular and blank form for a return, to each Division Court Clerk in the Province, in all 282; received returns and carefully prepared therefrom the annexed return showing the total number of suits entered in each county for the period from the first day of May to the thirty-first day of October in 1876, and also the total amount of claims entered for suit in each county for the same period.

In connection with my duties I have had a pretty large correspondence with clerks and suitors, all of which has been as promptly attended to as circumstances would permit.

Several letters complaining of the conduct of Division Court officials have been received and in every case attended to, the results being, as a rule, to the satisfaction of parties complaining. These complaints cover the grounds of holding suitors' moneys that should have been paid over, making false representations and untruthful statements calculated to mislead the parties interested, charging excessive costs, neglecting or refusing to make returns within a proper time, and other forms of abuses.

The time spent in these inspections including all necessary attention will average about three days to each office; in some instances it has been necessary to visit the same office twice.

In full fifty per cent. of the offices inspected, I have found the clerks taxing costs in excess of the lawful fees.

Some of these offices have been visited the second time after a lapse of two years, and it is not to their credit that some offices afford evidence of the fact that, for a time after my first visit, the suggestions and instructions given had been acted upon, but they appear to have come to the conclusion that they were not likely to be disturbed by the presence of an inspector again, and as a consequence had fallen back into the old irregular mode of conducting their business; and some have expressed surprise at seeing me as they had a misty recollection of something having been done in the House which they believed abolished the office of Inspector. Others have followed the instructions and expressed themselves pleased with and benefited by the same, and the offices of such as these, show that correct and systematic habits are cultivated, which must facilitate the business, and cannot be other than in the interest of suitors.

Among the many important duties a Division Court Clerk is required to perform, the taxation of costs is one of the most important; and to discharge this duty properly, a thorough knowledge of the fees, as shown in the Schedule of Clerks' Fees, from number 127, is necessary. Too many of these officers are content with a very imperfect knowledge of this tariff, and others are willing to be dictated to by some clerk in their neighbourhood as to what costs should be taxed. This party may, or may not lead them into error. It, however, often happens, that he does so, and the error in either case is generally on the side of overcharging. Some officers understand the tariff to warrant them in making charges that are not named in it, and others give so wide a range to the language used, that their bills of costs are entirely too high.

There will always be a difficulty in getting a large number of men to understand in the same sense, any Schedule of fees, no matter how clear and simple it may be. Especially is this the case when self-interest is so directly felt by every clerk, as it is in this matter of taxing costs, for in this matter clerks are determining their own emoluments of office. The only way of correcting this evil is by constant supervision, and a uniform ruling. I would not be understood to complain of all Division Court Clerks for overcharging, neither would I accuse many of those who are in error in this matter, of doing so, believing their practice to be wrong; on the contrary, I have no doubt at all, that many err in this matter and are quite conscientious, but still in error, and the effect is the same so far as suitors are concerned.

During the year I have endeavoured to correct abuses of this kind, and in so doing, have had to combat a variety of ideas, some of which I will give here, and explain briefly my instructions concerning them.

Some clerks in issuing a summons for service in a foreign division, instead of showing on the face of the summons, as they should do, the net amount of costs the suitor would be liable to pay at that stage of the proceedings, a lump sum is put down which is in excess of the lawful fees. A defendant sworn with this summons will frequently pay the claim and costs as set out in the summons, together with the costs at the foreign office; and the bailiff's fees, either to the bailiff who served him, or the clerk of the foreign office, or more likely still, will mail the full amount of claim and costs to the clerk who issued the summons, thus he is made to pay perhaps, from one to five dollars over and above the lawful fees.

The plea for this practice is, that a similar practice prevails in the County and Superior Courts, and that the suitor should have the costs taxed. The practice of the County and Superior Courts should not be taken to establish a precedent, because there the services of a legal gentleman are called in to protect his client, and will see that he pays no more than the lawful fees; besides, if the suitor desires to protect himself by having the costs taxed, he must apply to the clerk who issued the summons; and as the service may have been made in a foreign division, and, perhaps, at the distance of one hundred miles or more from the issuing office, this application must involve the party in serious expense and trouble, and then must be made to the party who has done the wrong.

An opportunity is sought by some clerks to keep up or increase their fees by taxing costs for the notices on the several summonses in use, such as the notice at the foot of the ordinary summons, the notices and warnings at the foot of the special summons, the warning to the defendant at the foot of the summons in Replevin, the warning to garnishee at the foot of the garnishee summons, but as none of the summonses are complete without the notice or warning pertaining to it, as given in the respective forms, no separate fee for such notice or warning can be legally taxed. The fee for issuing the original summons, or copy, as the case may be, covers the notices and warnings in each case.

The forms for particulars, forms 15, 16, 17 and 18, are given for example of how claims should be prepared for suit, and when used are simply a part of the language employed to set forth the claim; some clerks have, however, considered this as apart from the claim, and taxed costs accordingly, thus an additional fee for copy of claim is taxed contrary to law.

In some instances, the clerks have so construed the judgment or order made at the hearing, so as to entitle them to tax two fees, one for entering the judgment and another for entering the order "to be paid in —— days." And again, when judgment has been rendered against the primary debtor and garnishee at the same sittings, and in the same minute of judgment, two fees have been taxed as for separate judgments, when in fact there is only one judgment of the Court. Both these practices are contrary to law, and are disallowed by me.

The Tariff provides that for "entering notice of set off, plea of payment, or other defence requiring notice to the plaintiff, or notice of admission as to payment," a fee of twenty cents may be taxed. When a defendant served with a special summons fails to give notice of defence "final judgment may be entered by the Clerk, on or at any time within one month after the return of such summons," and for making a minute of this default on the part of the defendant, a fee of twenty cents is taxed by some clerks; and it is claimed that, that part of the tariff just quoted justifies them in so doing. Clearly the defendant abstained from doing anything that would enable the clerk to tax him with this fee, and as the clerk has to notify the plaintiff of this default, he minutes the notice in the Procedure Book, to show that he has complied with the rule, and taxes ten cents costs, exclusive of postages, for the notice.

There is no rule requiring any minute of default having been made, and even if there were there is no fee for it. If the defendant had filed a notice of defence the clerk would be entitled to tax twenty cents costs for entering his notice. I consider this practice an attempt to add twenty cents to the costs when it is unwarranted.

It is a custom in some offices to make a copy of every promissory note deposited in Court for suit, and of every amount or other particulars of claim, and then copies annexed to the summons given to the bailiff as the original summons, and in addition to this another summons is prepared to which the original claim is annexed and kept in the office, and this is done under the plea that the bailiff might lose the original claim if entrusted to him. The 35th section of the Division Courts Act provides that "the plaintiff or defendant respectively shall furnish the clerk with the particulars of the plaintiff's claim or demand, or of the defendant's set-off (as the case may be) and the clerk shall annex the plaintiff's particulars to the summons, and he shall furnish copies thereof, or of the defendant's set-off to the proper person, to serve the same." I know of no reason why a bailiff should not satisfy himself as to the correctness of the copies he takes to serve, without taking the original summons from the clerk's office; but if for his convenience, he does take the original summons out of the office, that cannot be accepted as a reason for taxing costs against the parties to the suit that are not authorized by the tariff.

The clerk is allowed a fee for issuing the original summons under this language, "issuing summons with necessary notices or warnings thereon," and for copies, "copy of process, of claim, or set-off or other paper required for service or transmission to Judge, each." There is nothing here granting fees for copies made to be filed in the office, or for duplicate summonses. I have, therefore, objected to these charges as unlawful.

By way of demonstrating clearly some of the abuses corrected by me in the course of my inspections, I give below the actual figures in several bills of costs as taxed by Division Court Clerks, and as taxed by me in explaining to them their duties in taxing costs, &c.

They were found to be overcharging, as shown by the following figures :—

On receiving and entering transcript of judgment from another court, and subsequent action thereon, receiving, numbering, and entering in Procedure Book	$0 30
For entering claim	0 15
Issuing execution	0 40
Entering bailiff's return thereto	0 10
Return of transcript	0 25
Transmitting	0 20

Postages	0 05
Total, as taxed by clerk	$1 45

The same Cause.

Receiving, numbering and entering in Procedure Book	0 15
Issuing execution	0 40
Receiving and entering bailiff's return thereto	0 10
Postages	0 05
Total, as taxed by me	$0 70

Undefended action.—Claim exceeding $60 00.
Clerk's fees only.

Receiving claim, numbering and entering in Procedure Book	$0 15
Issuing summons, with necessary notices or warnings thereon	0 50
Copy of process, 20c. ; copy of claim, 80c.	1 00
Notices (said to be for entering money when paid, and for notice to Plff. of money in Court)	0 30
Receiving and entering bailiff's return to process	0 10
Drawing affidavit and administering oath	0 25
Notice (no defence entered)	0 30
Entering judgment	0 40
Total, as taxed by clerk	$3 00

The same cause.—Clerk's fees only.

Receiving claim, numbering and entering in Procedure Book	0 15
Issuing summons, with necessary notices or warnings thereon	0 50
Copy of summons	0 20
Copy of claim	0 20
Receiving and entering bailiff's return to process	0 10
Drawing affidavit and administering oath	0 25
Notice (no defence entered)	0 10
Entering judgment	0 40
Total as taxed by me	$1 90

Defended Action.—Claim exceeding $20 00 *and not exceeding* $60 00.—*Clerk's fees only.*

Receiving claim, numbering and entering in Procedure Book	0 15
Issuing summons, with necessary notices or warnings thereon	0 40
Copy of process	0 40
Copy of claim	0 40
Notices (said to be for entering money when paid, and for notice to Plaintiff of money in Court)	0 30
Receiving and entering bailiff's return to process	0 10
Drawing affidavit and administering oath	0 25
Entering notice of defence entered	0 20
Notice of defence entered	0 10
Entering judge's order } Should have been considered as an order	0 40
Entering judge's order } only	0 40
Entering judgment	0 40
Total, as taxed by Clerk	$3 50

The same cause.—Clerk's fees only.

Receiving claim, numbering and entering in Procedure Book	0 15
Issuing summons, with necessary notices or warnings thereon	0 40
Copy of process	0 20
Copy of claim	0 20
Receiving and entering bailiff's return to process	0 10
Drawing affidavit and administering oath	0 25
Entering notice of defence entered	0 20
Notice of defence entered	0 10
Entering judge's order	0 40
Entering judgment	0 40
Total, as taxed by me	$2 40

Garnishee cause (after judgment).—Two Defendants.—Amount remaining unsatisfied not exceeding $20 00.—*Clerk's fees only.*

Numbering and entering in Procedure Book	0 15
Issuing summons, with necessary notices or warnings thereon	0 30
Copies of process	0 80
Copies of claim	0 60
Notices (said to be for entering money when paid, and for notice to Plaintiff of money in Court)	0 30
Entering in Debt Attachment Book	0 20
Receiving and entering bailiff's return to process	0 10
Drawing affidavit and administering oath	0 25
Total as taxed by the Clerk	$2 70

The same cause.—Clerk's fees only.

Numbering and entering in Procedure Book	0 15
Issuing summons, with necessary notices and warnings thereon	0 30
Copies of process	0 40
Entering in Debt Attachment Book	0 20
Receiving and entering bailiff's return to process	0 10
Drawing affidavit and administering oath	0 25
Total, as taxed by me	$1 40

Defended Action.—Clerk's fees only.—Claim exceeding $20 00 *and not exceeding* $60 00.

Receiving claim, numbering and entering in Procedure Book	0 15
Issuing summons, with necessary notices and warnings thereon	0 40
Copies of process and copies of claim	1 00
Receiving and entering bailiff's return to process	0 10
Drawing affidavit and administering oath	0 25
Entering notice of defence entered	0 20
Notice of defence entered	0 10
Postages (no mailing done)	0 10
Entering judge's order	0 50
Entering judgment	0 50
Affidavit of disbursements	0 40
Total taxed by Clerk	$3 70

The same cause.—Clerk's fees only.

Receiving claim, numbering and entering in Procedure Book	0 15
Issuing summons, with necessary notices and warnings thereon	0 40
Copy of process and copy of claim	0 60
Receiving and entering bailiff's return to process	0 10
Drawing affidavit and administering oath	0 25
Entering notice of defence entered	0 20
Notice of defence entered	0 10
Entering judge's order	0 40
Entering judgment	0 40
Affidavit of disbursements	0 25
Total as taxed by me	$2 85

I could give you many more illustrations of this kind, in some of which the difference between the clerks' taxing and mine is greater than any I have given. These examples are taken from different counties, and cannot be said to be exceptional cases; they will, however, suffice to show how strange and unwarranted the opinions of some are on these matters, and of how suitors are made to suffer.

I have reason to believe that many of the bailiffs are more attentive to their duties than formerly, their returns to process of the courts are made more promptly, and in a manner to give greater satisfaction to suitors. The returns under oath as to what they shall have done under warrants, precepts, and writs of execution, from one sittings of the court to another, are now made in many places where they were formerly neglected before this inspection began, and as these returns, when properly made, disclose all the facts of importance in connection with the bailiff's duties under any writ of execution or warrant, too much importance cannot be attached to this part of his duties. Clerks are becoming more attentive to this matter, and now look for these returns regularly, examine and certify the same, and if no return is made, notify the judge thereof.

By this means, it is hoped all bailiffs will be brought to understand and perform their duties, and that in a short time no bailiff will be found who will continue to hold writs of execution past the return day, but will return the same within thirty days. The slowness and neglect of some bailiffs have so disgusted suitors in some parts, that the court for which they were bailiff became almost useless; in all such cases the returns now referred to have been neglected, so that it was almost impossible to keep track of a bailiff's doings, and thus the door was open for jobbing and speculating to the great detriment of suitors.

There are bailiffs who are still refusing or neglecting to make these returns, and it is sometimes argued that the duties are well and regularly done, and therefore no great good will be accomplished by the return. Very well, if the duties are regularly and correctly discharged, then this return affords the bailiff an excellent opportunity of showing that fact, and he should avail himself of it in his own interest. Experience, however, teaches me differently, and I am obliged to infer from this conduct on the part of a bailiff, that there is a reason for holding back and not disclosing all that has been done under the writs handed to him for execution. No pleading of this kind can have any force; the writ should be returned to the clerk, so that after thirty days from issuing it, he will be in a position to inform the plaintiff of what has been done, and the return should be on file in the clerk's office, so that the parties to the suit could examine and see for themselves, whether the bailiff had done his duty or not.

Many of the learned County Judges who formerly did not exact obedience to this rule, are now requiring that their bailiffs shall obey it. I know of two bailiffs having been dismissed during the year, for neglect of duty and wrong-doing in their office, and of others whose offences merit dismissal, but whether continued in office or not, I have not yet learned.

There is still another practice by bailiffs that operates to the disadvantage of suitors, and tends to bring clerks into disrepute, and it is this: some bailiffs are very energetic in their effort to make money under writs of execution, until they receive a part of the sum they are required to make, and in this way will often make all but a small balance. This money they claim the right to hold until they have made the balance, or at least, while there is any hope of making it, and under this practice, reasons without number are given to show why it is that the balance is not made; but the real reason is too often to be found in the fact, that the bailiff finds it more convenient to avail himself of this absurd practice, and hold the money, than to pay it over within six days from the date of receiving it, as by law required to do. This practice would be unknown if all bailiffs understood that their dismissal would follow, as a matter of course, if found offending against the 96th rule, which provides as follows:— "Every bailiff receiving any money by virtue of his office, shall, within six days after the receipt thereof, pay over or transmit the same to the proper clerk, and neglecting or failing to do so, shall be subject to the loss of his office."

The law to garnishee debts is so very differently administered in the several counties, that it calls for comment. In some counties the practice is to order the garnishee to pay into Court a sufficient sum of money to cover the primary creditor's claim, together with the costs of his suit, whether garnishee proceedings have been taken before or after judgment; provided always he is found to be owing a sum sufficiently large for that purpose, while in other counties the order is made that the garnishee do pay the primary creditor's claim only. In the latter case, the primary creditor obtains a judgment against the primary debtor for debt and costs of the proceedings; but under this practice the primary creditor is virtually left to pay all costs, the primary debtor, in the great majority of cases, not having any property liable to seizure under execution for debt, else garnishee proceedings would not have been taken to recover the debt, as a writ of execution would have served the purpose.

Thus it freqently happens that a creditor is compelled to pay out a sum of money for costs without any prospect of getting it back again, knowing at the same time that the garnishee was indebted to the primary debtor in a sum sufficiently large to have more than paid his claim and costs. This practice is far from satisfactory to suitors as they cannot see the justice of causing them to pay costs, after recovering a judgment against the Primary Debtor for debt and costs.

The 11th section of the Division Courts Act of 1869, reads thus, "The garnishee shall not be liable for the costs of the proceedings, unless in so far only as occasioned by setting up a defence which he knew, or ought to have known, was untenable, and subject to this provision the costs of all parties shall be in the discretion of the Judge." In counties where the first named practice is adopted this section is understood to refer to costs against the garnishee for the payment of which he would be liable over and above any sum he might be owing to the primary debtor. On the other hand, the fifth section of the said Act, which grants power to Division Courts to garnishee debts, is silent as to costs. The Board of County Judges in giving forms in lieu of the forms for like proceedings in the schedule of the Act of 1869, have by form 46 at least shown that they understood a judgment against the primary debtor and garnishee should be given so as to cover costs against the garnishee when he was found to be owing sufficient to pay both debt and costs. It is very desirable that the practice in respect to this class of suits should be rendered uniform, some parties having business in the Courts in several counties and finding this very marked difference, must be at a loss to understand how the same Statute can be made the grounds for divisions so far apart in a matter apparently so simple, and justice seems to require that the practice first named should prevail.

But very few of the Division Court offices are provided with fire-proof safes or vaults, or any means of preventing the destruction of the Court books and papers by fire, and in one instance within my knowledge fire destroyed all the records of the Court, covering unsatisfied judgments said by the clerk to amount to six thousand dollars or more. Very many of their offices are in frame buildings, of the most inflammable sort, exposed to danger by their contact with other equally hazardous buildings employed in all manner of trades; indeed so many are exposed to danger by fire and so ill-provided with the means of resisting or preventing it, that it is a matter of surprise so many escape. The books and papers in these offices are of great value, often containing the record of unsatisfied judgments amounting to many thousands of dollars, and now that all judgments of the Division Courts have the same force and effect as judgments of Courts of Record, it is still more desirable than ever that proper means should be provided for their safe keeping. If the several municipalities were required to provide safes for the Division Court offices within their limits, the tax for that purpose would be almost infinitesimal, and all would be benefited by the greater security afforded for their preservation. In case of fire the suitors are the parties who suffer, so that anything done in this direction would not be in the interest of the Division Court Clerks only, but for the public good.

In the absence of such provision for the security of the books and papers of the Court it would seem a desirable measure of prudence to provide for reviving judgments the records of which have been, or may hereafter be destroyed by fire. In case of the destruction of the Court records, and while the matter is fresh in the memory of all concerned, the Court officials could often give valuable information limiting the amount represented by judgments, the names of parties interested, and could tell the amounts for which judgments had been recovered and other valuable information, if means were provided for immediately taking such information and making it available.

I would again most respectfully suggest the propriety of causing clerks to make annual returns, something in the form of that given in my report of last year. The knowledge that such a return had to be made at the end of the year would cause many to give more attention to needful details in office duties, more promptness in making all necessary entries in the Court books, and would tend to a more perfect knowledge generally of the duties and nature of a Division Court Clerkship, besides furnishing a large amount of information touching these Courts that at present is not available, and cannot be procured without expense and trouble that by this course would be avoided.

I would also respectfully suggest the desirability of causing clerks to give on every original summons, and copy thereof made for service, the items of costs up to the date of handing the same to the bailiff for service. And in cases where service was made in a foreign division, the clerk, before returning the summons to the issuing officer, should be required to give the items of costs at his office, and also that every clerk should be required to give the items of costs in each cause in the Procedure Book as the same becomes due and taxable as costs.

The first of these provisions would enable parties served with a summons to satisfy themselves as to the correctness of the amount of costs charged, and would enable parties at a distance from the clerk's office, whenever so disposed, to transmit to the clerk by mail the amount of claim and costs without the risk of paying overcharges, and would put a stop to the improper practice of placing a lump sum on summonses for service in a foreign division, in the manner before named.

The second is practised now in some courts to great advantage, as by this means the costs are open to inspection by any party to the cause, the clerk is always ready to give a bill of costs, and his successor in office could do the same in any case if required; without this it is impossible to tax a bill of costs if the matter has become old, without refering to the papers, and even then not always correctly. For want of some such system as this, I have met with clerks who were so unfamiliar with the tariff that they did not hesitate to assert that they could not give the items and tax a bill of costs as required by law to do.

Name of County or United Counties.	The total number of suits entered in each County or United Counties, from the first day of May, to the thirty-first day of October, A.D. 1876.	The total amount of claims entered in each County, from the first day of May, to the thirty-first day of October, A.D. 1876.	
		$	cts.
Algoma District			
Brant	532	20,514	40
Bruce	1,698	46,540	64
Carleton	371	11,001	62
Sixth Division not heard from			
Elgin	834	24,693	68
Essex	865	24,153	53
First Division not heard from			
Frontenac	637	17,953	80
Grey	1,032	28,157	45

NAME OF COUNTY OR UNITED COUNTIES.	The total number of suits entered in each County or United Counties, from the first day of May, to the thirty-first day of October, A.D., 1876.	The total amount of claims entered in each County, from the first day of May, to the thirty-first day of October, A.D., 1876.
Haldimand	377	11,193 01
Sixth Division not heard from		
Halton	392	11,298 85
Sixth Division not heard from		
Hastings	1,167	29,116 47
Huron	1,145	39,445 98
Kent	907	24,237 02
Fifth Division not heard from		
Lambton	935	24,879 79
Lanark	637	16,142 69
Second and Fourth Divisions not heard from		
Leeds and Grenville	1,469	39,330 85
Ninth Division not heard from		
Lennox and Addington	891	22,564 15
Lincoln	1,171	32,434 66
Middlesex	1,358	43,238 65
Muskoka	91	3,095 70
Nipissing District not heard from		
Norfolk	813	25,989 32
Northumberland and Durham	1,758	55,192 84
Ontario	1,252	39,751 21
Oxford	1,076	27,840 74
Parry Sound District	63	1,743 70
Perth	969	24,479 24
Peel	281	10,176 68
Peterborough	513	15,587 64
Prescott and Russell	671	17,912 99
Prince Edward	452	11,485 15
Renfrew	839	27,593 74
Simcoe	2,281	68,626 44
Tenth Division not heard from		
Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry	1,394	36,302 44
Thunder Bay District not heard from		
Victoria	914	29,843 35
Waterloo	704	18,234 55
Welland	799	23,985 57
Wellington	1,585	42,928 87
Seventh Division not heard from		
Wentworth	1,435	41,105 06
York	2,775	104,925 29
Total suits entered	37,083	
Total amount of claims entered		$1,093,697 76

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
J. DICKEY,
Inspector of Division Courts.

The Hon. S. C. WOOD,
Provincial Secretary.
Toronto, 23rd January, 1877.

RETURN

To an Address to the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that he will cause to be laid before the House a copy of Contract under which the Printing of the House and of the Public Departments is being performed; also, copies of all correspondence, Orders in Council, or other documents relating to an alteration in the said Contract.

By Command,

S. C. WOOD,
Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 16th January, 1877.

SCHEDULE OF CORRESPONDENCE AND PAPERS RELATING TO THE PRINTING CONTRACT.

1868.
July 11.— 1. Contract between Hon. John Carling and Hunter, Rose & Co.
2. Bonds.
1873.
January 16.— 3. Memorial from Hunter, Rose & Co. to the Lieutenant-Governor.
January 31.— 4. Letter from George Maclean Rose to the Honourable Attorney-General.
February 3.— 5. Letter from Hunter, Rose & Co. to John Notman.
6. Report of John Notman, Queen's Printer, on application.
7. Extract from the Journals of the House of Assembly for 1873, page 98.
May 19.— 8. Recommendation of the Hon. T. B. Pardee.
May 23.— 9. Order in Council, complying with recommendation of the Hon. T. B. Pardee.
10. Recommendation of the Hon. T. B. Pardee.
1874.
March 10.—11. Letter from Hunter, Rose & Co. to the Hon. the Attorney-General.
April 20.—12. Letter from Hunter, Rose & Co. to the Commissioner of Crown Lands.
13. Letter from John Notman to the Hon. T. B. Pardee.
May 12.—14. Letter from Aug. T. Houel to John Notman.
May 12.—15. Letter from Dudley & Burns to John Notman.
November 4.—16. Letter from Henry Hartney to the Hon. the Attorney-General.
Nov'ber 26.—17. Letter from Hunter, Rose & Co. to Charles Clarke, Esq.
1875.
March 25.—18. Order in Council, complying with recommendation of the Hon. T. B. Pardee.
1876.
February 26.—19. Letter from Hunter, Rose & Co. to the Hon. the Attorney-General.

This Agreement, made on the 11th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, between Robert Hunter, George Maclean Rose and Francois Lemieux, all of the City of Ottawa, and doing business in the said city, as Printers and Bookbinders, under the name and firm of Hunter, Rose & Company, of the first part, and Her Majesty the Queen, of the second part:

Witnesseth, that the said party of the first part hath agreed, and doth hereby agree, with the said party of the second part, and her successors, to perform, in a workmanlike manner, all the Printing and Binding, and furnishing of all the materials required to be used therefor, for the service of the several Departments connected with the Government of the Province of Ontario, including all the Binding, Printing and materials for the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, together with all the official printing which by law is now, or hereafter to be, published in the *Ontario Gazette*, respectively mentioned in the annexed specifications, as being to be performed and published by the party of the first part, at the place and times, and within the periods, and upon the terms and conditions therein specified, for and during the space and term of ten years, to be computed from the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and in all things to conform to, fulfil and abide by the said specifications, to the full and entire satisfaction of the Queen's Printer for the Province aforesaid, for the time being; and, in so far as relates to the Legislative Printing and Binding, to the satisfaction of the Clerk of the said Legislative Assembly, for the time being; and that the said party of the second part, and her successors, hath promised and agreed, and do hereby promise and agree to cause all the work at the said respective Departments, and all other the Printing and Binding herein before mentioned, to be given to the said party of the first part, and to pay for the same at the prices, and in the manner, and at the times, and according to the terms and conditions in the said specifications mentioned.

It is, however, hereby agreed by and between the parties to these presents, that as much of the said contract and agreement as refers to the Printing and Binding of the Legislative Assembly to be and remain subject to the ratification thereof by the said Assembly, and it is hereby further agreed upon by and between the said parties, that if at any time hereafter it shall be deemed proper, and expedient for the public interest that this contract should be cancelled, for cause which shall appear to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to justify the same, from the conviction that the work to be performed under it is not, and cannot be, satisfactorily performed, that an Order in Council is passed to that effect, then this contract, from the day named in such Order in Council, shall become cancelled, to all intents and purposes.

In witness whereof the said parties of the first part have to these presents set their hands and seals, at the City of Ottawa, on the day and year first above written.

ROBERT HUNTER. [Seal.]
GEO. MACLEAN ROSE. [Seal.]
FRANCOIS LEMIEUX. [Seal.]
JOHN CARLING.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of
J. B. LEWIS

SPECIFICATION

Of the Printing and Binding to be performed for the Government and Legislature of the Province of Ontario for ten years from the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, by Messrs. Hunter, Rose & Lemieux, Printers and Bookbinders, of the City of Ottawa.

PRICES.

Printing.

For Composition.—For work of every description twenty-eight cents per mille ems.

For Presswork.—Per token of two hundred and fifty impressions of eight pages octavo, and four pages foolscap, thirty cents.

For Folding.—Per sheet, one-eighth of a cent.

For Folding and Stitching—Including inserting tables per sheet, that is each table reckoned as a sheet, one-fifth of a cent.

For Altering a sessional document into an Appendix Number, or for the Sessional Papers, forty cents per form of eight pages.

For all matter in the *Official Gazette*, other than "new matter," seven cents per mille ems, to include all charges for rearrangement, &c., and for mailing the *Official Gazette* to all parties as may be directed, forty cents for each one hundred copies.

No charge to be made or allowed for alterations except for incorrect copy; and such charge to be computed only for the time necessarily and actually taken by the compositor; and then it must be accompanied by the proof sheet, signed with the initials of the officer revising the same, as a voucher.

No charge to be made or allowed for extra hours or delays of any kind or nature whatsoever.

For covering pamphlets in blue cover, including the composition, presswork and paper, one cent for each copy.

Should the daily Votes and Proceedings, or minutes of the Legislature, be extended and made into Journal form, the charge to be fourteen cents per mille ems, provided the copy for the same is furnished within three days.

The work to be classified under three heads, viz: Plain matter, tabular work and catalogue work.

Plain matter to be composed of all customary matter contained in books, pamphlets, blank forms, &c., as well as the Journals, Appendices and Sessional Papers of the Legislature, including the Divisions and Index, to be printed in Long Primer, or such type as may be required, and to be charged one price.

Tabular work to be composed of all matter which requires at least two rules across and at least three rules down the page and to be charged two prices.

Catalogue work to be composed of all matter which requires two rules across and two rules down the page, and to be charged one price and a half.

Tabular and catalogue work to be printed in Minion or such other type as may be directed, as the nature of the work may require.

Any tabular or catalogue work under half a page, to be counted as plain matter; over half a page to be counted as a full page of rule or catalogue work, as the case may be.

Accounts to be rendered and payments made monthly, for all work except that pertaining to the Legislature, for which payments shall be made as the work progresses; except that twenty per cent. shall be withheld till the whole of the work pertaining to each Session is satisfactorily completed.

CONDITIONS OF THE LEGISLATIVE PRINTING.

The Votes and Proceedings or minutes, and the Orders of the Day, to be printed in Long Primer type, and to be delivered at the respective offices not later than nine o'clock on the morning after each sitting, and in such form as may be ordered.

The Bills to be printed in Small Pica type with Brevier notes. The Journals and Appendices to be printed in Long Primer type, and to be completed within one month, and the Sessional Papers within two months after the close of each Session, they also being in Long Primer type; the sheets of which shall also be well and thoroughly pressed between glazed board without extra charge, before being bound.

In the Executive and Legislative work, one thousand pages of matter may be required to be kept standing at a time, without any other compensation than the price allowed for the composition.

No charge to be made or allowed for blank pages, or for customary corrections, or over hours, or delays, or any other charges except such as are herein specified.

All proofs and printed matter to be delivered at the several offices in such manner and form as may be directed by the proper officers, and without charges. Type to be clear and good, and the ink black and of good quality, and the whole of the work to be executed in a workmanlike manner.

Should the contractors at any time be backward in their work, the right is reserved to have the same performed elsewhere, deducting from their account the difference if any in their cost.

This specification is meant and understood to cover the whole of the Public Printing of the Government and Legislature of the Province of Ontario, as well as of the Executive Departments thereof.

The contractors to be subject on all points to the Queen's Printer of the Province of Ontario as representing the Executive Departments thereof, and to the Clerk of the Printing Committee of the Legislature thereof, as representing that body whose decision shall be final.

This is the specification referred to in annexed agreement.

ROBERT HUNTER. [Seal.]
GEO. MACLEAN ROSE. [Seal.]
FRANCOIS LEMIEUX. [Seal.]

(Signed) JOHN CARLING,
Commissioner of Public Works.

Signed, sealed, and delivered, in presence of
W. F. LEWIS.

SPECIFICATION

Of the Binding to be performed for the Government and Legislature of the Province of Ontario and the Executive Departments thereof by Messrs. Hunter, Rose & Lemieux, of the City of Ottawa, doing business in the said City as Printers and Book-binders, for the term of ten years, commencing on the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

PRICES.

Half Sheep—Coloured.

Eighteen cents per volume of 600 pages; one-quarter of a cent for each additional eight pages; one cent for inserting each table or map; one cent for cutting out part of a sheet and inserting another in a bound volume.

Half Calf—In the event of such being required.

Forty cents per volume of 600 pages; one-half cent for each additional eight pages; one cent for inserting each table or map; one cent for cutting out part of a sheet and inserting another in a bound volume.

The forty cents per volume to include all extras, except those herein mentioned.

Payments to be made by the Queen's Printer and the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly in their capacity as such officers; but, in all cases, twenty per cent. of the amount due the contractors will be retained from their account with the Legislative Assembly, till the whole of the work pertaining to each session thereof is satisfactorily completed.

CONDITIONS.

The Journals, Appendices, Sessional Papers and the Statutes are to be half-bound, sheep (or calf as the case may be), coloured cloth sides, laced in boards, not cased work, sewed with two cords, and two kettle-stitches, with a piece of cloth down the inside of the back, and to be labelled and lettered in gold (not gilt); the materials to be used in the binding to be the same as sample volume, marked therein by the several contracting parties with their signatures. The Journals, Appendices and Sessional Papers are to be delivered at the cost of the contractor within one month after the last sheet of each volune is printed and delivered to him, and the Statutes are also to be delivered when required, at the seat of Government, at the cost of said contractor, one-half the number within one month, and the remainder within two months after the last sheet is printed and delivered to him; and he is to be responsible for the safe-keeping of all printed matter for which his receipt shall have been given, and any loss or deficiency that may arise after such matter shall have come into his hands, shall be made good at his expense, and the amount charged therefor deducted from his account, and any books imperfectly bound or with other materials than those above specified, or deficient in matter, to be perfected and bound afresh at the expense of the contractor.

Should the contractor be at any time backward in his work, the right is reserved to have the same performed elsewhere, deducting from his account the difference, if any, in the cost, such right to be exercised by either of the parties of the second part, at their discretion, and the work to be done by such person as he shall think fit.

The Binder to be subject on all points to the Queen's Printer of the Province of Ontario, as representing the Executive Departments thereof, and to the Clerk of the Printing Committee of the Legislature thereof, as representing that body whose decision shall be final.

Should any work be required to be performed by the party of the second part, not mentioned in the above specification, it shall be performed by the said party of the first part, and charged and paid for at fair prices.

Should either party of the second part consider the prices charged for such work too much, the same to be submitted to some impartial person in the trade for his opinion thereon, whose estimate shall be final. Should he estimate the prices charged as too high, the expenses to fall on the contractor, and to be deducted from his account, as well as the overcharge, and should he estimate the prices charged as fair the expenses to fall on the parties of the second part in their official capacity, and be paid out of the appropriation for Printing.

This is the specification mentioned in the annexed.

ROBERT HUNTER. [Seal.]
GEO. MACLEAN ROSE. [Seal.]
FRANCOIS LEMIEUX. [Seal.]

JOHN CARLING.

Signed, sealed, and delivered, in presence of
W. F. LEWIS.

Province of Ontario,
To Wit:

Know all men by these Presents, that we, Andrew Drummond, of the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, Esquire, the Manager of the Bank of Montreal at Ottawa, and John Leslie, of the same place, Watchmaker, do hereby acknowledge ourselves to owe to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, the following sums, that is to say, the said Andrew Drummond the sum of two thousand dollars, and the said John Leslie the sum of two thousand dollars, to be levied on their respective goods and chattels, lands and tenements, to the use of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, Her heirs and successors.

Now the condition of this recognizance is such, that, if the said Robert Hunter, George Maclean Rose, and Francois Lemieux, shall faithfully and truly perform and observe all the conditions and obligations which they have bound themselves so to perform and observe, in and by a certain agreement made at the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, and bearing even date with these presents, between the said Robert Hunter, George Maclean Rose and Francois Lemieux, on the one part, and Her Majesty the Queen, on the other part, and hereunto annexed, and shall do and perform the work, and furnish the materials in the said agreement and the specifications thereunto annexéd, mentioned and referred to, then this recognizance shall be void, otherwise it shall remain in full force and effect.

In witness whereof, the said parties have hereunto set their hands and seals at the said City of Ottawa, on the eleventh day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

AND. DRUMMOND. [Seal.]
JOHN LESLIE. [Seal.]

Signed, sealed, and delivered, in the presence of
J. B. DENIS.

Know all men by these presents, that we, William C. Campbell, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, Publisher; and Alexander Mortimer, of the City of Ottawa, Bookbinder, are held and firmly bound to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, Her heirs, and successors in the several sums following, that is to say: the said William C. Campbell in the sum of two thousand dollars; and the said Alexander Mortimer in another sum of two thousand dollars, to be paid to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, Her heirs, and successors, for which payments to be well and truly made, we bind ourselves severally and respectively and each of us, but not one for the other, his heirs, executors and administrators firmly by these presents.

Sealed with our seals and dated this day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

Now the condition of this obligation is such, that if Robert Hunter, George Maclean Rose, and Francois Lemieux, shall faithfully and truly perform and observe all the conditions and obligations which they bound themselves to perform and observe in and by a certain agreement made at the City of Ottawa, and bearing date the eleventh day of July, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, between the said Robert Hunter, George Maclean Rose, and Francois Lemieux, of the one part, and Her Majesty the Queen, of the other part, and hereunto annexed, and shall do and perform the work and furnish the materials in the said agreement, and the specifications thereunto annexed, mentioned and referred to, then this obligation shall be void, otherwise it shall remain in full force and effect.

Signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of
JAMES BAIN, Jr.,
Witness as to execution by W. C. Campbell; and
GEORGE ANGUS,
Witness as to execution by Alex. Mortimer.

W. C. CAMPBELL.

A. MORTIMER.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

The memorial of the undersigned respectively sheweth:—

That on the eleventh day of July, 1868, they entered into a contract with Her Majesty the Queen, to perform in a workmanlike manner, all the Printing and Binding, and the furnishing of the materials to be used therefor, for the service of the several Departments connected with the Government of the Province of Ontario, including that for the Legislative Assembly of that Province for the term of ten years.

That the work was not put out to competition, but was tendered to your memorialists by the Administration of that day, and accepted by them at the prices which they now receive, which prices were based upon the fair trade rates, as they then prevailed.

That the great financial changes which have taken place since 1868, no human judgment could have foreseen or guarded against, nor could any contract prospectively cover. The price of labour has advanced in an unprecedented degree, as well as the value of materials and machinery, placing your contractors in the painful position, that for the past two years, the sums they have received for the work they have performed under their contract have not even met the wages of the hands they have been compelled to employ to perform the same, as their books, which are open to inspection, can show. The trade rates of 1868 for composition and presswork charged by the leading printing houses in this city were 35 cents per 1000 ems—and 30 cents per token. Now the same houses charge the public for this class of work 45 cents to 50 cents per 1000 ems, and 40 cents to 50 cents per token. Under the contract the undersigned only receive for the work performed by them 28 cents per 1000 ems, and 30 cents per token.

Your memorialists, though painfully conscious of the loss they have sustained, and are daily sustaining, continue to faithfully carry out their contract, and perform the work in a workmanlike and creditable manner.

Your memorialists would also respectfully draw your attention to the fact of the

Government and Legislature of Quebec having come to the relief of their contractors ; and would further say that the Government of the Dominion have found it necessary to do the same, which strengthens your memorialists in this their application for the like measure of relief.

They, therefore, respectfully pray that the spirit of their contract, as to the price being based on the trade rates of the day, may be carried out by granting them such relief as will place them comparatively in the same position as in 1868, and as in your wisdom and justice may seem meet.

And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

HUNTER, ROSE & Co.

Toronto, 16th January, 1873.

TORONTO, 31st January, 1873.

Hon. Attorney-General Mowat.

DEAR SIR,—Pardon me for troubling you when your time is so fully occupied, but I begin to feel very uneasy with regard to the state of our affairs under the printing contract. We have, as you are aware, petitioned for an advance of prices, and if it is not too much to ask, is it the intention of the Government to consider our petition favourably?

Yours respectfully,
GEO. MACLEAN ROSE.

TORONTO, 3rd February, 1873.

SIR,—In reference to your communication as to the advance in prices which would satisfy us for Parliamentary and Departmental Printing, &c., we beg most respectfully to submit the following, based on a deduction of 20 per cent. from the current rates now paid for city work :—

Composition per 1,000 ems	40 cents.
Presswork, per token, 250 impres	35 "
Binding—"Journals of the House," "Sessionals" and "Statutes," per copy	22 "

We are, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
HUNTER, ROSE & Co.

John Notman, Esq.,
Queen's Printer.

ARGUMENTS IN RE PRINTING.

Composition.

Composition means the setting together of type into a readable form.

Em.—Being the square of our founts, composition is paid and charged for by a space sufficient to contain one thousand of such.

The price paid to the Parliamentary Printers, as per contract, is 28 cents per 1,000, and they desire it raised to 40 cents.

The rate of allowance for composition, as regulated by the Trade in Toronto, is 50 cents per 1,000, but 60 cents can readily be got for the finest kind of work, while in London, Ontario, the regulated price for composition generally, is 60 cents per 1,000.

Compositors at the case have now to be paid 33 and 35 cents for setting type, irrespective of putting it into form and locking it up for press, while at time of contracting a good compositor was paid 25 cents.

Composition is the principal charge connected with printing, and its rise is a serious matter to the proprietor.

Presswork.

Presswork is the placing of paper over the type, and giving it a readable impression.

Presswork is charged and paid for by the token. A token consists of 250 impressions of four pages of foolscap paper, or larger; or of eight pages of royal paper, or under.

The price paid per token to contractors is 30 cents, and they desire it raised to 35 cents. The price as regulated by the trade is 50 cents per token.

Binding.

Our Statutes, Journals, and Sessional Papers are bound in coloured skiver and cloth, and the price paid to the contractors is 18 cents per volume of 600 pages, which they desire raised to 22 cents.

The trade does not absolutely regulate the charges for binding as there are so many varieties, styles and sizes; nevertheless Tables and Schedules exist for a general guidance.

General Remarks on Composition.

The greatest increase sought for by the contractors is on the composition, viz. :—from 28 to 40 cents per 1000; and here comes the natural question,—Is not this rate too high? The Trade prices are 50 and 60 cents, and the contractors say they can get all the printing they want at those prices.

During last Session there was an unusual amount of printing, and Railway Aid Applications, Orders in Council, as well as Municipal Loan Fund papers were ordered by the House to be printed forthwith under the best terms the Printing Committee could possibly make; and after the closest application, the Committee had to agree to a payment of 45 cents per 1000 for composition, while few could be found to take it in at that low rate, and those who did take it seemed to treat the matter as tiding the Government over a temporal necessity, or as a fraternal duty towards the contracting printers.

The Printing Committee at Ottawa have recommended to the House, an allowance to the Government Printer of 30 cents for composition, and the Government Printer is grieved at the low recommendation, notwithstanding the fact of its having a three years retro-active effect. Then the Government Printer there has immense advantages by way of large editions and particularly in printing two languages, where all figures, lines and spaces once set, serve for both languages; and as much of the Government printing consists of figures and tables, one composition is required, but two are always charged and paid for.

Again, our contractors have quietly been carrying on their contract for the past two years at a large loss, which an inspection of their books clearly indicate, and yet they only ask the increased rates to commence with the present year.

Again, our work is supposed to have the first claim on the time and attention of the contractors; but if paid for at a losing rate, while they can obtain full work at full rates, our work is more likely to be made their convenience, and then be slipped through as roughly as possible, and in a most discouraging manner to all connected with it.

Lastly, the expression of your Printing Committee during last Session, and after close investigation, was unanimous that the contractors were not asking too much; and that if the work were then put out for public tender, it would not be undertaken for less rates by the most necessitous and inexperienced firm in the city.

Presswork.

Your contractors ask an advance of only 5 cents per token on this work,—from 30 to 35 cents, while the trade price is 50; but they have unusual facilities for presswork in the possession of large presses, and say they only desire such prices as will enable them to finish their contract without loss; and as this addition will not greatly increase the expenditure, it is unnecessary to make it a matter of much argument.

Binding.

Your contractors ask an advance of 4 cents per volume of 600 pages on this work,—from 18 to 22 cents. There has been a large increase in the price of all binding material, leather, cloth, millboard, and even thread has not escaped the rising considerations. The contractor at Ottawa gets 21 cents for binding Sessionals and Journals, and he has for the last two years, and is now, doing his best to obtain an increased rate; while he enjoys the advantage over your contractors of doing twice or thrice the number of volumes, and has large profits from Departmental binding.

On reading over the foregoing I can almost imagine myself the advocate of your contractors, and I must confess myself largely interested, and for the following reasons:—

1st, If the prices are not increased, I fear your contractors will willingly forfeit the two thousand dollars penalty of contract and retire from it, as an investigation of their books of account would clearly prompt them to do.

2nd, They understand our work well, and manage it with much less care and trouble to me than could be otherwise; and,

Lastly, I am satisfied that if tenders were taken, and a new contract entered into, it could not be honestly carried out on more economical terms.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN NOTMAN,
Queen's Printer.

To the Hon. T. B. Pardee,
Provincial Secretary.

EXTRACT from the Journals of the House for 1873, page 98:—

Mr Clarke (Wellington), from the Committee on Printing, presented their Fourth Report, which was read as follows:—

Your Committee recommend that the Chairman of the Printing Committee be empowered to effect the immediate printing of documents approved of, either by extra payment or assistance.

Resolved:

That the Fourth Report of the Committee on Printing be concurred in.

The undersigned having had under consideration the claim of Messrs. Hunter, Rose & Co. for increased pay over and above their contract prices for certain printing and work done by them under the said contract, begs to report, for the consideration of the Honourable the Committee of the Executive Council, that he has carefully looked into the said claim, and finds the following facts:—

That Hunter, Rose & Co. did enter into a contract with the Government to do certain printing and other work at the following prices, viz.:

Composition, 28 cents per thousand ems.
Presswork, 30 cents per token.
Binding, 18 cents per volume.

(The foregoing being the only work in the contract complained of as being too low.)

That at the time of the entering into the said contract wages were low, and printers and men were easily and comparatively cheaply obtained, and the said contract was based and the calculations were made upon the prices current at that time.

That since the entering into said contract, the said prices have increased rapidly, and was, long before and on the 1st day of January last, and are now, nearly fifty per cent. higher at least for composition than on the date of the said contract.

That, in consequence of the said increased prices, the said Hunter, Rose & Co. have alleged, and now allege, that, instead of making a profit on the said work, they have been for some time before the said first day of January, and are now, doing the said work at a great loss.

That during the last Session of Parliament, the Committee on Printing enquired into the said complaints, and the application by the said Hunter, Rose & Co. for increased rates, and after giving the matter their careful consideration, unanimously came to the conclusion, that the prices paid for work were far too low, and ought to be increased.

That, in consideration of the said claim and application of the said Hunter, Rose & Co., and acting upon the opinion of the said Committee, an extra amount for printing was placed in the supplementary estimates, in order that the said Hunter, Rose & Co. might be allowed and paid such extra sum as the Government might think, under the circumstances, they were reasonably entitled to.

That when the said supplementary estimates were under discussion in Committee, the Government explained to the House, that it was their intention to pay the said Hunter, Rose & Co. increased prices for work, and the House acquiesced therein.

Although strongly impressed with the inadvisability of varying or changing contracts made with the Government with the view of releasing the contractors from their obligations, as is proposed in the present instance, the undersigned believes this to be a case of special hardship, and one that ought to be favourably considered, inasmuch as it appears that the work proposed to be increased cannot be procured to be done at any of the jobbing offices in the city, even at the proposed increased rates, and therefore recommends that the said Hunter, Rose & Co. be paid the following prices, for the following work :—

Composition, 40 cents per thousand ems ; Binding, 22 cents per volume ; and, in further justification for the said increase, the undersigned refers to the report of John Notman, hereunto annexed.

That although the rates for Press Work have increased, the undersigned after making full inquiry, is of opinion, that no change should be made in the contract price.

The said increased payments to be made for work done on, and since the 1st day of January last, and to continue during the present year, unless Parliament should sooner determine the same.

T. B. Pardee,
Provincial Secretary.

May 19th, 1873.

Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the 23rd day of May, A.D. 1873.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the Report of the Honourable the Provincial Secretary, dated the 19th May, 1873, respecting the claims of Messrs. Hunter, Rose & Co., for increased pay, over and above their contract prices for certain printing and work done by them under contract.

The Secretary states that Hunter, Rose & Co. contracted with the Government to do certain printing and other work at the following prices, viz:

Composition	.. 28 cents per thousand ems ;
Press Work	30 cents per token ;
Binding	18 cents per volume.

(The foregoing being the only work in the contract complained of as being too low.)

That at the time of entering into the said contract, wages were low, and printers and men were easily and comparatively cheaply obtained, and the said contract was based and calculations made upon the prices current at that time.

That since entering into said contract, the said prices have increased rapidly, and were long before and on the first day of January last, and are now nearly fifty per cent. higher at least for composition, than on the date of the said contract.

That in consequence of the said increased prices, the said Hunter, Rose & Co. have alleged and now allege, that instead of making a profit on the said work, they have been for some time before the said first day of January, and are now doing the said work at a great loss.

That, during the last Session of Parliament, the Committee on Printing enquired into the said complaints, and the application by the said Hunter, Rose & Co. for increased rates, and after giving the matter their careful consideration, unanimously came to the conclusion that the prices paid for work were far too low and ought to be increased.

That in consideration of the said claim and application of the said Hunter, Rose & Co., and acting upon the opinion of the said Committee, an extra amount for Printing was placed on the Supplementary Estimates, in order that the said Hunter, Rose & Co. might be allowed and paid such extra sum as the Government might think, under the circumstances, they were reasonably entitled to.

That when the said Supplementary Estimates were under discussion in Committee, the Government explained to the House that it was their intention to pay the said Hunter, Rose & Co. increased prices for work, and the House acquiesced therein.

That, although strongly impressed with the inadvisability of varying or changing contracts made with the Government, with the view of releasing the contractors from their obligations, as is proposed in the present instance, the Secretary believes this to be a case of special hardship, and one that ought to be favourably considered, inasmuch as it appears that the work proposed to be increased cannot be procured to be done at any of the jobbing offices in the city, even at the proposed increased rates, and he, therefore, recommends that the said Hunter, Rose & Co. be paid the following prices for the following work :—

Composition..................	40 cents per thousand ems.
Binding.........................	22 cents per volume.

The Secretary states that although the rates for Presswook have increased, he is of opinion that no change should be made in the contract price.

The Secretary recommends that the said increased payments should be made for work done on and since the first day of January last, and should continue during the present year, unless the Legislature sooner determine the same.

The Committee concur in the said report, and advise that the recommendation of the Honourable the Provincial Secretary be acted upon.

J. G. Scott,
Clerk Executive Council.

The undersigned respectfully submits for the consideration of the Committee of Council, that he has examined into the application of Messrs. Hunter, Rose & Co., to be allowed the same increased rates for work as was paid to them for the year 1873, and that after careful enquiry into the reasons urged for the continuation of the said increase, he is of opinion that the same causes exist for continuing the increased rates for the year 1874, as existed for making the increase for the year 1873. The undersigned, therefore, recommends that Messrs. Hunter, Rose & Co., be allowed and paid the same prices for work done during the year 1874, as were paid for work done during the year 1873, and in making the said recommendation the undersigned attaches hereto some of the evidence justifying such increase.

T. B. Pardee.

Toronto.

Toronto, 10th March, 1874.

Hon. Oliver Mowat,
Attorney-General, the Province of Ontario.

Sir,—While your Government last spring came to our relief as contractors for the Printing, and very kindly increased our rates in the items of composition and binding the Laws and Sessional Papers, we were under the impression that the advanee was intended to cover the balance of the time the contract had to run, or at least until such time as a fall took place in prices of labour and materials. To-day we were informed by the Queen's Printer, that the increased rate did not apply beyond the 1st of last January ; and that unless the Government orders otherwise, the Printing and Binding of 1874 would come under original contract prices.

As there has been no fall either in labour or materials since last year, we trust the Government will consider we are entitled to a continuance of the advance of last year. If it decides otherwise, we have no hesitation in saying that such decision will entail on us a heavy pecuniary loss.

Yours respectfully,
HUNTER, ROSE & Co.

TORONTO, 20th April, 1874.

SIR,—In furtherance of our request for the continuance of the prices allowed us last year for Printing, &c., we beg to submit the following memo :—

We are at present paying our compositors from 32 cents to 37 cents per 1,000 ems, according to ability. These figures do not cover proof-reading, foremanship, or general expenses.

We are now paid 55 cents per 1,000 ems, and 50 cents per token presswork by the City trade. We hope you will allow us the rates paid last year, viz. :—40 cents per 1,000 ems and 30 cents for presswork.

Binders' wages remain the same as last year, but there is a trifling advance in the price of leather.

We only wish to be able to complete our contract without loss to ourselves, and at the same time to your satisfaction.

We shall be happy to submit proof of the above statements of cost and current prices of work at any moment.

Requesting your kind consideration.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servants,
HUNTER, ROSE & Co.

The Hon. Mr. Pardee, M.P.P.,
Commissioner Crown Lands,

TORONTO, 20th April, 1874.

To the Honourable Mr. Pardee.

SIR,—In reference to the application of the printing contractors for a continuance of prices paid to them last year, allow me to say :—

That from the prompt and pleasant manner in which the printing is conducted, as well as the careful and anxious assiduity displayed by the contractors, my sympathy is entirely with them.

That, from careful enquiry, I find compositors can readily obtain 33 cents per mille ems for setting type, while a further expense exists by way of locking type into chase, proof-reading, type cleaning, &c.

That if the contract rate only were allowed, the contractors would surely lose money.

That a knowledge of their industry being attended with loss would be disagreeable to all concerned.

That the appropriation for this year will, I believe, admit a continuance of the desired allowance.

And lastly, that if the present allowance be continued, the most captious opposition could not but approve, from whatever standpoint viewed.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN NOTMAN,
Queen's Printer.

26 & 28 King Street, East,
Toronto, May 12th, 1874.

Sir,—It is the rule of this Establishment to charge fifty cents per 1,000 ems, and find that nothing less would prove remunerative.

Yours Respectfully,
Aug. T. Houel,
Foreman Job Department.

John Notman, Esq.,
Queen's Printer, Toronto, Ont.

Rankin Block, 25 Colborne Street,
Toronto, May 12th, 1874.

Sir,—In answer to your enquiry we beg to say we are in the habit of charging our customers 50 cents per 1,000 ems for composition.

Yours, &c.,
Dudley & Burns.

John Notman, Esq.,
Queen's Printer.

Ottawa, 4th November, 1874.

Hon. Mr. Mowat.

Sir,—Messrs. Hunter & Rose having written me that you were desirous of having a similar statement from me as the one I made to the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie about two years ago, relating to printing matters in Ontario, I beg to state as follows:—

It was a principle of the late Hon. J. S. Macdonald, that no printing office publishing a newspaper should have a printing contract either with the Government or Legislature. In this I heartily concurred; for in my experience where the two have been combined the results have been far from satisfactory. The Revising Officer is liable to be tampered with through fear of the Press, the same may be attempted with the Legislature, and even with the Government, and there is danger that the contract will not be fairly carried out on either side. But the worst aspect is, "That all the confidential work, despatches, O. C.s, etc., perhaps meant only for executive information, must be printed by him, and in the heat of political strife he may be tempted to use this information in his paper, to the serious embarrassment of the public service."

Under the above circumstances no public tenders could be called for, but Mr. Macdonald authorized me to offer the contract to H. R. & Co., at the same rates as the Dominion were paying. I told him I knew this offer would not be entertained, for the work could not be done in Toronto at the money; there being a very great difference in the nature of the work required to be done there and that being performed at Ottawa, which I will explain hereafter.

I contended with Mr. Macdonald that the trade prices of the day should be used as a base with so much discount therefrom as should be considered an equivalent to the Government work being always cash and no bad debts, and then he would have satisfaction. This was agreed to, but his discount was large, he would not pay more than 30 cents for composition and 30 cents for presswork. H. R. & Co. hesitated long over this offer, and it was only after considering the matter with me and my urging their acceptance on the ground that Toronto was a very different business place from Ottawa; that, while in the latter city they had not made a dollar outside the Government, in Toronto they could reckon on building up a good city business, based on their contract, their wages being always secure, and eventually be better for them than their contract. With this hope they accepted the contract, and I trust have not been disappointed. But no human sagacity could foresee the advance in everything, including labour, that took place in the next year or two. The Dominion contractor was relieved partially by an addition of 27 per cent. on *all* the items of his contract, by Parliament, such relief to extend to the end of his contract, then having three years to run, 27 per cent. was the rate fixed on by the Queen's Printer, who was authorized by the Government to ascertain the advance generally throughout the country. He inquired at the several cities from London to Quebec, the advances in each, and then gave the average of 27 per cent. Hardly fair to the contractors, for where the work had to be performed and paid for, the advance prevailing there should have been the guide, the same reasoning would apply to the work being done in Toronto. Our contracts expire with this year. New tenders were called for the past session and new contracts were awarded, that of the Printing at an advance of over $5,000 per annum, over the late contractor whose tender was much higher.

I will now explain the difference between the work of the Dominion Parliament and that of the local. In the former, everything is printed in the two languages, English and French. It has been estimated that two-thirds of the Dominion work is tabular, that is, composed of rules and figures. For the composition of this style of work, by custom of the trade and confirmed in the contract, double price, or, as it is called, two prices are paid, In printing the English and French editions, the same rules and figures answer for each, the French merely requiring the alteration of the headings, &c., into French, thus four prices are paid to the contractor, he reaping the profit on the two languages, minus the alteration of the headings, &c. ; this is the only justification for the apparently low prices paid here, were the money saved by the contractor on the French edition added to his apparent tender for the work, a fairer estimate could be had of its value.

In the local Government there is no such outlet, the contractor gets paid for but actual measurements, and his price should rule accordingly, as agreed on at the commencement, so much per cent. less than the trade rates of the day.

As regards Presswork, the Dominion Printer has the advantage of long numbers, the local one, the disadvantage and loss of short ones. The same preparation, the time consumed, and the consequent expenses, are as great in the press room for an edition of 100 as for 5,000 ; so that in the one case the 100 has to bear the whole preparatory expenses, while in the latter it is spread over 5,000, thus every additional token struck off reduces the cost incurred in the preparation, and adds to the price per token paid to the contractor.

Another source of profit to the contractor in printing long numbers is the percentage he is allowed for the waste of paper, this waste principally occurs at the commencement of the working off,—in the starting of the presses, which is as liable to an edition of 100 as to one of 5,000,—if on the edition of 100, the contractor saves himself from loss, he is fortunate, while on an edition of 5,000, he has a source of revenue.

Ten per cent. discount is the general rate allowed by tradesmen for cash payments, but I think 15 per cent. was the amount proposed that the contractor should receive less than trade prices.

The present system of apparent cheapness is dear in the end, for that is the principal cause of the delay that takes place in the public printing every Session. Every day's delay is just so much money wasted. If this money were utilized to pay fair rates, complaints would be less and much time saved. The contractor will not lose money if he can help it; he cannot keep up with the requirements during the Session, except by heavy night work, for which he must pay an extra price, and which his contract will not afford, hence he shirks it when he can, the work gets behindhand, the public service is delayed, and complaints and dissatisfaction abound, for all which the Government of the day is blamed.

Such has been my experience of cheap contracts.

Amongst the tenders for our Parliamentary Printing this year, was one from Mr. John Lovell, of Montreal, whose reputation for fairness and honesty are too well known for me to say anything about them ; his tender was 40 cents for composition and 30 cents for press, with all the advantages of the French edition.

Your obedient servant,
HENRY HARTNEY.

TORONTO, 26th November, 1874.

CHARLES CLARKE, Esquire,
Chairman Printing Committee, Legislative Assembly of Ontario.

DEAR SIR,—Last year when the Printing Committee recommended an allowance from 28 cents per 1000 ems to 40 cents on composition, and from 18 cents to 22 cents per volume for binding the Laws and Sessional Papers, we were led to understand that this increase was intended to cover the balance of our contract with the Government, or at least until a fall took place in the value of labour and material.

On the 10th of March last, we were notified to our surprise, by the Queen's Printer, that the increased rate only applied to the work of 1873, and that the composition and binding for 1874, would only be paid at the original contract rate.

We then laid our case before the Government, and were informed that it would be favourably considered, but up until now nothing has been done in the matter.

We therefore appeal to your Committee, with the hope that our petition will be favourably considered, and that you will recommend such relief as it may deem proper.

Yours respectfully,
HUNTER, ROSE & CO.

COPY of an Order in Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the 25th day of March, A.D. 1875.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the Report of the Honourable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, dated the 31st July, 1874, wherein he states that he has examined into the application of Messrs. Hunter, Rose & Co. to be allowed the same increased rates for work as was paid to them for the year 1873, and that after careful enquiry into the reasons urged for the continuation of the said increase, he is of opinion that the same causes exist for continuing the increased rates for the year 1874, as existed for making the increase for the year 1873.

The Commissioner recommends that Messrs. Hunter, Rose & Co. be allowed and paid the same prices for work done during the year 1874, as were paid for work done during the year 1873.

The Committee advise that the said Report be acted upon.

J. G. SCOTT,
Clerk Executive Council.

26th February, 1876.

Hon. OLIVER MOWAT,
Attorney General, Province of Ontario.

DEAR SIR,—It was understood by us that the slight advance we received two years ago, and which has been paid us until lately, on our contract prices for composition and sessional bindings was to continue, but we were, a few days ago, informed by the Queen's Printer, that his last instructions with regard to this matter only covered the year 1875, and that from January 1st, he could only pay us our original contract rates. If such proves to be the case, and unless Mr. Notman is further instructed, we beg most respecfully to say we will be very seriously affected thereby.

At present we find it impossible to reduce our men's wages, and taking into account the heavy additional expenses the sessional work entails on us—extra gas light, extra management, extra wages to night hands which cannot be avoided, and is absolutely necessary to meet the requirements of Parliament, we think we have a fair claim on the generosity of the Government, and trust it will order the Queen's Printer to continue to pay us at the same rates in the future, as he has done for the past two years.

We may say, the matter of "advance" came up incidentally during the past session in the Committee for Printing, and few, if any, of the members took exception to the manner in which the Government had acted towards us in the premises.

Trusting you will give our case favourable consideration, we beg to assure you we will always be found willing to meet your wishes and perform our work in a satisfactory manner.

Yours respectfully,
HUNTER, ROSE & CO.

(No. 30.)

Report of the Ontario School of Art. (*Not Printed.*)

RETURN

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, praying that he will cause to be laid before the House :

1st. A Statement of all property belonging to the Endowment Fund of the University of Toronto, University College, and Upper Canada College.

2nd. Statement of the Income derived from said property from 1867 to 1876 inclusive, showing separately the income for each year.

3rd. Also the annual expenditure in detail of said fund respectively during the same period.

By Command,

S. C. WOOD,
Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 30th January, 1877.

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES AT TORONTO.

BURSAR'S OFFICE, 29th January, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith, in compliance with an order of the Legislative Assembly, made on Wednesday, 24th inst.:

1. Statement of all property belonging to the Endowment of the University of Toronto and University College.
2. Statement of the Income of the University and University College derived from all sources, from 1867 to 1876 inclusive, showing separately the income for each year.
3. Statement showing the annual expenditure during the same period under the respective heads of expenditure.

Also similar statements in reference to the Upper Canada College Endowment ; and A Supplementary statement relating to the Boarding-house connected with Upper Canada College.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
DAVID BUCHAN,
Bursar.

The Honourable The Provincial Secretary.

STATEMENT OF ALL PROPERTY BELONGING TO THE ENDOWMENT FUND OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO AS IT STOOD ON FIRST JULY, 1876 :

Unproductive.

		Acres
1.	That part of the University Park in the occupation of the University and University College, and the buildings thereon, being that portion of said Park west of the creek and north of the ground next specified.	
2.	That part of said Park occupied by and in connection with the Meteorological Observatory on which the Observatory Building and the Director's and Observers' houses are erected.	
3.	Part of that portion of the University Park which has been laid out as villa lots and not yet leased, about	$26\frac{28}{100}$
4.	That part of the University Park and Avenues leased to the City.	
5.	Rural lands, about	3038.00
6.	Part of Lot 10, con. 10, Hungerford, laid out in park lots not yet sold...	77.00
7.	Part of south half Lot 8, con. 2, Thurlow, laid out in Town lots, not yet sold	57.50
8.	Part of Lot 4, con. 1, and B. Ft., Hope, partly laid out in Town lots, not yet sold	$73\frac{50}{100}$
	South part do. unsurveyed, about	32.00

Productive.

9.	Those parts of University Park leased as villa lots, about	28.66
10.	Rural lands not yet sold but yielding rent	1813.50
11.	Lot corner Scott and Front Streets, Toronto, measuring 162 feet on Scott Street, 72 ft. on Front Street, and 30 ft. on Wellington Street.	
12.	Debentures	$815843 44
13.	Mortgages	20000 00
14.	Seven Shares in Canadian Bank of Commerce Stock.	
15.	Balances due on sales of land	66770 00
16.	Balance at credit in Bank	2585 00
17.	Cash in hand	262 91

DAVID BUCHAN,
Bursar.

BURSAR'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 27th January, 1877.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO AND UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

STATEMENT of the Income derived from the Endowment from 1867 to 1876 inclusive, showing separately the income for each year, also fees for same period.

	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Interest on Balances due on sales (Endowment)	12807 38	12988 41	9815 73	8682 11	7534 50	5266 33	5479 34	5876 99	4264 32	4933 63
Do do do (Invested Property)	1255 18	709 96	1291 97	1058 95	1423 39	1798 23	2308 04	1065 62	924 11	709 15
Interest on Debentures	31364 72	33424 80	36267 46	39873 75	40301 51	41590 55	44626 55	45447 58	45886 12	46783 68
Interest on Mortgages	2270 08	3411 79	1921 82	1796 55	1781 94	2639 60	1770 75	1174 84	1290 00	1193 00
Interest on Bank Balances	305 33	400 09	427 25	601 79	442 37	485 50	....	863 95	764 03	466 35
Dividend on Bank Stock	75 60	50 40	....	15 39	28 00	28 00	28 00	28 00	35 00	31 50
Rent of leased lots	819 79	2597 01	1711 12	1202 37	5806 53	1838 73	1859 21	1307 60	832 11	1872 98
Rent of University Park lots	332 50	370 00	370 00	507 50	690 00	660 00	1380 00	1620 00	1970 01	3627 50
Repayments, account old costs, taxes, &c.	....	98 05	14 00	....	....	....	53	340 59	....	....
Timber sold	....	....	40 00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Grass sold	....	20 00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rent of Medical School Building, University Park	400 00	....	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	....	....	....	....
Rent of Governor's garden, University Park	....	....	35 00	70 00	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	49630 58	54050 51	52254 35	54208 41	58408 24	54706 94	57452 42	57725 17	55965 70	59617 79
Fees, University	710 00	1078 00	815 00	864 00	798 00	665 00	774 00	892 00	758 00	894 00
Fees, University College	1403 52	1277 00	1275 00	1437 88	1507 20	705 00	2805 00	2112 48	2340 00	1849 88
Total	2113 52	2355 00	2090 00	2301 88	2305 20	1370 00	3579 00	3004 48	3098 00	2743 88

BURSAR'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 27th January 1877.

DAVID BUCHAN,
Bursar.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO AND UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.—*Continued.*

STATEMENT showing Annual Expenditure in detail for years ended 30th June, from 1867 to 1876 inclusive.

	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Bursar's Office	2984 10	2993 26	2952 98	2981 88	2973 95	3269 61	3277 59	3486 92	3615 00	3616 51
Insurance	718 89	793 19	747 80	496 17	843 75	712 50	712 50	712 50	725 00	745 00
Law costs	23 95	260 69	6 42	222 46	667 48	....	39 26	....	81 82	326 61
Taxes	411 52	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Stationery, general	....	....	24 00	....	....	....	30 00	9 00	32 00	23 75
Incidentals, inspecting lands, &c.	71 40	32 50	76 05	64 00	52 50	109 25	24 00	90 75	73 90	12 00
Paving Creek University Park	684 00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Gratuities	....	....	140 00	....	....	1000 00	....	....	....	500 00
Pensions	296 00	496 00	496 00	171 21	96 00	996 00	1296 00	1296 00	1296 00	523 00
Salaries	27937 49	27676 75	28395 35	29040 50	29411 00	31358 07	31551 00	32678 82	33578 00	34618 00
Fuel	1908 31	1574 00	1663 55	1988 96	2262 19	1808 93	1921 91	2397 31	2320 13	2058 11
Gas and Water	258 10	174 30	212 00	212 00	246 38	234 71	237 05	316 36	317 75	277 35
Stationery, Printing, &c.	2333 56	1342 49	1287 25	1593 46	1400 99	1551 13	1710 50	856 59	1950 21	1542 78
Grounds, Labour, &c.	824 56	845 16	772 39	1525 44	1503 71	1247 27	1135 71	1209 88	1306 53	1670 07
Advertising	129 74	41 79	37 65	107 25	91 20	218 75	128 50	165 52	192 05	189 15
Prizes and Medals	737 95	629 62	830 68	685 53	873 93	813 81	622 99	665 52	518 15	670 29
Repairs	1062 12	1501 65	1086 58	1639 81	1670 47	1716 41	1825 89	410 92	763 45	1151 12
Repairs to Medical Building, University Park	....	965 92	....	....	....	....	1346 46	....	....	....
Examiners	2760 00	1300 00	1300 00	1491 50	1340 00	1280 00	1510 00	1520 00	1550 00	1490 00
Scholarships	3760 00	3680 00	3360 00	3380 00	4660 00	4540 00	4199 98	4900 00	4500 00	4400 00
Postage	152 04	137 01	68 48	148 33	51 77	199 17	140 10	94 23	80 22	120 40
Library	452 23	1350 05	1386 75	2354 03	534 63	1566 65	786 21	868 60	1125 76	2355 22
Construction and outfit	54 83	129 71	508 24	605 46	438 91	213 68	378 32	1291 93	669 51	1499 43
Incidentals	415 83	249 05	360 89	422 83	484 73	598 26	601 51	320 03	439 84	563 98
Premium on Debentures purchased, &c.	....	....	681 16	243 49	2020 47	3485 00	335 00	....	....	....
Boiler-house, steam-heating apparatus, &c.	....	....	....	....	4394 51	....	....	14996 25	11390 41	....
Beverley Street sewer	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2500 00	....	....
Old costs, Radenhurst property	....	....	....	....	....	....	342 80	....	....	....
Law costs, Port Hope property	....	....	....	....	....	....	1103 13	115 81	....	....
Commission, Port Hope sales	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	283 71	154 84	188 29
Do Belleville sales	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	152 25	81 87	....
Special repairs, Laboratory	....	....	....	....	....	....	1513 14	....	....	....
Special appropriation, Library	....	....	....	....	....	....	2000 00	....	....	....
Agricultural and Arts Association for Building in Park	....	....	....	....	....	2000 00	....	....	....	....
Repayment to Steward, 1873; Memorial Window, 1867	159 00	....	....	....	....	....	399 15	....	....	....
Repayment of fees to Professor Croft	335 97	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Survey University Park	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	384 60	17 00
Total	48471 59	46173 14	46394 22	49374 31	56018 57	58919 20	59168 70	71338 90	67147 04	58558 06

BURSAR'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 27th January, 1877.

DAVID BUCHAN,
Bursar.

STATEMENT OF ALL PROPERTY BELONGING TO THE ENDOWMENT OF UPPER CANADA COLLEGE AS IT STOOD ON FIRST JULY, 1876.

Unproductive.

1. Block A. (Russell Square), containing 9 acres, the site of the College Buildings and Bursar's Office.
2. Two lots and a half lot in Block D., Toronto, measuring in the aggregate 130 feet front by 90 feet deep.
3. Rural lands unsold, 2,593½ acres, almost entirely in the Township of Seymour.

Productive.

4. Bursar's Office Building.
5. Two lots on Block D., leased frontage 52 feet by 90 feet deep.

6. Balances on sales of lots in Block D.	$	2,370 90
7. Balances on sales of rural lands		28,707 42
8. Old Mortgage		2,000 00
9. Debentures		223,660 00
10. Balance at credit in Bank		7,427 28
11. Cash on hand		20 71

DAVID BUCHAN,
Bursar.

BURSAR'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 27th January, 1877.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

STATEMENT of the Income derived from the Endowment from 1867 to 1876 inclusive, showing separately the income for each year, also fees for same period.

	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Interest on balances Purchase Money, sales of land.....	6114 82	4562 02	7721 63	3890 15	4717 96	5298 53	3526 90	3827 34	2790 02	3587 50
Interest on Loans, Mortgages......	1224 00	1224 00	1224 00	1224 00	672 00	1657 03	120 00	120 00	120 00	120 00
Interest on Debentures..	6266 07	7540 06	7816 69	9020 55	9560 28	9241 26	10872 01	11786 70	11241 83	12339 16
Interest on Bank balances.........	169 67	135 99	244 15	188 42	193 48	254 10	....	692 05	282 12	271 67
Rent of leased lots..................................	118 60	323 20	161 20	122 40	349 40	122 40	122 40	47 40	62 40	31 20
Rent of building used as Bursar's Office................	300 00	300 00	300 00	300 00	300 00	300 00	300 00	400 00	400 00	400 00
Total.....	14193 16	14085 27	17467 67	14745 52	15793 12	16873 32	14941 31	16873 49	14896 37	16749 53
Tuition Fees......................................	5312 40	5328 50	6886 70	7895 90	7210 70	8064 50	7423 00	7971 90	10814 75	10975 75
Law costs, amount returned in excess of payments......	32 95	44 35	93 18	....	....	....	279 80	19 55	....	....
Sundry small miscellaneous returns....................	51 96	5 12	80 52	... .	....	....	....	....	....	....

DAVID BUCHAN,
Bursar.

BURSAR'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 27th January, 1877.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.—*Continued.*

STATEMENT showing amount of annual Expenditure in detail for years ended 30th June, from 1867 to 1876 inclusive.

	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Bursar's Office	994 70	997 82	983 61	993 95	991 23	1089 89	1092 52	1162 62	1204 99	1206 41
Insurance	168 00	119 50	119 50	119 50	133 25	140 75	140 75	140 75	151 25	136 25
Law costs				76 32	18 47	509 58			53 94	26 36
Salaries, including gratuities on account of former deductions from salaries	13241 17	13051 99	13720 80	14649 77	13741 28	15629 72	14563 12	15091 12	16058 46	17325 84
Pensions	1900 00	1900 00	1900 90	1900 00	1900 00	1900 00	1554 35	1300 00	1300 00	1300 00
Stationery	224 02	203 74	280 92	279 66	178 25	274 87	199 39	238 55	274 23	371 02
Exhibitions	240 00	240 00	240 00	240 00	240 00	240 00	240 00	240 00	240 00	200 00
Advertising	154 87	226 59	267 47	340 55	302 44	224 10	248 55	168 35	192 54	253 44
Repairs	216 03	469 05	481 36	389 70	599 13	821 90	1323 56	1611 35	660 99	1218 20
Fuel	297 42	292 48	287 35	323 71	360 20	322 28	421 45	456 54	408 38	373 70
Grounds	252 00	128 00	259 04	244 07	263 00	407 75	477 81	338 54	754 02	492 45
Prizes	278 98	212 84	225 04	206 58	195 59	204 94	189 09	279 51	245 73	264 15
Examiners	60 00	60 00	60 00	60 00	60 00	60 00	60 00	60 00	70 00	70 00
Incidentals	551 14	680 48	1068 32	798 96	833 99	770 80	457 46	621 61	1017 13	616 99
Premium on Debentures purchased, &c			90 00	85 00		764 50	55 00			
Rent allowed to Masters whose houses were destroyed by fire					1207 50	150 00				
Addition to Boarding-house						1500 00				
Plans and superintendence						244 44				
Gratuities to Masters retiring							1400 00		1250 00	
Allowance to Principal, 10 per cent. of tuition fees								797 19	1081 40	1098 52
College fence								525 00	696 62	
Repairs to Principal's house										193 70
Interest on Bank account overdrawn, excess over amount received for Insurance							11 38			
Taxes	153 37									
Total	18731 70	18582 50	19983 41	20707 77	21024 33	25255 52	22434 43	23031 13	25659 68	25147 03

DAVID BUCHAN,
Bursar.

BURSAR'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 27th January, 1877.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.—*Concluded.*

STATEMENT showing annual Expenditure on account of Boarding House in detail for years ended 30th June, from 1867 to 1876, also Board Dues for same period.

	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Current Expenses	6016 30	6198 77	5941 38	8538 76	8657 77	11428 22	12370 42	12889 75	13855 15	12781 61
Salaries	292 00	300 00	336 00	500 00	596 66	881 05	871 65	1005 00	1005 00	1008 75
Share of Board dues to Resident Master, &c.	947 84	630 00	778 05	957 43	863 50	1239 48	1990 00	1152 00	995 50	1299 56
Pew Rent to sundry Churches	175 00	183 00	180 00	172 00	126 00	216 00	265 00	375 00	274 00	395 00
Insurance	70 50	70 50	45 50	45 50	106 60	75 50	75 50	75 50	75 50	88 27
Repairs	696 16	243 33	399 97	301 23	521 48	758 37	860 90	480 32	736 45	1336 46
Furnishings, Outfit, &c.	....	71 18	213 09	131 91	173 86	134 80	601 17	230 14	1328 43	510 53
Fuel	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	404 00	795 51
Incidentals	....	....	....	....	111 00	....	....	20 00	63 05	202 60
Total	8197 80	7696 78	7893 99	10646 00	11156 89	14733 42	17034 64	16227 71	18737 08	18418 27
Board Dues	8004 00	8401 30	8226 70	10773 70	11513 00	15665 50	16432 00	17276 50	17722 75	16829 65

DAVID BUCHAN,
Bursar.

BURSAR'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 27th January, 1877.

RETURN

To an address of the Legislative Assembly to the Lieutenant-Governor praying that he will cause to be laid before the House copies of the minutes of all meetings of the Senate of the University of Toronto, held during the years 1874, 1875 and 1876, relating to the Affiliation of Medical Schools with the University of Toronto, &c.

By Command,

S. C. WOOD,
Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 24th January, 1877.

SCHEDULE OF CORRESPONDENCE AND PAPERS RELATING TO THE AFFILIATION OF MEDICAL SCHOOLS WITH THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

1874.

May 28.—Letter from the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Toronto to the Provincial Secretary, inclosing copy of a report of a Committee of the Senate of the University adopted on the 16th of May, 1874.

Sept. 8.—Letter from the Registrar of the University to the Provincial Secretary.

Oct. 5.—Letter from Mr. Assistant-Secretary Eckart to the Registrar of the University.

1876.

April 4.—Letter from Registrar of the University to the Provincial Secretary, transmitting a report of like date, of the Senate, on the question of the affiliation of Medical Schools.

" 10.—Memo. by the Provincial Treasurer recommending that letters be addressed to certain Schools of Medicine in Toronto.

" 15.—Letter from the Secretary of the Medical Faculty, Trinity College, to the Provincial Secretary.

" 24.—Joint letter of the Dean of the Medical Faculty, and of the Secretary of the Medical School, Trinity College, to the Provincial Secretary.

May 4.—Letter from the President of the Toronto School of Medicine to the Assistant-Secretary.

" 27.—Letter from the President of the Toronto School of Medicine to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

June 21.—Memo. of the Provincial Treasurer recommending that letters be addressed to certain other Institutions in Canada, in terms similar to letter sent to the Toronto School of Medicine, and the Medical School of Trinity College.

June 21.—Letter from Assistant-Secretary Eckart to the Secretary of each of the following Institutions :—School of Medicine and Surgery, Montreal ; McGill College, and Laval University.

July 5.—Letter from Assistant-Secretary Eckart to the Secretary of each of the last named Institutions.

" 6.—Letter from the Secretary of the School of Medicine and Surgery, Montreal, to the Provincial Secretary.

" 7.—Letter from the Secretary of the Laval University to the Assistant-Secretary, with translation.

" 12.—Letter from the Secretary of the School of Medicine and Surgery, Montreal, to the Provincial Secretary.

" 14.—Letter from Assistant-Secretary Eckart to the Secretary of McGill College, Montreal.

" 18.—Letter from the Dean of Faculty of Medicine, University of McGill College, to Assistant-Secretary Eckart.

Sept. 20.—Recommendation of the Provincial Treasurer that a letter be written to the University of Victoria College, Coburg, on the subject of the report of the Senate of the University of Toronto respecting the affiliation of Medical Schools.

" 21.—Letter from Assistant-Secretary Eckart to the President of Victoria College, Coburg.

Oct. 2.—Letter from the President of the University of Victoria College to Assistant-Secretary Eckart.

Nov. 14.—Copy of an Order in Council approving of a report of the Minister of Education and Provincial Treasurer, dated 31st Oct., 1876, on the subject of the report of the Senate of the University of Toronto, to the Lieutenant-Governor, dated 4th April, 1876.

Nov. 16.—Letter from Assistant-Secretary Eckart to the Registrar of the University of Toronto.

" 17.—Letter from the Registrar of the University of Toronto, to the Provincial Secretary.

Dec. 16.—Letter from the President of the Toronto School of Medicine to Assistant-Secretary.

1877.

Jan. 29.—Letter from the Registrar of the University of Toronto, enclosing extracts of minutes of meetings of the Senate from the 4th of April 1874, to the 3rd of October, 1876.

University of Toronto,
Registrar's Office, May 28th, 1874.

Sir,—I have the honour, by direction of the Senate, to enclose for the consideration and approval of His Excellency, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, a copy of a report of a Committee, adopted by the Senate with regard to affiliations in Medicine.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Larratt W. Smith, D. C. L.
Vice-Chancellor.

Honourable Provincial Secretary,
Toronto.

Report of Committee adopted at meeting of Senate held 16*th May,* 1874.

That the Committee are of opinion that the present system of affiliation in Medicine is unsatisfactory, and that under it irregularities have existed with reference to the admission of candidates for degrees, honours, and scholarships in Medicine.

They would, therefore, recommend that the whole question should be reconsidered; and with a view to such reconsideration, that all existing affiliations in Medicine should be cancelled.

Certified,
W. G. FALCONBRIDGE,
Registrar.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO,
Registrar's Office, September 8th, 1874.

SIR,—I am instructed by the Senate to make enquiry regarding an extract from their minutes, recommending the cancellation of all existing affiliations in the Faculty of Medicine, and which I had the honour to forward to you for the consideration of His Excellency, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, in May last. Since the acknowledgment of the receipt of my letter, I have not been favoured with any communication upon the subject.

Your obedient servant,
W. G. FALCONBRIDGE,
Registrar.

Honourable Provincial Secretary,
Toronto.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 5th October, 1874.

SIR,—With reference to your communication of the 3rd instant, I am directed to state, that before any Institution or School affiliated with the University of Toronto, under section 27 C. S. C. confirmed by section 45, Ontario Act, 36 V. Cap. 29, be removed from the position of affiliation, the appropriate course for the Senate to take, would be to call upon each affiliated Institution whose position is intended to be affected, to state its objections, if any, to the contemplated removal from the list of affiliated Institutions; and also that the Senate in recommending for the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor the striking off of any Institution or School from affiliation, should also submit for the consideration of His Excellency, such circumstances as in the judgment of the Senate afford ground for the course the Senate propose to take.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
I. R. ECKART,
Assistant Secretary.

W. G. Falconbridge, Esq.,
Registrar,
University of Toronto.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO,
Registrar's office, 4th April, 1876.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith, a report of the Senate of this University, on the question of the affiliation of Medical schools, with the request that the same may be laid before His Excellency.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. G. FALCONBRIDGE,
Registrar.

The Honourable
The Provincial Secretary.
Toronto.

To His Excellency The Honourable DONALD A. MACDONALD, *Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario, and Visitor of the University of Toronto.*

The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Members of the Senate of the University of Toronto beg leave to report, that they have had under consideration the resolution of the Senate, passed on the 9th day of May, 1874, and transmitted to the Honourable the Provincial Secretary, by which it was recommended that all existing affiliations in the faculty of medicine should be abolished ; and they request that the Senate should state, for the information of your Excellency, the considerations which led them to recommend this course.

By the 18th Sec. of 16 Vic. C. 89, (Con. Stat. U. C. c. 62, s. 27), it was provided that for the purpose of granting Degrees in Medicine, and for the improvement of Medical Education in all its branches, the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Members of the Senate should, from time to time, report to the Governor which appeared to them to be the Medical Schools or Institutions, from which it might be fit and expedient to admit candidates for Degrees.

By the same section of the original Statute (Con. Stat. c. 62, s. 28,) the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Members of the Senate were authorized (with the approval of the Governor), to vary, alter and amend any such reports, by striking out any of the Institutions or Schools included therein, or by adding others thereto.

In pursuance of these provisions, the Senate in the year 1854, recommended to his Excellency for affiliation, five Medical Schools, viz : The Toronto School of Medicine, the Medical School of Trinity College, Toronto, the Medical School of the University of McGill College, the Quebec School of Medicine, the School of Medicine and Surgery of Montreal, Lower Canada.

Since that date, the Quebec School of Medicine has become united with, and now forms the Medical faculty of, the Laval University ; and the Montreal School of Medicine and Surgery has been amalgamated with the University of Victoria College.

The Medical School of Trinity College, Toronto, was discontinued about the year 1859, and no instruction in Medicine was given by any faculty in connection with that University until the year 1873, when a School was established bearing the same name, and probably occupying the same relations to the University of Trinity College.

It thus appears that with the exception of the Toronto School of Medicine, all the Medical Schools, which in 1854 were recommended for affiliation, are or have become united with Colleges which, in their character of Universities, possess the power of granting, and do grant Degrees in Medicine.

By the 24th Sec. of 36 Vic. c. 29, it is enacted that the convocation of the University (which is composed of all Graduates of a certain standing, as specified in the 7th Sec. of that Act), shall have the power of deciding upon the recognition, upon such terms as the Senator shall propose, of the affiliation of any College or School with the University. The object of the Legislature in making this provision was to enable convocation to determine whether or not they would permit Graduates, who had been students in any particular College or School, to become members of convocation, and to share its powers and privileges.

In view of this provision, and of the changes in the Medical Schools to which reference has already been made, and apart from any expression of opinion on the general question of the propriety of affiliating Medical Schools, which have in effect the power of granting Medical Degrees, the Senate are of opinion that it is expedient to abolish these applications in the faculty of Medicine, and to leave it to such of these Schools as may desire, in affiliation, to make special application for that purpose, when each case can be considered on its own merits, and convocation can exercise its before mentioned right with regard to any the Senate may recommend for affiliation.

By Order,

W. G .FALCONBRIDGE,
Registrar.

The undersigned respectfully recommends that the Provincial Secretary do write to the President or Secretaries of the following Institutions, namely, The Toronto School of Medicine, and the Medical School of Trinity College, to the effect following:

I am directed to inform you that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council has under consideration the Report of the Senate of the University of Toronto, dated the 4th day of April last, which represents that in the year 1854, the Senate recommended to His Excellency for affiliation with that University several Medical Schools in which yours was included. That since, all of these Schools, with the exception of the Toronto School of Medicine, have become parts of other Universities and constitute their Medical faculties. The Report of the Senate also states that under the provisions of the University Act of 1873, Convocation is intrusted with the recognition of any College or School which proposes to affiliate with the University, and that by the terms of the Statute of 1853, (16. Vic. Cap. 89), under which the Senate submitted their Report for your affiliation, the Senate was, from time to time authorized to vary, alter, or amend any such Report, by striking out any of the Schools included therein, or adding others thereto.

The Senate represents that it is material to the interests of the University that it should have an opportunity of re-considering, under this changed state of circumstances, the whole question of the Affiliation of Schools of Medicine, and reports to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that the affiliation of any Medical School which is now assumed to exist, should cease.

The Government has thought fit that you should be informed of this report before it decides what action should be taken thereupon.

ADAM CROOKS.
Treasurer.

Treasury Department,
Toronto, 10th April, 1876.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,
Trinity College, April 15th, 1876.

To the Honourable the Secretary of the Province of Ontario.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication on the subject of the recent Memorial of the Senate of the University of Toronto, regarding affiliated Medical Schools, and to state that same shall receive the careful attention of the Faculty at a meeting which will be called shortly, for the purpose of considering its subject matter.

The Faculty will transmit their views of the matter to you at the earliest possible moment after the meeting above mentioned.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. B. GEIKIE,
Sec., Med. Fac. Trinity College.

TORONTO, April 24th, 1876.

To the Honourable the Provincial Secretary.

SIR,—Your communication of the 12th inst., regarding a recent report of the Senate of the University of Toronto, on the subject of the relation of the Medical Schools now affiliated with that Institution, was duly laid before the Medical Faculty of Trinity College. Having received the most careful consideration, the Faculty begs to observe upon it as follows; According to your letter, the Senate represents in its report to the Governor in Council, that in the year 1854, that Body recommended to His Excellency the Governor-General for affiliation with the University of Toronto, several Medical Schools, of which that connected with Trinity College was one; but that since that time, all of these, excepting the Toronto School of Medicine, have become parts of other Universities, and constitute their Medical Faculties; and further, that on account of this alleged "changed state of circumstances" the Senate desires to reconsider the whole question of the affiliation of Schools of Medicine ; and that the affiliation of any School now assumed to exist, should cease.

The faculty begs to state that no change whatever has taken place in the relations of this School to any College since 1854. It was then, and has been during its entire existence, the Medical Department of Trinity College, and as such was then, as it is now, one of the Medical Schools of Ontario, on which ground the recommendation of the Senate in 1854, for its affiliation, was doubtless based, and received His Excellency's sanction.

Under this still existing affiliation, any of the young men attending the School, from all parts of this Province and elsewhere, who may be desirous of graduating at the Provincial University, have found no obstacle in the way of their doing so. A considerable number of the best of our students have taken this course in the past ; *nineteen* have entered their names for the medical examinations *this* year, and no doubt many more will do so in future, if not hindered by the adoption of a policy such as is now threatened, utterly at variance with the long cherished Provincial character of the University of Toronto.

This Faculty is unable to see how, as alleged in the recent report of the Senate, it can possibly conduce to the interests of Toronto University to hinder, by the adoption of a non-provincial policy, the young men of our country, no matter where they may have been educated, from competing for the honours and degrees of an institution in which all have equal pride, and which is alike the property of all, being sustained by the public funds.

We have always considered it one of the greatest advantages of a Provincial University thus sustained, that it affords the widest scope for healthy competition between gentlemen from all the teaching bodies of the country, and we have never looked upon its honours in the same light as upon those offered by any single school for the purpose of stimulating its students to extra efforts. In the latter case, which is our own, all the honours are paid for entirely by the teachers, while those of the University of Toronto, being provided wholly from the public endowment, belong of right to no single school, but have been always open to general competition.

We regard it as very important that this state of things should continue undisturbed, or if changed at all that, if possible, a *broader*, rather than a more restricted policy, should be adopted, which, by attracting young men from all parts of the country in constantly increasing numbers, would prove *truly* promotive of the best interests of the Provincial University.

In its report, the Senate says that the circumstances of the several schools have become changed since 1854, as regards their connection with other universities, with the exception of the Toronto School of Medicine, and great stress appears to be laid on this as justifying the changes sought for.

It has already been stated that no changes of any description have occurred in the relations of *this* Medical School to *any institution* since its origin. But only last year, on the extinction of the Victoria Medical School in Toronto, the Lecturers of the Toronto School of Medicine *who are the only parties pressing for these changes*, were appointed examiners in Medicine for *Victoria University.* Under this appointment, examinations were held by them, and the students who passed these successfully received their degree at *Cobourg* in May last.

This close relationship of the Toronto School of Medicine to Victoria College is published in the Victoria Calender for 1875, and is copied in *large print* in order to attract the special attention of students, into the annual announcement of the school for 1875-6. A copy of this announcement is enclosed, and the extract will be found on the eighth page.

The Faculty submits that, so far as it knows, this change in the Toronto School of Medicine to Victoria University is the only one which has taken place amongst the several Medical Schools since their affiliation with the University of Toronto in 1854, and it virtually places the Lecturers of the Toronto School of Medicine in the same relation to Victoria University, which is borne by the Faculties of other Schools to their respective Colleges. On looking over the list of lecturers in the Toronto School of Medicine, we find that no less than six are members of the Senate of the University of Toronto ; and as has been remarked, it is they who are pressing on that body this question of reconsidering the question of the affiliation of the Medical Schools. Should the Government sanction the proposed changes, the parties benefited would not be the Provincial University ; for the number of its graduates annually would be at once diminished; but only those, who from interested motives, are urging them on the Senate and the Government. For if the University of Toronto should thus become, as far as Medical Education is concerned, the graduating Institution of a single school, a certain number of young men wishing to obtain its degrees, might feel themselves compelled to go to that favoured School for their education. In consequence too, of the recent and very intimate relations existing between this same School and Victoria University, which, however, had never been explained to the Senate, a certain number of students who might prefer the Victoria Degree, would be sure to be attracted, for Victoria College recognizes no other examiners in Ontario than the Toronto School Lecturers, who in this way aspire to *monopolize* the Medical Degrees of two different Universities. In necessarily alluding to these matters, this Faculty begs to assure the Government that it has only one object in view, viz.: to secure as far as may be, the rights and privileges of the young men of Ontario in competing for the degrees and honours of the University of Toronto, to which no less than seven of our teachers have the honour to belong.

Were the changes suggested in the Senate's Report actually authorized, our position as a Medical School, would, we are certain be little, if at all, injured; but from time to time we would be obliged to tell many of our most ambitious and industrious students, to secure whom amongst its graduates any University might well be proud, that they could no longer compete for the Honours and Diplomas of what had for many years been a *truly* Provincial University, but which was such no longer, it having, by the adoption of a narrow policy urged by interested parties, entirely lost its national character. Sincerely hoping that the changes proposed, as impolitic, in our judgment, as they are injurious, may meet with no favour from Government, to whose care the interests of our Provincial University are confided,

We have the honour to remain,
Your obedient servants,
EDWARD M. HODDER, M.D.,
Dean, Medical Faculty of Trinity College.
W. B. GEIKIE,
Secretary, Trinity College Medical School.

TORONTO SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, 4th May, 1876.

SIR,—In reply to the communication received from His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario; the President of the Toronto School of Medicine, on behalf of the Faculty of the said School, desires to express concurrence in the proposed action of the Senate, so far as it affects the affiliation of the Toronto School of Medicine to the Toronto University, with a view to facilitate the reconsideration of the whole question of the affiliation of Schools of Medicine.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. T. AIKINS, M.D.,
President Toronto School of Medicine.

To the Assistant Secretary.

To his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:—

The faculty of the Toronto School of Medicine, having been informed of the desire of Your Excellency that they should be made acquainted with the fact that Your Excellency had under consideration a Report of the Senate of the University of Toronto, recommending the disaffiliation of all Schools of Medicine now affiliated to the University, with a view to the reconsideration of the whole question of affiliations in Medicine, deem this a fitting occasion to lay before Your Excellency their views in connection therewith, the more so, as their interests are so closely connected and bound up with those of the University. The Toronto School of Medicine having educated and sent up for examination eleven-twelfths of the whole number of the graduates in medicine of the University of Toronto. This fact in itself, occurring as it does, under the more than generons terms offered to other Universities by the University of Toronto, ought to show how nearly identified are the interests of the two bodies, and how certainly any thing which is detrimental to the growth, strength, and well-being of the one will be equally so to the other.

How both bodies have through the existing unconditional system of affiliations suffered a great loss in the number of their students; and the University as a matter of course in the number of its graduates, and how this well-intended scheme has proved a failure, and worse than a failure, through the action of the other affiliated Colleges, will be apparent upon a consideration—

1st. Of the intentions of the originators of the present scheme;

2nd. Of the manner in which these intentions have been thwarted by the action of the other Uuiversities;

3rd. Of the results which might be expected to follow such perversion of the scheme; and

4th. Of the figures taken from the calendars of the various institutions, which fully show these results to be what might thus have been expected;

(1.) It must be well known to Your Excellency's advisers that the object of those who originally participated in the establishing of the present University system, and of those who have since aided in amending and working it, was and is, to hold up before the youth of the Province a high standard of education, to attract them to it in large numbers, and to encourage them to work themselves up to it by affording them pecuniary assistance and other advantages.

With this end in view, the affiliated colleges were invited to send up their students for examination to the University; and it was hoped that eventually they would come to see that it is no part of their functions, as denominational institutions, to prescribe University standards of requirements in medicine, however much they might deem it necessary to have a collegiate oversight of the young men of their respective churches, whilst pursuing the studies prescribed for them by the Provincial University; and it was further hoped, that at the very least, they would send their young men up in considerable numbers to pass the educational tests of the University.

(2.) It must be evident to all who have watched the successive actions of the Universities referred to, that, far from availing themselves of the provisions of the various Acts and Statutes passed, with a view "to extend the benefits of a University Education" (see Act of 1849), in the spirit hoped for, and manner intended by the promoters of the same, they have only made such partial use of them as would benefit themselves, increase their own influence, and augment their own ranks, instead of co-operating and sympathizing with the efforts to build up a provincial system, and to give a world-wide value to the degrees of the Provincial University, they have acted in a spirit of rivalry, and at times even of hostility. They have, it is true, occasionally sent up a champion to contend for a scholarship or medal, but instead of sending up large bodies of candidates for the degrees of the University of Toronto, they have used means and fostered plans to divert students of all denominations to their own degree examinations, and have, as will hereafter be shown, used the honours of the University to this end—anomalous as it may appear.

With this object in view, one at least of them, namely, Trinity College, abandoned the very principle on which it was founded; it having been chartered on the basis of a petition to Her Majesty, in which the promoters declared the necessity of "requiring in all who are to have any share in its government, or any duties as professors, teachers or officers, the declaration that they are sincere and faithful members of the Church of England and Ireland, conforming to her liturgy, submitting to her discipline, and believing in her doctrines," but which has nevertheless secured the services of medical professors of other and various creeds, has built for them a school, and makes them an annual grant, in order to increase the number of her graduates, and strengthen her position in the country. In all this there can be no other motive than rivalry, since the University of Toronto was offering all necessary facilities to the young men, in medicine, and there is no pretence of religious motives, all tests and requirements being abandoned, both as regards teachers and taught.

(3.) Such a spirit and desire being in existence, it is not difficult to perceive how these rival and sectarian universities have used the medals and scholarships thus offered them for the increase of the number of their own graduates and the diminution of those of the University of Toronto; the announcements of the university and of the one school owing undivided allegiance to it, have gone out year by year, to intending students of medicine, laying down a course of instruction and offering the degree and honors in the gift of the University of Toronto. Side by side with these, have gone out the announcements of these rival universities, offering these same honours, and, in addition to these, all the honours in their own gift as well. A large number of our youth, not stopping to consider other points, will be, and have been, attracted by this double list of honours, to the denominational university to which they would not otherwise have gone.

If these pupils would, each and all, fulfil their first intention of going on step by step to the degree and gold medal of the University of Toronto, the University would then not lose in point of numbers at least; but one scholarship cannot be taken by each of the (say) twenty youths who have thus been attracted yearly to rival institutions; and they are not long in finding out who are the two or three among whom the real contest will be, and as successive examinations take place they will fall off to one, or at the most two, or, *far more frequently*, none at all come up. The other eighteen or nineteen, or the whole twenty, will plod on in the institution, which, by all the bonds and influences of association and friendship, has now become their Alma Mater, and will be lost to the Provincial University, to which they would have become attached, had they been led to seek her benefits directly and of necessity, and not through the fallacious and dangerous intervention of a rival. And what of the one or two who have run the double race? In the collisions either of thought, influence, or interest, which have occurred, and which may again occur, between the broad Provincial University and the narrower sectarian ones, will the graduate with double allegiance be most apt to cling to the one from whose professors he received daily instruction for years, and whose thoughts he imbibed, or to the one into whose examination hall he went for eight or nine successive days? Clearly to the former.

That the University has thus been injuring herself, as well as the Toronto School of Medicine, in the manner described, and that what has been stated is substantially true and undeniable, may be still further proved by:

(4.) A comparison of the statistics as obtained from the calendars of the various institutions.

(*a.*) From 1855 to 1875 the number of gentlemen who have graduated in medicine in the University of Toronto has been	257
Of these, the Toronto School of Medicine has sent up	236
Victoria College has sent up	4
Trinity College has sent up	4
Queen's College has sent up	3
(*b.*) Trinity College has given her own degree to	78
and she has sent up to the University of Toronto	4
Victoria College has given her own degree to	567
and has sent up to the University of Toronto	4
Queen's College has given her own degree to	264
and has sent up to the University	3

We are aware that, at the recent examination of the University of Toronto, the number of students who came up from Trinity College was three or four times as large as usual. But this exceptional circumstance, when analyzed, will still further substantiate what has been said; seventeen went up from Trinity College, three of them for the degree. But two, if not the whole three, of these latter, turn out to be men who were originally students of Victoria College, and who, owing to the collapse of its medical department, had to seek their degree elsewhere, and were persuaded by their late professors to take their last session of lectures at Trinity College, a number of candidates for primary examination are in the same position.

This condition of affairs happened at a most fortunate juncture; for the authorities of Trinity College were alarmed at the contemplated action of the Government, and ready to push forward on this occasion as large a number of students as possible, it being found difficult to get a large number of their own students to rapidly change their views and plans to suit the circumstances. The number coming from the Toronto School of Medicine to these same examinations was forty-two; thirteen of them being candidates for the degree.

These numbers, though large in comparison with the others given, are less than those of former years, for which we can see no other reason, and we think no other can be shown than that which we have before referred to, namely: that there has recently been established in close proximity to us, a Medical University, which, by its double system of inducements draws away a certain number of students who would otherwise enter our School, and pass on to the degree of the University of Toronto; and it is a noteworthy fact, that a far larger number of gentlemen have this year applied for the degree of the University of Trinity College than for that of the University of Toronto.

We would respectfully call your Excellency's attention to the following facts, namely: That the Toronto School of Medicine asks no pecuniary assistance from the Toronto University, but relies solely for its maintenance upon the fees derived from its students; that the students of the Toronto School of Medicine can avail themselves of the degree of the Toronto University only.

That such degree is conferred, upon examination, by examiners appointed by the University, having no necessary connection with the Toronto School of Medicine, some of whom may be and have been professors of rival universities.

That the Toronto School of Medicine does not possess university powers. That under the present system it is consequently competing with the medical faculty of a University which enjoys the exclusive power of examining its own students.

That the University of Trinity College has not only erected a commodious building, but also supplies a large annual appropriation for the support of its Medical Faculty from funds, which, it must be borne in mind, were expressly collected for the endowment of a University in direct antagonism to the Provincial University.

It will be evident to Your Excellency that the tendency of those most unfair advantages must be most prejudicial to the well being of the Toronto School of Medicine, and may even terminate its very existence.

We would request Your Excellency's consideration of the result which would ensue, if the Toronto School of Medicine should be obliged to close its doors, and if the only source of candidates in medicine should be a University, which has always shown itself hostile to the University of Toronto, and to which few, except members of the Church of England, could resort without violating their convictions of duty in throwing the weight of their influence into a sectarian institution.

It must be evident to Your Excellency that, in such a contingency, the University of Toronto could only hope to receive into its ranks, such few students as may be able to absorb its honours; while the great mass would be content with the degree which they would be sure of obtaining from their own teachers.

We are confident that Your Excellency will give due importance to the fact, that the Toronto School of Medicine has largely and almost solely given to the degrees in Medicine of the University, the value which they now bear; and hence, as a matter of justice, as well as policy, the services of the School should be so far recognized by the University, and by Your Exeellency as to secure them from this unfair and destructive competition.

And we believe Your Excellency will not fail to take into consideration our long and stedfast loyalty to the University, and devotion to its interests; a loyalty which has been tried in the past, and has been seen to remain true and undivided; and which, notwithstanding any assertions which have been made to the contrary, is so still, (as we are prepared to prove to Your Excellency, if desired), and for the continuance of which, we are ready to enter into such assurances as Your Excellency's advisers may desire, or as the requirements of the strictest affiliation may demand.

But whilst we are convinced that these considerations will not be overlooked, still we are aware that Your Excellency, as Visitor of the University of Toronto, and the guardian of its interests, must look at the matter mainly as it effects the well being of the University; and it is that view of the matter which we have here presented most prominently. Besides which, thirteen out of the sixteen medical men of our faculty are graduates of the University of Toronto, and warmly attached to its interests.

In view, then, of the facts we have cited, bearing upon the interests of the University of Toronto, we would respectfully urge upon Your Excellency the advisability of submitting the whole question for reconsideration to Convocation, composed, as it is, of graduates in all the faculties, men of influence and standing throughout the Province, men who, above all others, must cherish most warmly, the best interests of the University, a sentiment which must have been shared by Your Excellency's advisers, when they caused to be submitted to the Legislative Assembly, an Act by which convocation should hereafter pass its judgment upon Colleges applying for affiliation.

And we would respectfully submit that this reconsideration can only be made by Your Excellency's acting on the recommendation of the Senate, and abolishing all existing affiliatures, where, and when only, the matter will come in proper form before the whole of the graduates in convocation and before the Senate, and will again be transmitted, with all the information thus super-added, for the further consideration of Your Excellency's advisers, and for the final disposal of Your Excellency.

And we would further respectfully submit that the members of the present Senate, in advising the repeal of a Statute of the University formerly approved of by the Governor-General in Council, and founded on a report of their predecessors in years gone by, are in fact supporting the wisdom and foresight of the Act of Parliament, since it made provision for reconsideration and amendment by the Senate, in view, perhaps, of the probable opposition and want of co-operation on the part of the denominational Universities, thwarting its intentions in the manner we have indicated, which opposition and want of co-operation are now well and widely known.

Nor is any unprecedented or radical statutory change in principle involved in the proposed action, since, by the amended University Act of 1873, the previously existing affiliations in acts of the several Universities in Canada with the University of Toronto, were abolished.

And we believe it is illusory to call that a broad and liberal policy, which would recommend a continuance of a system which allows denominational colleges to use the funds and fame of the Provincial University, in order that they may step in between it and those whom it seeks to benefit; and we believe that it is their illusion which has too long prevented the action which we now beg your Excellency to endorse.

On behalf of the Toronto School of Medicine,

I beg to subscribe myself,

Your Excellency's obedient servant,

W. T. AIKENS, M. D.,

President.

Toronto, May 27th, 1876.

The Provincial Secretary will please write to the following Colleges in similar terms to letter sent to the Toronto School of Medicine and the Medical School of Trinity College, viz., the University of McGill College, Montreal; Laval University; the School of Medicine and Surgery of Montreal.

ADAM CROOKS,

Per A.

Treasury Department,
Toronto, 21st June, 1876.

TORONTO, 21st June, 1876.

SIR,—I am directed to inform you that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council has under consideration the report of the Senate of the University of Toronto, dated the 4th day of April last, which represents that in the year 1854, the Senate recommended to His Excellency for affiliation with that University several Medical Schools, in which yours was included. That since, all of these schools, with the exception of the Toronto School of Medicine, have become parts of other Universities, and constitute their Medical Faculties.

The report of the Senate also states, that under the provisions of the University Acts of 1873, Convocation is entrusted with the recognition of any college or school which proposes to affiliate with the University; and that by the terms of the Statute of 1853 (16 V., Cap. 89), under which the Senate submitted their report for your affiliation, the Senate was, from time to time, authorized to vary, alter or amend any such report, by striking out any of the schools included therein, or adding others thereto.

The Senate represents that it is material to the interests of the University that it should have an opportunity of reconsidering, under this changed state of circumstances, the whole question of the affiliation of Schools of Medicine, and reports to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that, the affiliation of any Medical School which is now assumed to exist should cease.

The Government has thought fit that you should be informed of this report before it decides what action should be taken thereupon.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
I. R. ECKART,
Assistant Secretary.

To the Secretary of the
School of Medicine and Surgery,
Montreal.
The Secretary of McGill College,
Montreal.
The Secretary of Laval University,
Montreal.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, 5th July, 1876.

SIR,—I am directed to call your attention to the fact, that no reply has been received to the communication addressed to you from this Department, under date 21st ultimo, respecting the affiliation of your Medical School with the University of Toronto.

I am further to request you to answer at your earliest convenience.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
I. R. ECKART,
Assistant Secretary.

The Secretary
School of Medicine and Surgery,
Montreal.
The Secretary Laval University,
Montreal.
The Secretary McGill College,
Montreal.

MONTREAL, 6th July, 1876.

To the Hon S. C. Wood,
Provincial Secretary of Ontario,

HONOURABLE SIR,—I have this day the honour of acknowledging both documents, that of the 21st June, and that of 5th July, the former having reached me but yesterday. This is the explanation for delay in not acknowledging the first.

The School of Medicine and Surgery is not affiliated with the University of Toronto, but I shall at once call the members of the school for the due consideration of the question concerning such affiliations.

I remain, Sir, with highest regards,
Your most obedient servant,
HECTOR PELTIER, M. D., Edin.
Secretary of the School of Medicine and Surgery, Montreal.

UNIVERSITE LAVAL, 7 Juillet, 1876.

Monsieur l'Asst. Secrétaire,
Université de Toronto.

MONSIEUR,—Je viens de recevoir une lettre datée du 21 Juin dernier, et adressée au "Rev. L. Beaudet, A.M., Secretary, Laval University." Dans cette lettre il est question d'affiliation de différentes Ecoles de Médecine à l'Université de Toronto, etc., etc.

En réponse á votre bienveillante communication, je suis chargé de vous informer Que l'Université Laval jouissant du privilége d'une Charte Royale gracieusement octroyér par Sa Majesté la Reine Victoria, la Faculté de Médecine de l'Université Laval, joisit par là même de tous les avantages que pourrait fournier une affiliation avec une Université quelconque de la Puissance du Canada.

Que la Faculté de Médecine de l'Université Laval n'ayant a sauvegarder aucun intérét dans la susdite question d'affiliation ne vent et ne doit s'opposer en rien aux modifications, et arguments ou additions mentionnés dans votre communication du 21 Juin dernier.

J'ai l'honoeur d'être, Monsieur,
Votre humble serviteur,
O. ROUSSEL, Petre,
Sec. U. L.

TRANSLATION.

LAVAL UNIVERSITY, 7th July, 1876.

To the Assistant Secretary, &c., &c.

SIR,—I received your letter dated the 21st June last, and addressed to the "Rev. L. Beaudet, A.M., Secretary Laval University."

In this letter there is a question of affiliation of the different Schools of Medicine with the University of Toronto, &c., &c.

In reply to your highly esteemed communication, I am directed to inform you that the University of Laval enjoyed the privilege of a Royal Charter, graciously granted by Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

The Faculty of Medicine of the Laval University enjoys by itself, all the advantages that can be furnished by affiliation with any University whatever, in the Dominion of Canada.

That the Faculty of Medicine of the Laval University, not having any special interest in the said question of affiliation, cannot and will not oppose itself in anything, to the modifications and arguments in relation to the changes mentioned in your communication of the 21st June last.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your humble servant,
O. ROUSSEL, P.,
Sec. U. L.

MONTREAL, 12th July, 1876.

Hon. S. C. Wood,
Provincial Secretary for Ontario.

HONOURABLE SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that the School of Medicine and Surgery of Montreal had a meeting yesterday, the 11th, for the purpose of considering the question of affiliations as stated in your letter of the 21st June last.

Our School would humbly suggest that no steps be taken by the Government of Ontario to withdraw privileges granted by Parliament, and especially that they will delay action until it can have the opportunity of advising further with the authorities of Victoria College, Cobourg.

I remain Sir, with highest consideration,
Your most obedient servant,
HECTOR PELTIER, *M.D. Edinburgh,*
Secretary of School of Medicine and Surgery.

TORONTO, 14th July, 1876.

SIR,—I had the honour on 5th inst., to call your attention to the fact that no reply had been received to the communication addressed to you from this Department, under date 21st ultimo, respecting the affiliation of your Medical School with the University of Toronto.

The Government is desirous of having your views on the matter before taking action, and I am therefore to again ask you for an answer at your earliest convenience.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
I. R. ECKART,
Assistant Secretary.

William C. Baynes, Esq., M.A.,
Secretary McGill College,
Montreal.

UNIVERSITY OF McGILL COLLEGE,
MONTREAL, 18th July, 1876.

DEAR SIR,—I mailed to your address, on the 28th of June, a communication from the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of this University, Dr. Campbell, in reply to one received from your Department on June 21st.

As the document has evidently miscarried, and as Dr. Campbell is not now in Montreal, I beg to transcribe a copy of his communication, which was as follows.

I. R. Eckart, Esq.,
Assistant Secretary of the Province of Ontario.

" SIR,—In reply to a communication from you, referred to the Medical Faculty of McGill University for consideration, I have to state, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council of the Province of Ontario, that McGill College was constituted by Royal Charter in 1821, and that the Medical Faculty has been a part and portion of the College since 1829 ; and that, with the exception of a short break during the Rebellion of 1839–40 and 41, medical instruction has been regularly given by the Faculty till the present time.

" That this Faculty was a part of McGill University long anterior to its affiliation with the University of Toronto ; that it certainly never applied for, nor is it aware that it ever derived any benefit from, such affiliation, and it has no objection that this affiliation, which it has now for the first time heard of, should cease to exist.

" I have the honour to be, Sir,
" Your obedient servant,
" GEO. W. CAMPBELL, A.M., M.D., LL.D.,
Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, McGill University."

The above is a true copy of the document written by the Dean and transmitted as above stated.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
ROBERT CRAIK, M.D.,
Registrar of the Faculty of Medicine, McGill University.

The undersigned respectfully recommends that the Provincial Secretary do write to the Principal or Secretary of the University of Victoria College, Cobourg, to the effect that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has under consideration the Report of the Senate of the University of Toronto, respecting affiliation of Medical Schools effected in 1854, under the Statute of 1853. It does not appear from this Report that this Faculty of your University was so affiliated. But upon reference to the School of Medicine and Surgery, Montreal, which appears upon the list of affiliated Schools, in order to learn their views, their Secretary, in his letter of the 12th of July last, desires that action should be delayed until they have the opportunity of advising with the authorities of your University. The Report of the Senate of the University of Toronto, which they desire to have approved, is to withdraw affiliation of all Schools of Medicine so affiliated in 1854, in order to consider the whole subject, having regard to the change of circumstances and the legislation of 1873, in respect of the affiliation of other Faculties.

The Government would desire an early expression of your views before advising His Honour's action on the Report.

ADAM CROOKS,
Treasurer.

Treasury Department,
Toronto, 20th September, 1876.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, 21st September, 1876.

SIR,—I am directed to inform you that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has under consideration the Report of the Senate of the University of Toronto, respecting affiliation of Medical Schools, effected in 1854, under the Statute of 1853.

It does not appear from this Report that the Faculty of your University was so affiliated; but upon references (in order to learn their views) to the School of Medicine and Surgery, Montreal, which appears upon the list of affiliated Schools, their Secretary, in a letter dated 12th July last, desired that action should be delayed until they have the opportunity of advising with the authorities of your University.

The Report of the Senate of the University of Toronto, which they desire to have approved, is to withdraw affiliation of all Schools of Medicine so affiliated in 1854, in order to consider the whole subject, having regard to the change of circumstances and legislation of 1873, in respect of the affiliation of other faculties.

The Government desires an early expression of your views before advising His Honour's action on the Report.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
I. R. ECKART,
Assistant Secretary.

Rev. S. S. Nelles,
President, Victoria College, Cobourg.

VICTORIA COLLEGE,
October 2nd, 1876.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st September, and under instructions from the Board of Victoria College, to reply to the same.

The letter of the Secretary of the School of Medicine and Surgery of Montreal, seems to assume, that the Report of the Senate of the University of Toronto, if sanctioned by the Government, would in some way restrict the rights and privileges of the Montreal School, or of Victoria College, to which that school has for some years been attached as a Medical Faculty. If this supposition be correct, the authorities of Victoria College would, of course, deprecate the adoption of the Report in question and entreat the Government to withhold its concurrence.

If the affiliation contemplated in the Statutes of 1853 and 1873, has not been in either case of practical effect; this, I apprehend, has arisen not from any indisposition on the part of the outlying colleges to come under a general University scheme, but because the Statutes make no adequate provision for the necessities of the affiliating Colleges, in case of their surrendering their present University powers and freedom of action.

I would further only, respectfully suggest to the Government whether, instead of measures of disaffiliation, the public good would not rather be promoted by some well-digested plan, for a true and effective affiliation or comprehension of all the Colleges under one common senate, aud with a common standard for academic degrees.

I have the honour to be Sir,
Your obedient servant,
SAMUEL S. NELLES,
President, U. V. C.

Mr. I. R. Eckart,
Assistant Provincial Secretary,
Toronto.

COPY of an Order in Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the 14th day of November, A.D. 1876.

Upon consideration of the annexed memorandum of the Honourable the Minister of Education, dated the 31st day of October, upon the subject of the Report of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and members of the Senate of the University of Toronto, to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, dated 4th day of April, 1876, respecting Medical Schools affiliated with the University of Toronto, the Committee of Council concur with the recommendations contained therein and advise that the same be approved by your Honour.

Certified,
J. G. SCOTT,
Clerk, Executive Council,
Ontario.

11th December, 1876.
The Honourable the Provincial Secretary.

The undersigned respectfully begs to report the following for the information of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, upon the subject of the report of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and members of the Senate of the University of Toronto, to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, dated 4th day of April, 1876. That report states that by the 18th section of the Act 16 Vic., cap. 89 (Con. Stat. U. C. cap. 62, sec. 27), it was provided that for the purpose of granting degrees in medicine, and for the improvement of medical education, the Senate should, from time to time, report to the Governor which appeared to them to be the Medical Schools from which it might be fit to admit candidates for degrees; and the Senate was thereby authorized to alter and amend any such report by striking out any of the schools or adding others thereto. That under these provisions the Senate, in the year 1854, recommended to His Excellency for affiliation five medical schools, namely, the Toronto School of Medicine; the Medical School of Trinity College, Toronto; the Medical School of the University of McGill College; the Quebec School of Medicine; and the School of Medicine and Surgery, Montreal, Lower Canada. That the Quebec School of Medicine now forms part of the Medical Faculty of Laval University, and the Montreal School has been amalgamated with the University of Victoria College. The Medical School of Trinity College was discontinued about the year 1859, and no instruction was given therein until the year 1873, when a school bearing the same name was established, and now forms part of the Medical Faculty of the University of Trinity College. That it appears that, with the exception of the Toronto School of Medicine, all the medical schools which, in 1854, were recommended in the report of the Senate for affiliation, have become united with colleges which possess university powers of granting degrees in medicine. That by the 17th section of the Act, 16 Vic., cap. 89 (Con. Stat. U. C. cap. 62, secs. 25 and 26,) all colleges then existing in Upper and Lower Canada, when incorporated by Royal Charter, or by any Act, were declared to be institutions in which affiliation with the University as to render candidates for degrees in arts in the University of Toronto coming from such institutions, to be eligible for such degrees.

That as such of these institutions as possessed independent University powers did not avail themselves of these privileges, so accordingly, when the Act 36 Vic., cap. 29, A.D.

1873, was passed, no college, school, or institution other than those schools of law and medicine mentioned in the 18th section of the hereinbefore mentioned Act, 16 Vic., cap. 89, were considered as any longer affiliated, for any purpose, with the University of Toronto; and the Convocation of the University was by the said Act of 1873 re-established, with the power of deciding upon the recognition, upon such terms as the Senate may propose, of the affiliation of any college or school with the University.

That it would appear from these provisions that in future the colleges or schools to be affiliated with the University in the faculty of arts, should be such only as the Senate and convocation should respectively approve of, under the Statute in that behalf sanctioned by your Honour.

That the report of the Senate, after referring to these provisions of the several Acts, and to the changes in the Medical Schools mentioned, expresses the opinion of the Senate that it is expedient to abolish their affiliation in the Faculty of Medicine with the University of Toronto, and that it should be left to such of these schools as desire affiliation to make special application for that purpose, when the case of each may be considered on its own merits, and Convocation and the Senate can equally pronounce upon their claims for recognition.

That only two of these Schools of Medicine claim any rights under affiliation with the University, these are the Toronto School of Medicine and the Faculty of Medicine in the University of Trinity College; and they have both been notified of this report and recommendation of the Senate.

The Faculty of Medicine of Trinity College claims to be an integral part of that University, but at the same time that its students are entitled to go up to the examinations of the University of Toronto in Medicine, for standing scholarships, prizes, and degrees.

The Toronto School of Medicine points out the disadvantages which this state of things causes to their School, which, strictly in affiliation with the University, recognises no other University as possessing claims upon its students; and that their School, and any School of Medicine similarly affiliated, without being or becoming an integral part of any other university, practically constitutes the teaching portion of the Faculty of Medicine in the University of Toronto; and from the year 1855 to 1875 of a total of the aggregate number of degrees conferred by the University in the Faculty of Medicine being 257, 236 have been conferred upon students who received their instruction in the Toronto School of Medicine, while Victoria College sent forward 4, Trinity College 4, and Queen's College 3.

That in reply to notice of this application of the Senate to the University of Laval College, that College replies, that it possesses under a Royal Charter all the advantages which affiliation could confer on it, and has no interest in the question. That the Medical Faculty of McGill College has answered to the effect that it never applied for affiliation as it is a component part of the University of McGill College.

That the School of Medicine and Surgery of Montreal claims to be affiliated with the University of Victoria College, and not with the University of Toronto, and refers this question to the University of Victoria College.

The last mentioned University deprecates the adoption of the Report under consideration, if it would affect any privileges of the Montreal School or of Victoria College; and urges that if the affiliation provided for by the Statutes of 1853 and 1873 has not been effective, some general scheme should be devised to induce other colleges to surrender their present university powers.

The undersigned would, in view of the foregoing circumstances, respectfully recommend that the Report of the Senate be concurred in by your Honour in Council; and that the several Schools of Medicine affiliated or claiming to be affiliated with the University of Toronto, by the said Report of the Senate in the year 1854, be no longer considered affiliated with the University, in order that the Senate may be placed in a position to fully consider the subject of affiliation under the circumstances set forth in their Report of the 4th day of April, 1876, and that such former affiliation be deemed to cease at the expiration of the Academic year now current.

ADAM CROOKS,
Treasurer.

Treasury Department,
Toronto, 31st October, 1876.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 16th November, 1876.

SIR,—I am directed to transmit herewith, copy of an Order in Council, approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor the 14th day of November, 1876, having reference to the Medical Schools affiliated with the University of Toronto.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
I. R. ECKART,
Assistant Secretary.

W. G. Falconbridge, Esq.;
Registrar, University of Toronto.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO,
REGISTRAR'S OFFICE, November 17, 1876.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your favour of 16th instant, enclosing Copy of Order in Council of 14th instant, respecting affiliations in the Faculty of Medicine.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. G. FALCONBRIDGE,
Registrar.

Hon. Provincial Secretary, Toronto.

TORONTO, 16th December, 1876.

I. R. Eckart, Esq.,
Assistant Secretary, Province of Ontario.

SIR,—I beg to aknowledge the receipt of yours of the 14th instant, containing Copy of an Order in Council, approved of by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, with thanks.

I am Sir, yours respectfully,
W. T. AIKINS,
President of Toronto School of Medicine,
Per W. HEBER AIKINS.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO,
REGISTRAR'S OFFICE, January 29th, 1877

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose herewith, my return to Order of the House made 19th inst., and copy of which was enclosed in your letter of 22nd to Rev. Dr. McCaul, President of University College, and by him transmitted to the Vice-Chancellor of the University.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. G. FALCONBRIDGE,
Registrar.

Hon. Provincial Secretary, Toronto.

Extract from minutes of a meeting of the Senate held on Saturday, 4*th April,* 1874, *in the Senate Chamber, University Building.*

PRESENT:

The Vice Chancellor (Dr. Larratt Smith),
Revd. Dr. McCaul,
Mr. Principal Cockburn,
Mr. McMurchy,
Dr. Croft,
Professor Cherriman,
Mr. Loudon,
Dr. Richardson,
Mr. Mulock,
Judge Boyd,
Mr. Taylor,
Mr. McMaster,
Dr. Wilson,
Revd. Mr. Macdonnell,
Mr. Macdonald.

Moved by Dr. Richardson, seconded by Mr. Cockburn, and carried,

That a Committee consisting of Dr. Aikins, Mr. Mulock, Mr. Taylor, and the mover and seconder, be appointed to examine into the Regulations of the University relating to those Institutions which are affiliated with the University, for the purpose of granting degrees or honours in medicine, and to report thereon to the Senate on Wednesday next.

Extract from the minutes of a meeting held on Wednesday, 8*th April,* 1874, *in the Senate Chamber, University Building.*

PRESENT:

The Vice Chancellor,
Dr. Croft,
Mr. Cockburn,
Mr. McMurchy,
Professor Buckland,
Mr. Loudon,
Mr. Gibson,
Judge Boyd,
Dr. McFarlane,
Mr. Taylor,
Dr. Oldright,
Revd. D. J. Macdonnell,
Dr. Thorburn,
Mr. Kirkland.

The following report was presented:—

The Committee appointed to examine and report what institutions are affiliated in medicine with this University, beg leave to report that from the minutes of a meeting held 13th April, 1854, it appears that the Senate adopted the following resolution, viz:—"That the following Medical Schools, viz: Toronto School of Medicine; Medical School, Trinity College, of Upper Canada; Medical School of University of McGill College; Quebec School of Medicine; School of Medicine and Surgery, Montreal, L.C., be reported to the Governor of the Province under the provisions of the 18th ch. of 16 Vic. c. 89." The report was received on motion of the Vice Chancellor, seconded by Mr. Taylor.

Extract from minutes of a meeting held on Saturday, 18*th April,* 1874, *in the Senate Chamber, University Building.*

PRESENT:

Revd. Dr. McCaul,
Mr. Cockburn,
Mr. McMurchy,
Professor Buckland,
Professor Cherriman,
Mr. Loudon,
Dr. Richardson,
Dr. McClellan,
Mr. Kirkland,
Mr. Mulock,
Judge Boyd,
Dr. Thorburn,
Dr. McFarlane,
Mr. Taylor,
Dr. Oldright,
Dr. Wilson,
Revd. Mr. Macdonnell.

Moved by Dr. Richardson, seconded by Dr. Thorburn, and carried,

That the Committee which was appointed to report what institutions are affiliated in medicine with the University (with the addition of Dr. McFarlane as a member), be instructed to examine and report upon the provisions of the existing Statutes, and whether any and what changes may be advisable with reference to admission to Degrees, Honours, and Scholarships in Medicine.

Extract from minutes of a meeting held on Tuesday, 28th April, 1874, *in the Senate Chamber, University Building.*

PRESENT :

The Vice Chancellor,
Rev. Dr. McCaul,
Dr. Aikins,
Mr. McMurchy,
Professor Buckland,
Professor Cherriman,
Mr. Loudon,
Dr. McLellan,
Mr. Kirkland,
Dr. Thorburn,
Dr. McFarlane,
Dr. Oldright,
Dr. Wilson.

Dr. Richardson gave notice that at the next meeting, he would move for the appointment of a Committee to report on the provisions of the existing Statutes, respecting degrees, honours, and scholarships in medicine, and whether any and what changes are advisable with reference to this subject.

Extract from Minutes of a meeting held Saturday, 9th May, 1874, *in the Senate Chamber, University Building.*

PRESENT

The Vice-Chancellor,
Mr. Cockburn,
Dr. Aikins,
Mr. McMurchy,
Professor Buckland,
Professor Cherriman,
Mr. Loudon,
Dr. Richardson,
Mr. Kirkland,
Judge Boyd,
Dr. Thorburn,
Dr. McFarlane,
Mr. Taylor,
Dr. Oldright,
Dr. Wilson,
Rev. Mr. Macdonnell.

Moved by Dr. Richardson, seconded by Dr. Thorburn, and carried.

That a Committee, consisting of Mr. Cockburn, Mr. Taylor, Dr. Aikins, Dr. McFarlane, and the mover, be instructed to examine and report upon the provisions of the existing Statutes, and whether any and what changes are advisable, with reference to admissions to degrees, honours, and scholarships in medicine.

At the same meeting, the above Committee reported as follows :—

1st. That they are of opinion that the present system of affiliation in medicine is unsatisfactory, and that under it irregularities have existed with reference to the admissions of candidates for degrees, honours, and scholarships in medicine. They would therefore recommend that the whole question should be reconsidered; and with a view to such recommendation, that all existing affiliations in medicine should be cancelled.

2nd. That in their opinion it is advisable that yearly examinations in medicine should be made compulsory.

The report was received on motion of Dr. Richardson, seconded by Dr. McFarlane.

Extract from Minutes of a meeting held on Saturday, 16th May, 1874, in the Senate Chamber, University Building.

Present:

The Vice-Chancellor,
Mr. Cockburn,
Mr. McMurchy,
Dr. Croft,
Professor Buckland,
Mr. Loudon,
Mr. Gibson,
Dr. Richardson,
Rev. Professor Campbell,
Dr. McLellan,
Mr. Kirkland,
Mr. Mulock,
Judge Boyd,
Dr. McFarlane,
Mr. Taylor,
Dr. Oldright,
Dr. Wilson,
Mr. McKeown.

Moved by Dr. Richardson, seconded by Dr. Oldright, and carried,

That the first clause of the report of the Committee on medical degrees, honours, and scholarships be adopted; and that the Vice-Chancellor be instructed to report the recommendation of the Senate to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council for his approval.

Extract from Minutes of a meeting held at Upper Canada College on Tuesday, 8th October, 1875.

Present:

The Vice-Chancellor (Mr. Moss),
Mr. Cockburn,
Professor Kingston,
Judge Boyd,
Dr. McLellan,
Mr. Loudon,
Mr. Fisher,
Dr. Wilson.

The Vice-Chancellor gave notice that at the next meeting he would move for the appointment of a Committee, to report upon the present position of the medical schools and colleges affiliated with the University, and exercising the privileges of affiliation, and to suggest remedies for the anomalies that have been represented to the Senate to exist.

Extract from Minutes of a Meeting held at U. C. College, on Thursday, 7th October, A.D. 1875

Present:

The Vice-Chancellor,
Mr. Cockburn,
Prof. Chapman,
Prof. Kingston,
Dr. McFarlane,
Judge Boyd,
Dr. McLellan,
Mr. Kirkland,
Dr. Wilson,
Rev. Mr. Macdonnell,
Dr. Richardson,
Dr. Oldwright.

Moved by the Vice-Chancellor, seconded by Mr. Cockburn and carried:

That the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Wilson, and Dr. McFarlane, be a committee to report upon the present position of the Medical Schools and Colleges affiliated with the University, and exercising the privileges of affiliation, and to suggest remedies for the anomalies that have been represented to the Senate to exist.

Extract from Minutes of a Meeting held at U. C. College, on Thursday, 23rd *March,* 1876.

PRESENT:

The Vice-Chancellor,	Dr. Oldwright,
Dr. Aikins,	Dr. Thorburn,
Mr. Taylor,	Dr. Wilson.
Dr. McFarlane,	

Moved by Dr. Thorburn and seconded by Dr. Oldright—That the Senate resolve itself into Committee of the whole, to frame a report in reply to the request contained in the letter of the Clerk of the Executive Council, for a fuller report upon the existing affiliations of Medical Schools and Colleges, and for a statement of such points connected therewith, as may assist His Excellency in forming an opinion upon the subject matter of 9th May, 1874—*Carried.*

The Senate went into Committee; Dr. Wilson in the chair.

The Committee rose and reported, recommending that a memorial should be transmitted to His Excellency, reciting the provisions of the Statutes respecting affiliations in medicine, setting forth the action that had been taken by the Senate in pursuance of the powers conferred on them by these Statutes, and the present condition of the Medical Schools at present or formerly affiliated to the University, and stating the opinion of the Senate to be in favour of the expediency of abolishing existing affiliations, and leaving it to such Schools of Medicine as desire affiliation to make special application for that purpose.

On motion of the Vice-Chancellor, seconded by Dr. Thorburn, the report was received and adopted.

Moved by Dr. Thorburn, seconded by Dr. Oldright. That the Registrar be instructed to forward a copy of the Report to the Provincial Secretary—*Carried.*

Extract from Minutes of a meeting held at U. C. College, on Saturday, 27th May, 1876.

PRESENT:

The Vice-Chancellor,	Dr. McLellan,
Dr. Croft,	Prof. Loudon,
Mr. Mulock,	Mr. Kirkland,
Judge Boyd,	Mr. Taylor,
Dr. Oldright,	Mr. McMaster.

A letter from Dr. Aikins, President of the Toronto School of Medicine, was read, enclosing copy of memorial addressed by that body to the Government, embodying the views of the School on the question of affiliation of Medical Schools to the University.

The memorial was ordered to be read at the next meeting.

Extract from Minutes of a meeting held at U. C. College, on Thursday, 1st *June,* 1876.

PRESENT:

The Vice-Chancellor,	Dr. Oldright,
Mr. Cockburn,	Prof. Loudon,
Dr. Aikins,	Dr. Thorburn,
Dr. Croft,	Mr. Kirkland,
Prof. Chapman,	Mr. Taylor,
Mr. Mulock,	Dr. McFarlane,
Judge Boyd,	Dr. Wilson.

The memorial enclosed by Dr. Aikins, with his letter (read before the Senate on 27th May), was read.

Extract from Minutes of a meeting held at U. C. College, on Tuesday, 3rd *October*, 1876.

PRESENT :

Mr. Cockburn,	Dr. Thorburn,
Judge Boyd,	Mr. Taylor,
Prof. Loudon,	Dr. Wilson.

Dr. Thorburn gave notice of his intention to move that the Registrar be instructed to communicate with the Provincial Secretary, directing his attention to the memorandum of the Senate in regard to the affiliation of Medical Schools, and requesting that he will bring it under the notice of his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, with a view of obtaining a reply that may enable the Senate to deal with this important question, and place it upon some footing that will be understood by all interested.

W, G. FALCONBRIDGE.
Registrar.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE

(CHAIRMAN OF THE ADVISORY BOARD OF ONTARIO,)

ON THE

PRODUCTS, MANUFACTURES, &C.,

OF

ONTARIO,

EXHIBITED AT THE

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, PHILADELPHIA,

1876.

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Toronto:
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1877.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, 19th Feb., 1877.

To His Honour, the Honourable DONALD ALEXANDER MACDONALD, *Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR,

I have the honour to submit the following Report in relation to the Advisory Board representing Ontario at the International Exhibition at Philadelphia, in 1876. I may state that in its compilation I have departed from the usual rule adopted in the preparation of similar Reports. Instead of merely giving the names of exhibitors and articles exhibited, I have, so far as possible, given descriptive notes relating to their production and manufacture, so as to make it more interesting than a mere statistical Report, and to give strangers some idea of our vast natural resources and commercial position.

It includes special Reports from the President of the Agricultural Association, Dairymen's Association, Fruit Growers' Association, Ontario Poultry Association, Entomological Society, Ontario Society of Artists, Education Department, &c., which I have embodied in this Report, instead of placing them as appendices, which is usually done. This, in my opinion, is a preferable plan, as it enables the reader to examine all that is written on any particular subject, without having to refer to the end of the Report.

In submitting this Report, I cannot refrain from acknowledging my indebtedness to Dr. S. P. May, of the Education Department, for his assistance in its preparation.

The position held by Dr. May at the recent International Exhibition, as representative of the Education Department of this Province, afforded him special advantage for minutely examining the various exhibits, and enabled him to gather a large amount of useful information on our products, manufactures, &c. I have, therefore requested him, in addition to writing the descriptive part of this Report, to prepare a Special Report on the Ontario Exhibition as a whole, together with a short historical sketch of former exhibitions, and a brief description of the geographical features, natural productions, imports and exports, railways, educational institutions, agricultural societies, mechanics' institutes, manufactures, &c., of this Province. I regret that we could not obtain more definite information respecting the exhibits, prizes, &c., but it was impossible in the brief time allotted to the preparation of this Report, to gather any more reliable information than that to be found in the printed catalogues of the Canadian Commissioners. I, therefore, as stated in my Report, am not responsible for any mistakes, should there be such, in the omission of exhibitors' names, or in the list of awards to Ontario competitors.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

S. C. WOOD,

Commissioner of Agriculture, and Chairman of Advisory Board.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, ONTARIO,
Toronto, January, 1877.

To His Honour, the Honourable Donald Alexander Macdonald, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

I have the honour to submit the following Report in relation to the Ontario Board of the Canadian Section of the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

S. C. WOOD,

Provincial Secretary.

REPORT.

The conception of the first International Exhibition originated with Prince Albert. Similar Exhibitions have subsequently been held in other countries, and the result has been that owing to the very large influence of these Exhibitions, greater progress in beautifying workmanship, improving mechanism, cheapening productions, and advancing the true interests of commerce has been manifested within the past twenty-five years, than in preceding centuries.

It will be interesting to compare the excellence and variety of goods displayed at the Centennial, in 1876, with our exhibitions at the World's Fair, at London, 1851, and at Paris, in 1855. This will assist us in judging of the progress that our Province has made in relation to education, arts, manufactures, and agriculture. It will also show the great importance and value of our natural products.

At the great exhibition in 1851, Canada included the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and was represented by two hundred and twenty exhibitors. Twenty-nine exhibitors represented New Brunswick. Nova Scotia sent a collection of minerals and soforth ; and Newfoundland, Cod liver oil. The articles contributed from Canada consisted chiefly of specimens of native minerals, agricultural products, and the woods of our forests, together with a few articles of Canadian manufacture. The following quotations from the Official Catalogue in 1851, will show that our exhibits in the Arts and Manufactures were not considered of much importance. They, however, enable us to compare our exhibit in this great branch in 1851 with our recent exhibit in Philadelphia in 1876.

" Among the manufactures are specimens of dressed Porpoise skin and Whale skin, employed as a substitute for leather with advantage."

" In a comparatively new country like Canada, the manufacturing arts are still in an early state of their development."

" At present her supplies of Colonial produce and manufactures are derived from the mother country."

" It is not, therefore, to be expected that much attention can be given to arts that are yet in their infancy."

This shows the position of our manufacturing interests in 1851, and the estimate formed of our commercial progress by visitors at the first World's Fair.

As Agriculture was to be considered of more importance, being the principal part of our exhibit, I will refer to the official report and give the opinion expressed therein of our Agricultural prospects at that time.

" The Agricultural produce of Canada is generally inferior in quality to that of more favoured climates, and the wheat being nearly all spring sown, does not command so high a rate in the markets."

Yet, strange to say, I find in the Reports of the Jurors' in 1851, the following :—" Canada sends a fine supply of wheat, all of the ordinary English kinds, but every sample of more than average excellence."

The following list, showing the number of exhibitors from Ontario, and their various exhibits at the International Exhibition in 1851, is a proof that, even twenty-five years ago, some attention was paid to arts and manufactures in this Province ; it also enables us better to judge of the rapid progress we have made during that time in all that adds to the wealth of a nation.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1851.

TABLE I.

Articles Exhibited.	Number of Exhibitors.
Dentistry	1
Theodolite stand	2
Lithographic drawing	1
Specimens of turning	1
Medal and die	1
Rifle	1
Cooking and parlour stoves	1
Woollen counterpanes	1
Fancy work, belt and bracelets	1
Assortment of brushes	1
Corn whisks, brooms and dusters	1
Cordage	1
Horse blankets and carpeting	2
Cloth and satinette	1
Harness	1
Hunting saddle	1
Assortment of whips	1
Churns	1
Pails	1
Ploughs, forks, &c	1
Grain cradle	1
Scythe snaiths	2
Wheat (spring and fall)	4
Flour	3
Oats	2
Oatmeal	1
Peas	1
Buckwheat	1
Red clover seed	1
Corn in the ear	1
Maple sugar	1
Cheese	1
Black walnut	1
Chopping axes and various edge tools	2

Having shown the position in regard to Arts and Manufactures which Ontario assumed at the World's Fair, in 1851, I shall now briefly refer to our exhibit at the Paris Universal Exhibition, in 1855.

PARIS EXPOSITION, 1855.

TABLE II.

This list is taken from Dr. Tache's catalogue of articles sent from Ontario to the Paris Exhibition, in 1855.

Articles Exhibited.	Number of Exhibitors.
Engineer's level	1
Sample of colouring	1
Oil paintings	1
Water colour drawings	1
Engravings	1
Architectural designs	2
Stone model of Brock's Monument	1
Seal engraving	1
Needle-work	1

Articles Exhibited.	**Number of Exhibitors.**
Spinning-wheel	1
Cloth	4
Feather boa	1
Counterpanes	2
Socks	3
Embroidered slippers	1
Boots	2
Gloves	1
Shirts	1
Spun wool	1
Drawing-room chair	1
Round table	1
Pharmaceutical preparations	1
Stuffed animals	1
Stuffed birds	2
Saddle trees	1
Saddles	1
Horse collars	2
Leather	2
Whips	1
Harness mounting	1
Rope	1
Horsehair rope	1
Iron plough	1
Steam plough	1
Wooden plough	1
Ox yoke	1
Rakes	1
Shovels	1
Tool handles	1
Edge tools	1
Stoves	1
Model of safety shaft	1
Lanterns for locomotives	1
Piercing machine	1
Indian curiosities	1
Models of boats	1
Building materials	1
Glue	1
Glue mould	1
Plank of White Pine	1
Plank of yellow pine	1
Log of black oak	1
Plank of birch	1
Plank of elm	1
Log of elm	1
Log of birch	1
Log of white pine	1
Log of yellow pine	1
Plank of red oak	1
Sample of slate	1
Biscuits	2
Flour	3
Spring wheat	2
Fall wheat	2
Barley	1

Articles Exhibited.	Number of Exhibitors.
Buckwheat	1
Oats	2
Oatmeal	1
Peas	4
Split peas	1
Rye flour	1
Indian meal	1
Buckwheat flour	1
Pea flour	1
Barley flour	1
Timothy seed	1
Indian corn	1
Varieties of seed	1
Mustard	1
Wool	1
Chicory	2
Dried fruits	1
Canadian tobacco	1
Hops	1
Building stone	3
White brick	1
Sandstone	2
Gypsum	4
Phosphate of Lime	1
Asphalt	1
Thorold Cement	1
Hydraulic Limestone	1
Mica	1
Pressed peat	2
Fresh water shell marl	3
Shell marl	1
Marble	3
Magnetic iron	3
Specular iron	1
Titaniferous iron	2
Bog iron	1
Chromic iron	1
Iron Silicate	1
Perthite	1
Lead Ore	2
Barytes	2

In my Report on the Arts and Manufactures, it is to be regretted that many of the exhibitors have not responded to the circular sent asking for information on their exhibits. I am, therefore, reluctantly compelled to omit a description of the goods of those who have not furnished the information requested. My desire is, not to show the relative value of individual exhibits, but rather the important part the Ontario exhibitors, as a whole, have taken in the great success which has been awarded to Canada at the Philadelphia International Exposition, and those exhibitors who are not mentioned must understand that it is not through oversight that their exhibits are omitted, but simply from the fact that we have not received the description of their goods.

It is also to be regretted that the exhibitors' names and their awards cannot be vouched for as being correct. I have for several weeks been endeavouring to obtain from the Canadian Commissioners a revised list of the official awards, but without avail. They inform me that the Centennial authorities have not yet issued them, and the consequence is that some names may be omitted, as I have no other authority to refer to than the Canadian Catalogue of Exhibitors and the Canadian printed list of awards.

I shall now refer to the articles exhibited at Philadelphia in 1876, and shall use the same classification as that adopted by the Centennial Commissioners, and which is followed in the Canadian catalogue. The descriptive portions of this report have been furnished and written by Dr. May, of the Education Department, who has made himself thoroughly acquainted with the subject, and has devoted a great deal of time and attention in assisting to prepare this report.

CATALOGUE OF ONTARIO EXHIBITORS AT THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION, PHILADELPHIA, 1876.

DEPARTMENT I.—MINING AND METALLURGY.

In my remarks on this department, I do not intend giving a systematic description of the various manufactures, metals, and the numerous appliances resulting from their use at the present day. My desire is more particularly to direct the attention of capitalists to this most important branch.

The list of exhibitors of the minerals of Ontario, together with their description, is taken from the valuable descriptive catalogue of the economic minerals exhibited at the Philadelphia International Exhibition in 1876, prepared by A. R. C. Selwyn, Esq., F.R.S., Director of the Geological survey of Canada.

Class 100.—Minerals, Ores, &c.

Iron.

1. *Native or Meteoric Iron, Madoc. Geological Survey.*

"This Ærolite was found in 1854, and before cutting weighed three hundred and seventy pounds." Several large masses of meteoric iron have been discovered in the North-western Territories.

2. *Magnetic Iron Ore.—Township of McGregor, Thunder Bay, Lake Superior.—T. D. Ledyard, Toronto.*

3. *Specimens of Magnetic Iron Ore.—Killarney, Lake Huron.—J. A. Lindsay, Toronto.*

"The main vein is reported to be about twenty feet in thickness of solid ore, and is situated conveniently for shipping on the west side of a bay of Lake Huron."

4. *Magnetic Iron Ore.—Township of Galway.—T. D. Ledyard, Toronto.*

"Some of these ores have been examined by Professor Chapman and found to be rich in iron and free from titanium."

5. *Magnetic Iron Ore.—Snowdon Iron Location, Peterborough.—Ontario Advisory Board.*

"This location is situated fifteen miles north-east of Coboconk, the present terminus of the Toronto and Nipissing Railway."

"According to Professor Chapman, it occurs in beds which have a possible aggregate thickness of fifty or sixty feet.

"A few tons of the ore have been sent to the United States during the past winter, but as yet the property has not been regularly worked."

6. *Two large masses of Magnetic Iron Ore.—Blairton, Belmont.—Cobourg, Peterborough, and Marmora Railway Company.*

"This big ore bed, as it was formerly called, is one of the most important deposits of Magnetite in Canada, and has been extensively worked for several years." The specimens were taken from a depth of one hundred and fifty feet.

"Ore is now being raised from a depth of one hundred and sixty feet. The mining and loading on the cars which take it to Rice Lake only cost about one dollar and twenty-five cents per ton.'

The production from 1869 to 1875, was about one hundred and forty-two thousand tons, the greater part being shipped to the United States.

"Many years ago, a blast furnace was erected in the adjoining township of Marmora, to smelt the ore with charcoal, but the attempts which were made were not attended with profit, owing probably to distance from a port of shipment, and inattention to the proper sorting of the ore, and the nature of the required flux."

There are about one hundred and fifty men generally employed in these mines.

7. *Magnetic Iron Ore.—Seymour Ore Beds, Madoc.—Geological Survey.*

"In 1837, a furnace was erected in Madoc Village for smelting this ore, but was in blast only a short time when it was abandoned."

"The iron produced is said to have been of very superior quality."

The Grand Junction Railway now passes a few miles to the south of it, and it is said that a branch will soon be built to the adjoining ore deposits in Madoc.

8. *Magnetic Iron Ore from the "Neilson Mine," Madoc.—Geological Survey.*

"This is supposed to be a continuation of the Seymour beds; it is rich in iron, but contains a good deal of iron pyrites.

9. *Magnetic Iron Ore from the "Cooke Mine," Madoc.—Geological Survey.*

"This ore resembles that of the Seymour Bed."

10. *Magnetic Iron Ore from the "Moore Mine," Madoc.—Geological Survey.*

"This ore is very free from impurities. It is said to contain about sixty-one per cent of iron."

11. *Magnetic Iron Ore from the "Foley Iron Mine," Bathurst.—E. Hart and W. J. Morris, Perth.*

"It yields to analysis about fifty-eight per cent. of iron, and the horizon in which it occurs has been traced from Eagle Lake, in Hinchinbrooke, to Fitzroy on the Ottawa River, a distance of about fifty-six miles."

12. *Magnetic Iron Ore from the "Glendower or Howse Mines," Bedford.—Ontario Advisory Board.*

"This mine is situated about two-and-a-half miles from the Kingston and Pembroke Railway on the west, seventeen from the Rideau canal on the east, and about twenty north of Kingston, on Lake Ontario. During the summer of 1875, about six thousand tons of ore were raised, of which four thousand and seventy were exported to Elmira, N. Y., where the Company has headquarters."

13. *Magnetic Iron Ore from the "Machar Mines," Bedford.—Ontario Advisory Board.*

"This mine was first opened in the summer of 1875, and six hundred tons of ore were raised and sold."

14. *Magnetic Iron Ore from the "Silver Lake Mines," South Sherbrooke.—Geo. Oliver, Perth*

"It occurs in a succession of beds in shallow openings. About one hundred tons have been extracted."

15. *Magnetic Iron Ore from the "Chaffey Mines," Newburg.—Geological Survey.*

"The bed occurs on an island in Mud Lake, a part of the Rideau Canal, and is said to be about two hundred feet thick.

"It has been worked for many years by the present owners.

"An extension of the same bed occurs on the mainland, where it is also worked and known as the Matthews or Yankee Mine. The annual production of the two mines together is between seven thousand and eight thousand tons.

"The ore is mined for about one dollar and fifty cents per ton, and carried to Cleveland for about two dollars and fifty cents."

16. *Magnetic Iron Ore, Township of Fitzroy.—Andrew Bishop, Bell's Corners.*

"Little is known about the extent of this deposit, as it has only been recently discovered. The ore sometimes occurs in large octohedral crystals, nearly six inches in diameter."

17. *Hematite.—Silver Lake Mining Location, Thunder Bay, Lake Superior.—Geological Survey.*

"The ore occurs in a group of beds not less than forty or fifty feet in thickness, associated with compact sandstone and ferruginous limestone, suitable for a flux, near the base of the Nipigon series, and is very favourably situated for mining and smelting with charcoal."

18. *Hematite.—Mining lots, Loon Lake, near Thunder Bay, Lake Superior.—J. D. Ledyard, Toronto.*

"The deposit from which this specimen is taken is said to be of considerable extent, and to run north-westward from Loon Lake, which is situated about five miles north of the head of Thunder Bay."

19. *Three specimens of Hematite, weighing about one hundred and fifty pounds, from the Dickson Location, Desert Lake, near Bruce Mines.—Geological Survey.*

"This vein of solid ore is three feet thick. It has been traced for nearly a mile on the location, and in one place shows to great advantage for mining at an elevation of two hundred feet over Desert Lake, which connects by a navigable river with Lake Huron.

"The ore contains fifty-six per cent. of iron, and no appreciable quantity of sulphur or phosphorus."

20. *Specimen of Hematite, weighing one hundred and fifty-five pounds, from Location Y, Desert Lake, near Bruce Mines.—James Stobie. Bruce Mines.*

"This location adjoins the Dickson, the vein being a westward continuation.

"At the part from which the specimen is taken it is said to be nine or ten feet thick.

"The surrounding country is well wooded."

21. *Specimen of Red Hematite, and specimen of Pig Iron, smelted in the blast furnace at Three Rivers, Madoc.—T. C. Wallbridge, Belleville.*

"About eight tons were extracted and sent to the furnace at Three Rivers as a sample for smelting. The iron produced was found to be of superior quality."

22. *Specimen of Red Hematite, Dalhousie—Alex. Cowan, Brockville.*

"The mine is about twelve miles from the Town of Perth, and is commonly known as the Dalhousie, or Cowan Mine.

"From three thousand to four thousand tons of ore were for several years annually raised and shipped to Cleveland from this mine, the cost of carriage, as a rule, not exceeding four dollars and sixty cents per ton.

"Owing, it is said, to the dullness of the market, no mining has been carried on since 1873.

"The ore is very free from deleterious constituents, and contains an average of over sixty per cent. of iron."

23. *Specimen of Red Hematite.—Township of McNab.—Geological survey.*

"The thickness of this deposit at the surface was about thirty feet, but at a depth of about eighty feet the ore is said to have thinned out. It is possible, however, that if further mining operations were carried on, the bed on some portions of its course would be found to extend to greater depths.

"The ore is of excellent quality."

24. *Specimen of Bog Iron Ore.—North Elmsley.—George Oliver, Perth.*

"Bog iron ores are of common occurrence in the Province of Ontario, more especially in the sandy tracts which often flank the Laurentian hills.

"Bog iron is smelted in large quantities at the St. Maurice Forges, in the Province of Quebec. The fuel employed is entirely charcoal, and the flux limestone from the Trenton formation. The usual charge is—bog ore six hundred pounds, limestone forty five pounds, charcoal sixteen bushels.

"The pig iron is shipped to Montreal, and there manufactured into car wheels, for which long experience has shown it to be well adapted.

"Small quantities of wrought iron are also made in a hearth finery."

COPPER.

25. *Specimens of Native Copper.—Specimen of Sandstone contributed by W. W. Stuart, and polished to show the grains of native copper. Cake of copper weighing one hundred pounds smelted at Bruce Mines, Michipicoten Island, Lake Superior.—Geological Survey.*

These specimens are from the location of the Quebec and Lake Superior Mining Association, in the north-western part of Michipicoten Island.

The location was leased and worked by Mr. Hugh R. Fletcher, of Toronto. In 1860 he took forty-five tons of the ore to the Bruce Mines, and there smelted one-half of it without dressing, obtaining about three per cent. of fine copper. The balance was hand-dressed, and yielded upon smelting $7\frac{1}{8}$ per cent.

Work has been resumed at this locality during the past winter.

26. *Three specimens of Native Copper from Michipicoten Copper Mining Company's Location, Lake Superior.—W. W. Stuart, Montreal.*

27. *Sample of Copper Ore weighing* 57 *pounds. About* 60 *pounds of prills from McKellar's copper mine, Lake Superior.—McKellar Bros., Fort William.*

These specimens are from a vein six to eighteen inches in thickness.

28. *Two specimens of Copper Pyrites, Black Bay, Lake Superior.—C. J. Johnson, Wallaceburg.*

The vein from which these specimens were taken is said to be sixteen or eighteen inches thick.

29. *Yellow Sulphide Prills. Variegated Sulphide Prills. Ingot of Fine Copper, Plans and sections of the mines.—West Canada Mines, Lake Huron.—Captain B. Plummer, and G. G. Francis.*

Work was commenced in these mines in 1846, the length of the working now extends to nearly four miles.

Formerly the product of this mine was sent to Baltimore, but now finds a better market in England. The part of the mine which produced the most ore, caved in in 1875, owing to the neglect of proper precautions.

This mine is owned by an English Company, having its head-quarters in London. The capital employed is about $300,000. The total amount realized from the sales of copper and copper ore, from 1849 to 1875, has been about $3,300,000.

30. *Specimens of Copper Pyrites.—Palmerston.—W. J. Morris, and G. Oliver, Perth.*

The vein consists of quartz and calcite, and holds both copper and iron pyrites.

ZINC.

31. *Specimens of Zinc Blende or Sulphide of Zinc.—Blande Lake, Lake Superior.*

Silver ore is said to have been found in the mine. A shaft has been sunk upon it to the depth of twenty-five feet.

32. *Three specimens of Blende.—Township of Dorion, Lake Superior.—C. J. Johnson, Wallaceburg.*

The vein is said to be about three or four feet wide.

33. *Specimens of hand-dressed Ore, Silver Lake Location, Thunder Bay.—Geological survey.*

These specimens contain blende in promising quantities.

34. *Specimens of Blende with Galena.—Point Aux Mines, Lake Superior.—Geological survey.*

LEAD.

GALENA OR SULPHIDE OF LEAD.

35. *About fifty pounds of Prills of Galena.—Silver Lake Location, Thunder Bay.—Geological survey.*

Silver Lake lies at a distance of about six miles northward from the head of Thunder Bay. A short distance to the west of it there is an enormous brecciated vein some two hundred and fifty feet in width, composed of masses of the country rocks cemented together with quartz and some barytes and calc-spar, and holding small quantities of galena, copper and iron pyrites and blende.

This has been traced for about three miles.

36. *Specimens of Galena weighing about seventy-five pounds.—Island No. 2 in Silver Lake.—C. H. W. Weame, Toronto.*

The island known by the above description is traversed by one of the branch veins referred to under the last heading. The vein runs nearly east and west, and is described as being about six feet wide, with good walls. Two samples of dressed ore assayed by Professor Chapman, gave an average of 57-53 per cent. of lead, and 2 ozs. 6 dwts. of silver per ton of two thousand pounds.

37. *Mass of Solid Galena with Copper Pyrites, Gold and Silver, weighing one hundred and sixteen pounds.*

(*b*) *Mass of Galena with some vein matter, weighing seventy-seven pounds, taken at a depth of sixty feet.*

(*c*) *Two specimens of Galena and Copper Pyrites, polished to show the structure of the Ore.*

Enterprise Mine, Lake Superior.—H. L. Hime, Toronto; Col. Sibley, Silver Islet, and John McIntyre, Fort William.

At the surface of this mine there was a structure of four feet of solid ore. Several hundred barrels of ore were shipped in 1875, and work is still being carried on.

38. *Specimens of Galena weighing sixty-five pounds.—St. Clair Location, Black Bay, Lake Superior.—C. J. Johnson, Wallaceburg.*

The vein is said to be twelve to twenty feet wide, composed of calc-spar, quartz and gossan, and carries promising quantities of galena.

39. *Specimen of Galena with Zinc Blende.—Point aux mines, Lake Superior.—Geological survey.*

40. *Specimen of Galena weighing about one hundred and fifty pounds.—From a vein, Limerick, Lot* 1, *range* 3.—*Thos. Devine, F. G. S., Deputy Surveyor-General, Toronto.*

This mine is situated fifty-six miles north of Belleville, on Lake Ontario. The ore taken out is yet upon the ground, and machinery, buildings &c., are being prepared for its reduction.

41. *Specimen of Galena with vein of Calcite.*
   (*b*) Picked Ore.
   (*c*) Pig Lead.

Frontenac Lead Mine, Loughborough.—George Morton, Kingston.

Some years ago a crushing mill, washing machinery and smelting furnace, were erected at this mine, and between one and two thousand tons of ore mined ; but after crushing and washing, only five per cent. of galena was obtained, although trials on a small scale are said to have indicated from twelve to fifteen per cent.

SILVER.

NATIVE SILVER AND SILVER ORE.

42. *Small specimen from a vein.—Pine Bay, Lake Superior.—J. A. Lindsay, Toronto.*

The vein from which this specimen was taken is described as being eight or ten feet wide.

43. *Specimen of Native Silver and Silver-glance in calc-spar.—Jarvis Island, Lake Superior.—Messrs. McIntyre, Russell & Plumber, Fort William.*

The vein from which the specimen comes has not been found sufficiently rich to pay for the working.

44. *Specimen of wall rock and vein-stone containing Silver-glance.—McKellar's Island, Lake Superior.—McKellar Bros. Fort William.*

The specimen is taken from a vein forty-five feet in width, consisting of alternating bands of barytes and coarse calc-spar, with blende, silver glance and native silver in some of them.

45. *Five polished specimens, showing Native Silver in Quartz.*
   (*b*) Fourteen specimens of brecciated veinstone.—*Pie Island Mine, Lake Superior.—D. McKellar and R. M. Eames, Thunder Bay.*

46. *Specimen of quartz with silver.—Singleton Mine, Prince Arthur's Landing, Lake Superior.—S. L. Dawson, M.P.P.*

The name of this mine was given to a small opening on a vein of granular white quartz about one foot thick, and containing some rich bunches of native silver.

47. *Specimen of Native Silver in calc-spar.—Duncan (formerly Shuniah) Mine, Thunder Bay.—Judge Van Norman.*

This mine is owned and worked by a Joint-Stock Company having its head-quarters in Boston.

48. *Seven Specimens of Native Silver in quartz.—Thunder Bay Silver Mine, Lake Superior.—George Stephen, Montreal.*

49. *Specimens of Native Silver.—3a Mine Thunder Bay.—Judge Van Norman.*

50. *Large Rough Specimens representing the ordinary character of the Ore.*
   (*b*) Large polished specimens of the same.

(*c*) Specimen of nuggety and filiform native Silver.
(*d*) Do. combined with calc-spar and quartz.
(*e*) Filiform native Silver associated with Silver-glance.
(*f*) Crystalline Silver-glance associated with calc-spar and galena.
(*g*) Surface ore stained with nickle and cobalt.
(*h*) Specimens of "Macfarlanite."
(*i*) Bar of Silver 999 fine, valued at eighty-seven dollars.
Silver Islet, Lake Superior.—Major A. H. Sibley, New York.

The exhibitor gives the intrinsic value of the above specimens at one thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

Silver Islet, originally a mere rock whose greatest diameter was seventy-five feet, and greatest height above Lake Superior about eight feet, lies at a distance of about half a mile from the north shore of the lake and six miles east of Thunder Cape.

The vein was first discovered in 1868, and was worked by the Montreal Mining Company, who were then the owners of the property. This company worked the mine on a very small scale in 1869 and 1870, and in the autumn of the latter year sold it, together with all the mineral lands around Lake Superior, amounting to one hundred and seven thousand acres, to Major Sibley of New York and his associates, for the sum of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. Since that time the mine has been steadily worked by the American owners, and according to the most trustworthy information obtained, has produced up to the spring of 1876 about two million five hundred thousand dollars worth of silver at a cost of one million five hundred thousand dollars.

The workings have extended to a depth of five hundred and fifty feet below the surface of Lake Superior.

The mine and mill give employment to about one hundred and fifty men.

51. *Eighteen large and seven small pieces of Brown Ore weighing about one hunded and fifty pounds—Little Pic Silver Lode, Lake Superior.—Thomas Marks, and McKellar Bros., Thunder Bay.*

The vein has an average thickness of three feet, and is very persistent, having been traced a distance of five miles.

52. *Specimen weighing about forty pounds from the hanging wall of the rein.*

(*b.*) Specimen weighing fifty pounds from the foot wall of the vein.

Location C. 45, near Little Pic, Lake Superior, Ambrose Cyrette, Fort William.

These specimens are taken from an opening in the same vein as the last, but about one mile nearer the Little Pic River.

GOLD.

53. *Nine specimens of Quartz with Gold.—Location H, near Jackfish Lake.—W. W. Russell, D. McKellar and N. Kingsmill.*

54. *One large and six smaller average samples of Veinstone.*

(*b.*) Sevên specimens with visible gold from the same vein.

Partridge Lake Location.—W. W. Russell and D. McKellar, Fort William. Specimens assayed in the Geological survey laboratory, contained about thirty dollars' worth of gold to the ton of two thousand pounds. No trials have as yet been made on a large scale.

55. *Specimen of Gold bearing Quartz.—Lake Shebandowan.—J. A. Lindsay, Toronto.*

The vein from which the specimen is taken, is described as being from three to four feet wide and is said to carry a considerable proportion of Copper pyrites.

56. *Four specimens of Gold bearing Quartz from the surface.—Victoria Cape, Lake Superior.—McKellar Bros., Fort William.*

The vein from which the specimens are taken is from 1½ to 3½ feet thick. The discovery of gold in this locality was only made last summer, but the vein had been uncovered for a distance of five hundred feet, and shows a vertical section of sixty feet in a neighbouring cliff.

57. *Gold-bearing arsenical pyrites.*

(*b.*) Seven samples in bottles illustrating separating process.

Marmora, Toronto Gold-mining Company.

1. Crushed ore.
2. Concentrated ore.
3. Tailings left after concentration (worthless).
4. Ore roasted with Nitrate of Soda.
5. Paris Green made from the ore (one hundred and fifty pounds to the ton).
6. White Arsenic from the condensed fumes of the roasting ore (five hundred pounds to the ton).
7. Brown pigment residuum (six hundred pounds to the ton). The ore, besides the above, yields thirty dollars of gold per ton.

58. *Gold and Silver-bearing arsenical pyrites.*

(*b*). A small bar of gold from the ore.

(*c*). A small bar of silver from the ore.

(*d.*) Plan of the Company's Location.—*Marmora Gatling Gold-mining Company, Marmora.*

Twenty assays made in the geological survey laboratory of samples from the Marmora mines, have given an average of 1.6367 oz. of gold equal to $33.81 to the ton of 2,000 pounds. Twelve of the samples were from the Gatling mines, and gave an average of 1.1907 oz. of gold equal to $39.47 to the ton.

BISMUTH.

59. *Specimens of Sulphide of Bismuth.*

(*b.*) Metallic bismuth obtained from the sulphide.—*Township Tudor.—Geological survey.*

These Fine specimens of sulphide of bismuth several ounces in weight, were several years ago obtained in the Township of Tudor. This mine was worked for a time, but finally abandoned in 1868, the ore not having been found in remunerative quantity.

MINERALS APPLICABLE TO CERTAIN CHEMICAL MANUFACTURES.

60. *Iron Pyrites.*

(*a.*) Specimens of cobaltiferous iron pyrites.

(*b.*) Burnt iron pyrites from the kilns of the acid works at Elizabethtown.

Alexander Cowan, Elizabethtown, Manager of the Brockville Chemical and Superphosphate Works.

An important deposit of iron pyrites occurs in connection with the Laurentian quartzites and gneisses of Elizabethtown, near Brockville.

61. *Pyrrhotine or Magnetic Iron Pyrites.—Dalhousie.—W. J. Morris, Perth.*

BARYTES OR HEAVY SPAR.

62. *Specimens of barytes, weighing about one hundred pounds.—Jarvis Island, Lake Superior. McKellar Bros., Fort William.*

63. *Barytes, Galway.—Ontario Advisory Board.*

64. *Barytes, Galway.—Galway Lead Mining Co., Peterborough.*

65. *White barytes—North Burgess—Geological Survey.*

MINERALS APPLICABLE TO JEWELRY, &c.

66. *Perthite.*

Specimen of Perthite cut and polished.—*Burgess, lot* 3, *range* 6.—*Geological survey.*

67. *Jasper Conglomerate.*

(*a.*) Specimen of jasper conglomerate, polished and rough.
(*b.*) Vase of jasper conglomerate made in Paris.—*Bruce Mines.—Geological survey.*

68. *Polished Specimens of Jasper.—Northern extremity of Goulais Bay.—Lake Superior.—Geological Survey.*

69. *Amethystine Quartz.*

a. Two blocks of crystal of amethystine quartz.
b. Ornamental pile composed of several hundred specimens of the same.
Amethyst Harbour, Lake Superior.—Geological Survey.

70. *Block of large crystals of Amethyst, coated with Iron Pyrites.*

b. Amethyst associated with cubes of fluorite, coated with Iron Pyrites.
McKenzie's River, Lake Superior.—R. Blackwood, and George McVicker, Thunder Bay.

71. *Agates.—Specimens of agate cut and polished.*
Michipicoten and St. Ignace Islands, Lake Superior.—Geological Survey.

CLASS 101.—MINERAL COMBUSTIBLES, ANTHRACITE, &c

72. *Specimens of Bituminous Shale.—Collingwood.—Geological survey.*

The shale of Collingwood yields, when distilled, from three to four per cent. of tarry oil which, by the usual process of rectification, affords oils fitted for illumination and lubrication

CLASS 102.—BUILDING STONES, MARBLE SLATES, &c.

73. *A Six-inch Cube of Limestone Dressed.—John Hyslop, Goderich.*

There are about thirty feet of this stone exposed in a cliff at Mr. Hyslop's quarry, in beds from three to six feet thick, and large blocks can be easily obtained. The stone makes good lime, but is chiefly used for building purposes. The piers of the Maitland Bridge at Goderich, and the Goderich jail, are built of it.

74. *A six-inch cube of Limestone dressed.—St. Mary's Geological Survey.*

75. *Two six-inch cubes of Limestone dressed.*

(*b*) Window sill.—*Downey's Rapids, Hog Lake.—Wallbridge Bros., Belleville.*

Small quantities of these stones have been quarried and used in the construction of Wallbridge's Mills, at Downey's Rapids. Window sills, or stones for coping, can be obtained more than ten feet in length.

76. *A six-inch cube of Limestone dressed.—Lanark Village.—Geological Survey.*

This building stone is obtained from a band of Laurentian limestone, supposed to be over 1,000 feet thick. At its base it is thinly bedded, and affords large flag-stones, which are employed at Lanark for hearths and door-steps. The beds gradually thicken, however, to about three feet, and blocks of this thickness, and any required length and breadth, can be obtained.

It has been employed for building purposes both in Lanark and Perth, and for culverts on the road between these places.

77. *A six-inch cube of Serpentine Limestone dressed.—Ramsay.—Geological Survey.*

This handsome stone has never been quarried, but could be obtained in blocks of large sizes.

78. *A six-inch cube of Crystalline Limestone dressed.—Ramsay.—Geological Survey.*

This has been extensively quarried for lime burning, and small quantities have been employed in Pakenham and Almonte for foundations and facings of buildings.

79. *A six-inch cube of Crystalline Limestone dressed.—Ramsay.—N. Lavallee, Carleton Place.*

80. *A six-inch cube of Serpentine Limestone dressed.—Pakenham.—Geological Survey.*

It has never been quarried for building purposes, but notwithstanding its being serpentinous is locally employed for making lime. Blocks of any required size for building purposes could be readily obtained. When polished it makes a handsome marble.

81. *A six inch cube of Limestone dressed.—McNab.—Eric Harrington, Arnprior.*

The Bank of British North America and other buildings in Arnprior are built of stone from this locality.

82. *A six-inch cube of Limestone dressed.—Pembroke.—Geological Survey.*

There is a fine quarry at this locality. The beds are from three to eighteen inches thick.

83. *A six-inch cube of Limestone dressed.—Gloucester.—H. S. Young, Brockville.*

"This stone dresses well and is largely used in Ottawa, where the Court House, City Hall, French Cathedral, and many other large buildings are constructed of it. About twenty-five thousand cubic feet of cut stone are sold annually besides large quantities of ashlar and rubble, and in the three months ending February, 1876, over twenty thousand cubic feet of stone were quarried and dressed for the tower of the west block of the Parliament Buildings."

DOLOMITE.

84. *A six-inch cube of Dolomite dressed.—Owen Sound.—Geological Survey.*

This beautiful and enduring stone can be obtained in unlimited quantities, the formation from which it is derived being here one hundred and fifty feet in thickness and divided into beds varying from a few inches to six feet. It is especially adapted for heavy masonry, and blocks of any required size can be obtained. The quarries are about half a mile from the harbour.

85. *A six-inch cube of Dolomite, dressed.—Guelph.—Geological Survey.*

"This stone, which though generally porous, is nevertheless coherent and well suited for building purposes. At Guelph, where the beds are from four inches to two feet in thickness, there are nine quarries in the immediate vicinity of the town, and large quantities of stone are quarried."

86. *A six-inch cube of Dolomite, dressed.—Eramosa.—Henry Strange, Rockwood.*

"Buildings of cut stone obtained from this band are observed to improve in colour after exposure, and at a short distance have a silvery white appearance. The piers of the long railway viaduct over the valley of the Eramosa at Rockwood, are built of stone from this formation, and have a very substantial appearance."

87. *A six-inch cube of Dolomite, dressed.—Dundas.—E. & C. Farquhar, Toronto.*

This stone is chiefly used for making lime and for road metal

88. *A six-inch cube of Dolomite, dressed—Cayuga.—Geological Survey.*

This stone is used almost entirely for rubble work, from two hundred to four hundred cords being sold annually for that purpose.

89. *A six-inch cube of Dolomite, dressed.—Robert L. Gibson, Grimsby.*

This stone has been used for ordinary building purposes, and in the construction of abutments, &c., for railway bridges.

90. *A six-inch cube of Dolomite, dressed.—Beckwith.—Geological Survey.*

This stone is used chiefly for windows and door sills; but the Round-house at Brockville, as well as the bridge and culverts along the line of the Brockville and Ottawa Railway are built of it. Blocks 3 x 3 x 15 feet can be easily obtained.

91. *A six-inch cube of Dolomite, dressed.—Bell's Corners, Nepean.—Geological Survey.*

The beds at this quarry are from three to twenty inches thick, and capable of affording large blocks of stone.

92. *A six-inch cube of Dolomite, dressed.—McNab.—Erie Harrington, Arnprior.*

SANDSTONES.

93. *A six-inch cube of Sandstone, dressed.—William De Cew, Oneida.*

" This stone is largely employed for building purposes, for which, when fine grained it is well adapted. Recently it has been proposed to use it for glass-making."

94. *Two six-inch cubes of Sandstone, dressed.—Robert L. Gibson, Grimbsy.*

" A large quantity of this stone has been employed by the Great Western Railway Company for the construction of bridges. Blocks ten feet long and four feet square can be easily obtained."

95. *A six-inch cube of Sandstone, dressed.—Farquhar & Booth, Esquesing.*

The beds are mostly thick, fine grained, and compact ; some split into good flag-stones ; but all are rather hard for grindstones. The stone has been used in constructing culverts on the Grand Trunk Railway and numerous buildings in Toronto, among which are the University and other important structures ; and it appears to answer well.

96. *A six-inch cube of Sandstone, dressed.—James Howley, McBride's Corners, Rideau Canal.*

The beds of this red sandstone are from two inches to two feet in thickness, and some of them afford flag-stones. Small quantities of the stone have been used for building purposes in Montreal.

97. *A foot cube of Sandstone, dressed.—Lyn, Elizabethtown.—Geological Survey.*

A portion of this stone was employed in the construction of the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa.

98. *A six-inch cube of Sandstone, dressed.—Nepean.—H. Bishop, Bell's Corners.*

" From this fine quarry, the largest part of the stone used in the construction of the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa was derived. Blocks are now being quarried 10 by 4 by 4 feet, and much larger ones could be obtained."

99. *A Six-inch cube of Sandstone dressed.—Bell's Corners, Nepean.—Geological Survey.*

The quarry from which this stone was derived is only worked on a very small scale at present.

100. *A Six-inch cube of Sandstone, dressed.—Gloucester, County of Carleton, Geological Survey.*

"From Skead's quarry, about four miles from Ottawa. The stone is very fine—grained and of a brownish grey colour, and would make handsome buildings. A dressed specimen, about seven feet long may be seen in the coping of the wall round the grounds of the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa, but it can only be distinguished from the adjoining blocks of Ohio Stone by its finer texture. The quarry has only been opened a short time."

101. *A Six-inch cube of Sandstone dressed.—Pembroke Geological Survey.*

"This stone is easily worked, and although soft is tough and retains sharp angles. The Pembroke Court-house is built of it, and it is sometimes employed for monumental purposes."

102. *A Six-inch cube of Sandstone, dressed.—Grenville.—Geological Survey.*

This stone appears to be of good quality, but very little of it has yet been quarried.

GRANITE AND SYENITE.

103. *Specimens of Salmon-red Syenite.—Kingston.—Hon. John Young, Montreal.*

"From the east side of the harbour of Kingston, the rock is exposed for a length of more than a quarter of a mile with a breadth of upwards of one hundred yards, and has a face of ninety feet overlooking the harbour. It dresses easily and takes a fine polish."

104. *Monument of polished Syenite.*

(*b*) Pedestal of the same four feet high and ten inches square.
(*c*) Two vases three feet high and two feet in diameter.
(*d*) Two six-inch cubes of syenite dressed.
(*e*) Paving Blocks.—*Forsyth's or Barrow Island.—Robert Forsyth, Montreal.*

"The Island is situated in the St. Lawrence opposite and about a mile from the village of Gananoque. It is about twenty acres in extent, and the rock in places about thirty feet above the level of low water. The largest columns taken out as yet are twelve feet in length, but much larger ones will probably be obtained when the quarry is fairly opened up. The Stone is said to be harder than the red granite of Scotland, and takes a very fine polish. Mr. Forsyth has quarried quite a number of monuments and columns for architectural purposes, and the waste material has afforded a large quantity of excellent paving blocks which have been laid in some of the streets of Montreal."

105. *Specimen of Syenite.—North Burgess.—Ontario, Advisory Board.*

MARBLES.

106. *White Marble.—Elzevir.—Geological survey.*

107. *Black Marble.—Cornwall.—Geological survey.*

108. *Specimen of White Serpentine Marble, ten inches square and three inches thick, one face polished.—Burgess.—W. J. Norris, Perth.*

109. *A nine-inch cube of White Marble.—High Falls of Madawaska, Blythefield.—James Bell, Arnprior.*

110. *A specimen of Marble.—McNab.—James Bell, Arnprior.*

111. *Marble Striped light and dark Grey.*
(*b*) Marble cut across the beds.
(*c*) " column and pedestal.—*Arnprior.—Geological survey.*

The granular texture of the stone is somewhat coarse, but it takes a good polish, and gives a pleasing marble. Some difficulty has been experienced in obtaining large blocks free from flaws. At present the quarries are not regularly worked, although blocks are occasionally taken out for monuments, mantle-pieces, &c. Considerable quantities were also employed in the decorative work of the Houses of Parliament at Ottawa.

112. *Monument of Banded Marble*, of a beautiful blue grey colour, with dark and light veins, nine feet 6 inches high.
(*b*) A foot cube of the same, polished.—*P. T. Somerville, Arnprior.*

113. *Brownish Grey Marble* (Chazy formation).—*Gloucester.—Geological survey.*

114. *Grey Marble, with thickly disseminated white spots.*

(*b*) Dark grey marble, with more thinly disseminated white spots.—*L'Orignal.—Geological survey.*

SERPENTINES.

115. *Two specimens of pale Green Serpentine*, veined with red.—*Burgess.—W. J. Morris, Perth.*

FLAGSTONES.

116. *Specimens of Flagstone.—Farquhar & Booth, Esquesing.*
There is at the quarry from which this specimen was obtained, an exposed thickness of seven feet, made up of beds of light grey sandstone, from one to six inches thick, and splitting with great ease into large slabs.

117. *Specimens of Flagstone, red and white.—McBride's Corners.—James Howley, Montreal.*
The quarry from which these stones were obtained is about twelve miles from Kingston, and near the Rideau Canal. The thickness of the beds ranges from two inches to two feet.

118. *Flagstone (sandstone), Nepean.—Henry Bishop, Bell's Corners.*
Good stones could be got at this place, but the expense of taking them out would be too great, unless the quarry were extensively wrought.

CLASS 103.—LIME, CEMENTS, ARTIFICIAL STONE, &C.

119. *Gypsum.*
(*b*) Fibrous Gypsum.
(*c*) Prepared plaster for stucco work. *Wm. Coleman, Paris.*
From fifty to five hundred barrels are made annually from fibrous gypsum, at Mr. Coleman's Mills.

120. *Gypsum.*
(*b*) Rocks immediately overlying and underlying the gypsum.
(*c*) Calcined plaster. *Ontario Plaster Co., Mount Healy.*

The Ontario Plaster Company is producing annually about one thousand tons of calcined plaster.

The principal gypsum mines worked, are along the Grand River, between Cayuga and Paris, a distance of thirty-five miles.

121. *Raw Limestone. Prepared lime.—Geo. Buxton, Goderich.*

This quarry is situated about a mile east of the station. Mr. Buxton burns yearly about eighteen thousand bushels.

122. *Raw Limestone. Prepared lime.—Whitson and Slater, St. Mary's.*

There are two kilns owned by this firm, called the "Dominion Champion Draw Kilns."

The average quantity of lime manufactured yearly, is fifty thousand bushels of very excellent quality. Their white lime is considered to be very excellent for finishing purposes.

123. *Raw Limestone. Prepared lime.—Mrs. Ballantyne, Galt.*

These specimens are from the quarry and kilns owned by Mrs. Ballantyne, who, from two kilns, makes yearly nine thousand seven hundred and fifty bushels of lime.

124. *Raw Limestone (magnesian). Prepared lime.—R. Emsley, Guelph.*

This lime is much prized for whitewash and mortar, which sets quickly. The stone seems in unlimited quantities. Mr. Emsley makes yearly fifty thousand bushels of lime.

125. *Raw Limestone. Prepared lime.—George Dunbar, Rockwood.*

At the quarry there is an exposed face of twenty-five feet, in layers of one to six inches thick. Eight kilns, of twelve hundred and fifty bushels each, are burned annually.

126. *Raw limestone (magnesian). Prepared lime.—Thomas Gowdie, Limehouse.*

A large quantity of lime is shipped every year; the kilns and quarry are within a few yards of the railroad station.

127. *Raw Limestone. Prepared Lime.—E. & C. Farquhar, Dundas.*

Messrs. Farquhar have two kilns in which they make annually one hundred thousand bushels of lime.

128. *Raw Limestone. Prepared Lime.—Dr. D. Baxter, Cayuga.*

The amount of Lime produced annually is about five thousand six hundred bushels.

129. *Raw Limestone. Prepared Lime.—Wm. DeCew, Oneida.*

130. *Raw Limestone. Prepared Lime.—Ramsay.—N. Lavallee, Carleton Place.*

This lime is made from a beautiful white crystalline limestone found in the Township of Ramsay. Mr. Lavallee of Carleton Place made last year about ten thousand bushels.

131. *Raw Limestone. Prepared Lime.—Wm. Baker, Arnprior.*

132. *Hydraulic Lime. Raw Cement Stone.—Rockwood.—Geological Survey.*

This is easily quarried and there is good water-power for grinding on the place.

133. *Raw Cement Stone Prepared Cement.—Thomas Gowdie, Limehouse.*

This cement sets slowly, taking several weeks to harden, after which it is said to possess great strength.

134. *Raw Cement Stone.—Dr. B. Baxter, Cayuga.*

135. *Raw Cement Stone.—Ramsay.—Geological Survey.*

136. *Raw Cement Stone.—Nepean.—Geological Survey.*

Though the rock occurs in Nepean, the cement is usually designated as the Hull Cement from having been manufactured for several years by Mr. Wright, of Hull, opposite Ottawa.

The rock is a limestone, holding about twelve per cent. of carbonate of magnesia, and it yields a strong and lasting cement. The bed to which it belongs has been traced for nearly one hundred miles through the country, preserving a very uniform character.

ARTIFICIAL STONE.

137. *Window Arch and Vase of Artificial Stone.—Miller and Heard, Strathroy.*

138. *Two Square Paving Tiles.*

(*b*) Marbleade roofing on a Model House 18x24 inches.—*Hon. J. L. Joslyn, Tilsonburg.*

"The Marbleade Roofing is said to be solid, seamless, fire and water proof and durable as a stone wall. It is composed of gravel and Portland cement, so embodied under the process known only to the manufacturer, that it constitutes a permanent waterproof and fireproof roof, which is not affected by the rays of the sun."

CLASS 104.—CLAYS, REFRACTORY MATERIALS, AND MICA.

139. *Specimens of Mica uncut.*

(*b*) Plates of mica cut and dressed, two sizes.—*North Burgess.—Geological Survey.*

"No mica has been mined at this locality since 1871 or 1872; but previous to that time the deposit had been worked at intervals by different parties, for as many as ten or twelve years. Mica mines were also worked for several years in Grenville, though only on a small scale.

FIRE CLAYS.

140. *Fire Clay.—Dundas.—Geological Survey.*

"The rain washes the clay from the bank, and deposits it in the bottom of pools at its foot. When the water dries up in these, the clay is dug from them, and is used in the iron foundries at Dundas and Hamilton."

SANDSTONE.

141. *Sandstone for Furnace Linings.—Oneida.—Wm. De Cew, Cayuga.*

142. *Sandstone for Furnace Linings.—McBride's Corners.—James Howley, Montreal.*

143. *Bath-brick—Clay for making Bath-brick.—George Riggins, Kincardine.*

The material used by Mr. Riggins for making bath-brick, is found about a mile from Kincardine, and directly overlies the clay used for making white building bricks. Mr. Higgins makes annually about 100,000 bath-brick.

SANDSTONE FOR GLASS-MAKING.

144. *Sandstone for Glass-making.—Oneida.—William De Cew, Cayuga.*

145. *Sandstone for Glass-making.—McBride's Corners.—James Howley, Montreal.*

146. *Sandstone for Glass-making.—ditto. pulverized.—Nepean.—H. Bishop, Bell's Corners.*

MOULDING SAND AND CLAY.

147. *Specimen of moulding sand.—Owen Sound.—Geological Survey.*

Moulding sand occurs in two places at Owen Sound, which together, may have an area of six acres, with an average depth of eight or nine inches. It is used at the iron foundries in the town, and is said to answer well.

148. *Specimen of moulding sand.—Lewisville.—Geological Survey.*

From a bed about one foot thick. Used in the iron foundries at Goderich.

149. *Specimen of moulding sand.—Dundas.—Geological Survey.*

This sand occurs on the surface in patches, from a few rods to several acres in extent, on the tops and sides of hills of coarser sand. Considerable quantities have been shipped during the last few years.

150. *Specimen of Clay.—Limehouse.—Geological Survey.*

This clay is used for moulding and also for furnace lining.

CLASS 105.—GRAPHITE, CRUDE AND REFINED.

151. *Plumbago Ore.*

1st. Crude Plumbago from disseminated beds (one block weighing 4,870 pounds), containing a high percentage of superior ore.
2nd. Crude Plumbago from fine veins in large quantities, assaying 96 per cent. carbon.

Manufactured Products of Plumbago.

(*a*) Crucibles manufactured therefrom, tested, with certificates showing their superiority.
(*b*) Crucibles new and untested.
(*c*) Pencils of various shades.
(*d*) Stove Polish.

Refined Plumbago.

(*e*) Pencil Manufacturers' Stock.
(*r*) Electrotypers' Stock.
(*g*) Piano and Organ Builders' Stock.
(*h*) Lubricating Stock.
(*i*) Crucible Manufacturers' Stock.
(*i*) Powder and Shot Polishing Stock.
(*k*) Hatters' Stock.
(*l*) Coach-body Varnish Manufacturers' Stock.
(*m*) Painters' Stock.
(*n*) Founders' Facings, Manufacturers' Stock.
(*o*) Stove polish " "

Dominion of Canada Plumbago Company, W. H. Walker, Managing Director, Ottawa.

No sales were made from the exhibit, it having been presented to the American Institute of Mining Engineers, Philadelphia, but as a result of having exhibited, orders are being daily received. The exhibit was pronounced unequalled in the history of Plumbago. The Company received a Gold Medal from the Ontario Arts and Agricultural Association, Silver Medal from Canada, and the two highest medals and diplomas from the International Commissioners.

The special advantages claimed are, in the first place, the superiority of the ore, it assaying 96 per cent. Carbon, and in the second place the superiority of the mode of refining over any as yet known, proven clearly by certificates in every branch after practical tests, which in all cases pronounce the products of the mine and the process of the refining unequalled. The quantity is inexhaustible, and the facilities for mining, manufacturing, and shipping most advantageous.

152. *Plumbago.—Bedford.—Ontario Advisory Board.*

153. *Specimens of crude Plumbago.*
(*b.*) *Specimens of dressed Plumbago.—North Elmsley.—Ontario Advisory Board.*

CLASS 106.—LITHOGRAPHIC STONES, WHETSTONES, GRINDSTONES, ETC.

WHETSTONES.

154. *Cut Whetstones.—Collingwood.—Geological Survey.*

"These whetstones are obtained from about twenty feet of thin, even-bedded, and very fine grained sandstones and arenaceous shales.

The inhabitants of the neighbourhood make whetstones for their own use from this rock, but it has never been extensively worked."

155. *Cut whetstone.—Nottawasaga.—Geological Survey.*

The specimens are taken from about twenty feet of freestone representing the grey land.

The rock is in every way suited to make superior scythe-stones, although they have never yet been manufactured from it.

156. *Cut whetstones.—Noisy River Falls, Nottawasaga.—Geological Survey.*

These specimens are from a few feet of very fine-grained, compact sandstones, at the foot of the falls.

157. *Cut whetstones.—Madoc.—Geological Survey.*

LITHOGRAPHIC STONE.

158. *Prepared lithographic ston ew fac-simile autographs of Canadian Governors.—Marmora.—Geological Survey.*

"The stone exhibited, presents the *fac-simile* autographs of all the governors of Canada, both French and English, from the time of Champlain in 1612, to that of Lord Monck in 1862, with the exception of two of the French governors in the first half of the seventeenth century."

159. *Prepared lithographic stone with view of quarry and prospectus of the company.—Marmora Ontario Lithographic Stone Co.*

"A number of attempts have been made, from time to time, during the past twenty-five years to quarry the Marmora stone, and introduce it in the market, but they have not met with success. It is to be hoped, however, that the Company contributing this specimen will be more fortunate than its predecessors. In 1874 a small steam mill was erected to saw the stone."

160. *Lithographic Stone.—Marmora.—Ontario Advisory Board.*

161. *Prepared Lithographic stone with Bank Cheque and transfer No.* 1.

(*b*) do do No. 2.
(*c*) do do showing natural fracture with vignette of an Indian chief.
(*d*) Prepared lithographic stone with impression of Eozoon Canadense.—*Brant.—Geological Survey.*

CLASS. 107.—MINERAL WATERS, SALINE AND MINERAL FERTILISERS, &C.

162. *Superphosphate Lime—A. Cowan, Brockville.*

The superphospate works were established in Brockville in 1869. The apatite, as it comes from the mine, is said to contain an average of about eighty per cent, of phosphate of lime.

163. *Crystal of Phosphate of Lime.—Storrington Geological Survey.*

164. *Specimen of Phosphate of Lime.—North Burgess.—A. Meirham & Bros. Perth.*

165. *Specimens of Phosphate of Lime.—North Elmsley.— George Oliver, Perth.*

166. *Gypsum prepared for agricultural purposes.—Paris.—Wm. Coleman.*

About 40,000 barrels of plaster a year for agricultural purposes are made at Mr. Coleman's Mills.

167. *Land Plaster.—Mount Healy.—Ontario Plaster Co.*

About 8,500 tons of plaster for agriculural purposes are produced annually by this Company.

168. *Shell Marl.—Rockwood.—Geological Survey.*

From a stratum three feet thick, underlying three feet of peat in the neighbourhood of the Eramosa branch of the Green River.

169. *Shell Marl.—Belleville.—H. Yeomans.*

170. *Shell Marl.—Hungerford.—Ontario Advisory Board.*

The deposits of this substance are very common throughout Eastern Ontario, forming the beds of many lakes.

171. *Brine.—Bruce Salt Company, Kincardine.*

This Company produced on the average one hundred and fifty barrels of salt per day, in 1875; consuming for evaporation about twelve cords of wood per day.

172. *Brine.—Tecumseth Salt Works, Goderich.*

173. *Brine.—International Works, Goderich*

174. *Brine.—Coleman and Gowanlock, Seaforth.*

175. *Mineral Waters.—Goderich—Geological Survey.*

176. *Mineral Water (Sulphur).—Paris—Geological Survey.*

177. *Mineral Water (Saline).—St. Catherines—Geological Survey.*

178. *Mineral Water (Saline).—Gillans' Spring, Pakenham—Geological Survey.*

179. *Mineral Water, Gas; Mineral Water, Saline; Mineral Water, Sulphur; Caledonia Springs.—J. A. Gonin & Co., Caledonia Springs.*

CLASS 110.—PRECIOUS METALS.

180. *Ingot of Silver.—Silver Islet Co., Lake Superior.*

CLASS 111.—IRON AND STEEL.

181. *Iron Billets.—Iron Manufacture.—Ottawa Iron and Steel Manufacturing Co., Ottawa.*

Four catalan forges are employed by this Company, but they have blast and power for eight.

The billets exhibited were only under the forge for two and a half hours from the raw ore, yet they showed in a remarkable manner their adaptibility for the manufacture of steel, by the ring of the metal.

This was taken advantage of by tuning the billets to ring a chime, and was a source of amusement and astonishment to the thousands of visitors who were attracted to the Geological Department by the musical sounds issuing therefrom.

Experts who have tested billets manufactured by this company, both in England and the United States, are unanimous in stating "that this ore is among the very best in the world for the manufacture of steel."

182. *Iron Pig smelted with pure Petroleum.—Ayden Patent Smelting Co., Marmora.*

CLASS 112.—COPPER IN INGOTS, &c.

183. *Copper Ingot.—West Canada Mining Co., Bruce Mines, Lake Superior.*

DEPARTMENT II.—MANUFACTURES.

CLASS 200.—CHEMICALS AND PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS.

184. *Salt.—Gray, Young and Sparling, of Seaforth.*

They claim for this salt excellence in purity and strength, which they state is admitted whereever used, and that the analyses made by several distinguished chemists show that it has no superior in the market.

They exhibited four grades of salt for the purpose of bringing their productions prominently before the public, and to show the people of the United States the quality of their different grades of salt.

185. *Salt.—International Salt Company, Goderich and Seaforth.*

The exhibit of this Company consisted of coarse and fine salt, manufactured with Haye's Patent Brine Heater and Evaporator. They claim that it is the finest salt manufactured in the world, that the purification under the "Haye's process" (of which they have the exclusive right), is effected before the brine is admitted on the evaporating pans, by which means a great saving of fuel is effected through the non-incrustation of gypsum, &c., on the pans.

The following analysis of their salt, by Dr. T. Sterry Hunt, will show its purity.

	Two Samples.	
Chloride of Sodium (Pure salt)	97.515	97.730
Chloride of Magnesium	.053	.050
Chloride of Calcium	traces.	traces.
Sulphate of Lime (Gypsum)	.932	1.020
Moisture	1.500	1.200
	100,000	100,000

They also state that they can show by comparative analysis that the celebrated "Ashton English Dairy Salt," contains .410 per cent. more Gypsum, and .009 per cent. more Chloride of Magnesium than their salt.

During the season of 1876, this Company manufactured at their Goderich Works one hundred and five thousand (105,000) barrels of salt, which was all exported in bulk to the United States.

The same year they manufactured at Seaforth, forty-seven thousand (47,000) barrels, all of which was sold for home consumption in the Province of Ontario.

186. *Salt—Butter, common and fine Salt.—Goderich, Samuel Platt.*

"Analysis of the fine table salt from this establishment gives 98.4238 Sodium Chloride. They have facilities for manufacturing fifteen thousand barrels per annum."

187. *Fine Salt.—Goderich Tecumseth Salt Works.*

These works have a capacity of three hundred barrels per day. In 1873, eighteen thousand barrels were shipped to the United States.

188. *Salt.—Harrison & Evans, Goderich.*

189. *Dairy fine and coarse Salt.—Clinton Stapleton Salt Works, Clinton.*

"During the twelve months ending May, 1875, these works produced fifty thousand barrels of salt."

190. *Ground Table Salt, Fine Table Salt, Coarse Salt, Dairy Salt.—Coleman & Gowanlock, Seaforth.*

"In 1873 this Company manufactured fifty-seven thousand and seventy-six barrels of salt."

"The production is annually increasing, being for the past year from ninety thousand to one hundred thousand barrels."

191. *Salt.—Merchants' Salt Company, Seaforth.*

The daily capacity of these works is three hundred barrels.

192. *(a) Nitric Cake, a by-product in the manufacture of Sulphuric and Nitric Acids.*
(b) Salt used in the producton of Hydrochloric Acid.
(c) Salt cake produced in the manufacture of Hydrochloric Acid.
(d) Sulphuric Acid—Commercial.*
(e) Nitric Acid—Commercial.
(f) Hydrochloric Acid—Commercial.—Alexander Cowan, Manager of the Brockville Chemical and Superphosphate Works, Elizabethtown.

In 1869, sulphuric acid works were erected in Brockville, but were destroyed by fire in 1871. The present buildings were commenced in 1872, and completed in 1874. Their capacity is about three tons of acid per day.

In 1875, the manuufacture of both hydrochloric and nitric acid was commenced.

193. *Pharmaceutical Preparations.—William Saunders, London.*

The exhibit of Mr. Saunders, which is said to have been overlooked by the Judges, was much admired by persons qualified to judge of their value, and they were unanimous in stating that it was the most complete collection of Pharmaceutical preparations in the whole Exhibition.

It comprised over *two hundred* medicinal preparations, all shown in exactly the same form and style as that in which they are supplied to customers.

194. *Pharmaceutical Preparations.—Messrs. Lyman Bros. & Co., Toronto.*

This firm exhibited a large collection of chemicals, &c., including a magnificent sample of Nitrate of Silver, weighing over fifty pounds, and probably worth at retail price about one thousand dollars. They were awarded the International Medal, also a Silver Medal by the Canadian Commissioners.

The firm of Lyman Bros. & Co. is well known throughout the whole Province, and there is no doubt that they have unusual facilities for supplying the Canadian market with pure chemicals. They have been engaged in business for a long period, during which time they have been gradually making improvements in their apparatus.

The beautiful sample of Nitrate of Silver they exhibited is a proof of their manufacturing capabilities.

They are large manufacturers of nitrate of silver, for which they principally use mint bars and refined silver of English and American production. In the manufacture of this article, most costly platinum apparatus is required, of which they have a very complete set.

This firm did not exhibit with the expectation of transacting business in the United States, which they are prevented from doing, by the high tariff on drugs and chemicals, but for the purpose of showing that our Province can successfully compete in the manufacture, quality, and purity of their chemicals, against the whole world.

They exhibited a complete series of ethers. Some of these, as sulphuric ether, they manufacture on an extensive scale, and supply the greater part used by the photographers in Ontario.

They also exhibited fifty-eight bottles of fluid extracts taken from their ordinary stock.

In this branch they have all the improved apparatus. Their chemist, Mr. Shuttleworth, editor of the *Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal*, recently visited the United States for the purpose of purchasing all the recent improvements in that branch of their manufacture.

Their laboratory, which cost about twenty-five thousand dollars, is situated at some distance from their extensive warehouse, and is fitted up with all the modern appliances.

A large number of experts are employed and they have an engine of twenty-five horse power in constant use.

195. *Glycerine Pomade—Hugh Miller & Co., Toronto.*

This pomade is considered to be a most excellent article, in fact all pharmaceutical preparations manufactured by this firm are well known for their excellence in the Canada Market.

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*The manufacture of sulphuric acid is of great commercial importance to any country. Liebig says you can judge of the prosperity of a nation by knowing the amount of sulphuric acid it consumes.

In England an immense amount of capital is invested in its manufacture. It is made in leaden chambers each as large as an ordinary dwelling house, and the platina vats for concentrating it cost from $5000 to $10,000 each. The quantity used is very great, some manufacturers use 3,000 tons per week.

Mr. Miller is one of the pioneers in this branch of business, having been in business in Toronto for over thirty years.

196. *Ammonium Sulphate—John S. Povah, Markham Village.*

197. *Washing Crystal—Robert Cooper, Toronto.*

198. *Washing and Bleaching Crystal—F. G. Lane, Hamilton.*

CLASS 201.—OILS, SOAP, CANDLES, ILLUMINATING AND OTHER GASES.

199. *Canadian Petroleum and its products.*

(*a*) *Crude Petroleum.*
(*b*) *Benzine.*
(*c*) *Head-Light Oil.*
(*d*) *Tar.*
(*e*) *Illuminating Oil.*
(*f*) *Engine lubricating Oil.*
Coach Oil.
Wooden Machinery Oil.
Woollen Mill Oil.
Spindle Oil.
(*g*) *Pressed Paraffine Oil.*
Unpressed " "
(*h*) *Paint Oil.*
(*i*) *Tanners' Oil.*
(*j*) *Altar Candles, ½ and 1 lb. each, in colours.*
Ordinary Paraffine Candles for domestic purposes.
" " " *for Railroad cars and carriages.*
Small Tapers of various colours.
(*k*) *Axle Grease.*
(*l*) *Flour, Paraffine.*
Pure Paraffine Wax.
Crude Paraffine Wax.
(*m*) *Pyramid of pure Wax, 7 feet high, weight* 840 *lbs.*
Statuette 3 *feet high, female figure* " 180 "
Two pyramids (small) " 100 " *each.*
Cakes of Paraffine Wax.
(*n*) *Coke from oil, soft.*
Coke from tar, hard.—Atlantic Petroleum Works, London, Waterman Bros.

The Exhibition of Messrs. Waterman Brothers was one of the great attractions in the Canadian Department to visitors from all parts of the world.

These gentlemen incurred great expense in providing glass cases, show bottles, &c., for the display of their goods.

As may be supposed, in addition to the highest International Award, they will also receive the Gold Medal from the Canadian Commissioners.

Messrs. Waterman Bros. are the proprietors of the Atlantic Petroleum works, in London. The greater part of the oil from Petrolia is refined in this city, where there are several refineries, having together a total capacity of 12,000 to 15,000 barrels per week.

This branch of business employs about eight hundred men in connection with the producing and refining processes.

The plant used in the production of the oil, is valued at $750,000, and the refining apparatus at $550,000.

At first, many of the wells, both at Oil Springs and Petrolia, flowed spontaneously; but now they all require to be pumped.

The oil is accompanied by sulphurous saline water, and has an offensive odour.

The difficulty in getting rid of this odour, at first stood much in the way of the successful competition of the Canadian petroleum with mineral oils from other countries; but since the refineries have been able to thoroughly accomplish this, it has been acknowledged to be a very superior burning oil.

At present there are about 350 wells capable of producing petroleum; but owing to the dullness of the market, only about 200 of these are in operation.

At one time, about 500 small steam engines for boring and pumping, were on the ground; but this number is now reduced to between 200 and 300.

Surface oil and "gum beds" were known to exist in the southern part of the Township of Enniskillen, from the time of the first settlement of the western part of Ontario.

The petroleum manufactured by Messrs. Waterman Brothers is said to be a much safer oil for illuminating purposes than the American oil.

Their lubricating oil is rich in greasy substance, and their paraffine wax has a higher melting point than any other in the market.

200. *Oil for Paints.—Lyman Bros., Toronto.*

This firm also exhibit in Class 200.

201. *Soap, Candles, Tallow, Oil, etc.—G. D. Morse & Co., Toronto.*

The productions of this firm are noted for their purity and superior cleansing properties.

202. *Family Soap.—James Walker, Hamilton.*

The proprietor states that the local demand for this excellent domestic soap, is about one million pounds annually.

CLASS 202.—PAINTS, &C.

203. *Iron Ochres, &c.:—*

(*a*) *Raw ochre yellow.*
(*b*) *Prepared yellow "metallic."*
(*c*) *Raw sienna.*
(*d*) *Prepared brown "metallic."*
(*e*) " *red* "
(*f*) *Burnt sienna.*
(*g*) *Prepared stone drab.*
(*h*) " " *yellow.*
(*i*) " " *pink.—Walsingham Buchanan Mineral Co., Hamilton.*

204. (*a*) *Crude black ochre.*
(*b*) *Prepared* " *Brantford, lot 3, range 2.—G. B, Hall, Quebec.*

205. (*a*) *Crude rock used for making raw sienna.*
(*b*) *Raw sienna.*
(*c*) *Prepared sienna.*
(*d*) *Slate drab.*
(*e*) *Stone drab.*
(*f*) *Dark chocolate.*
(*g*) *Light chocolate.*
(*h*) *Light brown.*
(*i*) *Raw umber.*
(*j*) *Brown umber, prepared.—Limehouse.—James Newton.*

The minerals from which these paints (with the exception of one, which is obtained at Coneston), are manufactured, are from the vicinity of Limehouse. Mr. Newton says he can produce about four hundred and fifty tons per annum. The works have been in operation two years. The following is a list of the colours supplied:—No. 1, Dark Chocolate; 2, Light Brown; 3, Chocolate; 4, Stone Drab; 5, Slate Drab; 6, Pink Drab; 7, Raw Sienna; 8, Burnt Umber; 9, Raw Umber.

206. (*a*) *Raw Ochre.*
  (*b*) *Prepared Yellow Ochre.*
  (*c*) " *Burnt* "
  (*d*) *Raw Light Spanish Brown.*
  (*e*) *Prepared* " " "
  (*f*) *Raw Spanish Brown for Fire Proof Paint.*
  (*g*) *Leeds Brown.*
  (*h*) *Raw Brown Umber.*
  (*i*) *Prepared Brown Umber.—Mallorytown, Leeds Paint Manufacturing Co.*

The Mills of the Leeds Paint Company are situated in the Township of Young, and have a capacity of five tons of pigment per day.

207. *Iron Ochre, Purplish Brown.—Elzevir.—Merrill and Flint, Belleville.*

208. *Printer's Ink and Liquid Drier for Paint.—Wm. McKay, Ottawa.*

CLASS 203.—PERFUMERY, &C.

209. *Perfumery.—Wm. Saunders.—London.*

Mr. Saunders exhibited about twenty varieties of perfumes and handkerchief extracts, for the manufacture of which he has acquired considerable reputation.

CLASS 206.—BRICKS, DRAIN TILES, &C.

210. (*a*) *Red Bricks.*
  (*b*) *White Bricks.*
  (*c*) *Unburned Bricks.*
  (*d*) *Brick Clay.—Owen Sound—Geological Survey.*

The deposit here is a drab-coloured clay which has been dug to a depth of four feet. White bricks are made from the same clay by using a different sand.

  (*a*) *Best White Brick.*
  (*b*) *Clay for White Brick.*
  (*c*) *Yellowish White Brick.*
  (*d*) *Clay for Yellowish White Brick.*
  (*e*) *Corner Brick*
  (*f*) *Bath Brick.—*
  (*g*) *Bath Brick.—Kincardine, George Riggins.*

These bricks are made of clay from a deposit which yields three kinds, white, yellow and bath bricks; the clay from which the bath bricks are made overlying the other.

Mr. Riggins makes annually from two hundred to three hundred thousand stock bricks, and about one hundred thousand bath bricks. Mr. McLean, of this place, makes about the same quantity.

211. *Red brick—Goderich—Geological Survey.*

These bricks are of rather poor quality and are only used in small quantities for local purposes.

212. *White Brick.—Seaforth.—Geological Survey.*

213. *White Brick.—Brick Clay.—London.—Samuel Russell.*

There are seven brick yards in the vicinity of London, each of which produces about nine hundred thousand white bricks yearly. They are made from a very extensive deposit of drab-coloured clay thirty feet thick.

214. *White Stock Brick.—Compressed Brick.—Brantford.—Hugh Workman.*

These are made from a deposit of light, greyish-blue clay, apparently covering many acres, and having a thickness of about fifty feet. The two yards at this place produce about three hundred thousand annually.

215. *Red Brick.—Brick Clay.—Dundas...Munn and Cockner.*

Messrs. Munn & Cockner make about six hundred and forty thousand red bricks annually. They are made from extensive deposits of clay occurring in the vicinity of Dundas. White bricks have also been made at this place from the underlying clay.

217. *Red Brick.—Brick Clay.—Glen William,—Robert Leslie.*

Mr. Leslie produces about two hundred thousand bricks annually.
The deposit of clay from which these bricks are made, is very extensive.

218. *White Brick—Red Brick—Brick Clay.—Yorkville,—Mrs. Mary Townsley, Toronto.*

At the yard owned by Mrs. Townsley about one million eight hundred and ninety thousand white stock bricks are manufactured yearly, besides a large quantity of red bricks.
The deposit of clay from which the white bricks are made, has a thickness exceeding sixty feet, and extends eastward, with some interruptions and a varying thickness, at least as far as Cobourg.

219. *White Brick.—Yorkville.—Bulmer & Douglas, Toronto.*

Messrs. Bulmer & Douglas make annually about one million five hundred thousand white bricks, and about one hundred thousand white drain tiles.
Mr. John Sheppard, of this place, makes about the same number of bricks, and it is said that altogether about fifteen millions of white bricks are made annually at Yorkville, and used in the City of Toronto.

220. *White Bricks—Brick Clay, and Loam.—Peterborough—Robert Romaine.*

221. *Stock Bricks, hand-made.—Stock Brick, machine-made.—Stock Brick, common-made —Brick Clay.—Belleville, W. A. Foster.*

These bricks are made at the Bay of Quinte works, owned by Mr. Foster. The average production is five thousand per day during a working season of five months.

222. *Brick Clay.—Carleton Place, Wm. Baker.*

223. *Red Brick.—Brick Clay.—Ramsay, Foshick.*

224. *Red Brick.—Unburnt Brick.*

225. *Brick Clay.—Ramsay, Gilbert Moore.*

226. *Red Brick.—Brick Clay.—Unburnt Brick—Ramsay, James Coulter.*

227. *Brick.—Brick Clay.—Ramsay, James Metcalfe.*

228. *Common Brick.—Stock Brick.—Brick Clay.—Arnprior, Wm. Baker.*

In the manufacture of these bricks, Mr. Baker uses a machine of his own invention, which, with eight men, produces from eight thousand to ten thousand per day of ten hours. The quantity made in 1874 was six hundred and fifty thousand.

229. *Common Brick.—Well Brick.—Brick Clay—Pembroke, Daniel McGregor.*

230. *Pressed Brick.—Window Jamb Brick.—Pembroke, Thomas Cashmore.*

231. *Red Brick.—Brick Clay.—Nepean—Thomas Anderson, Bell's Corners.*

These specimens are from Bell's Corners where the clay shows a thickness in the pit of twenty feet. Mr. Anderson made in 1875 four hundred thousand stock bricks, using Bulmer & Sheppard's machine.

232. *Drain Tiles.—1½ inch Drain Tile.—Brantford, H. Spencer.*

Mr. Spencer makes yearly one hundred and fifty thousand tiles and one hundred thousand white brick.

233. *Drain Tiles,—Yorkville—Thomas Nightingale, Toronto.*

This specimen is made from the stratum of clay which is used for the manufacture of red bricks in this locality. The quantity of drain tiles manufactured annually by Mr. Nightingale is:

2000—4 inch.
4000 6 "
2000 9 "
1000 12 "
1000 15 "

From four millions to five millions of white bricks, are also made annually in the same yards.

234. *Drain Tiles, Yorkville.—Bulmer & Douglas, Toronto.*

This firm manufactures one hundred thousand white drain tiles annually.

235. *Pottery.—Charles Pratt, London.*

236. *Pottery.—J. H. Ahren, Paris.*

CLASS 210.—POTTERY AND EARTHENWARE.

237. *Preserve Jars.—Seaforth.—Geological Survey.*

238. *Milk Pans.*

(*a.*) *Spittoon.*
(*b.*) *Preserve Jar.*
(*c.*) *Nest of Flower Pots.*
(*d.*) *Clay employed in making the above article.—Charles Pratt, London.*

The clay used is from the Township of Westminster. Mr. Pratt uses about three hundred tons per year, and manufactures goods to the value of ten thousand dollars.

239. *Nest of Flower Pots and Saucers.*

Spittoon.
Clay used in making the above.—Paris.—J. H. Ahren.

This clay is obtained in the vicinity of Paris. Mr. Ahren uses annually two hundred and fifty tons, manufacturing goods to the value of eight thousand dollars.

240. *Flower Pot and Saucer.—Red Clay.—Wm. Wells, Beamsville.*

241. *Nest of Flower Pots.—Robt. Romaine, Peterborough.*

242. *Assortment of Earthenware. —Robert Westcott, Peterborough.*

CLASS 216.—DECORATIVE GLASSWARE.

243. *Sign-painting on Glass.—Hovenden & Mendrum, Toronto.*

This sign was most elaborate, highly finished, and of exquisite design.

244. *Sign-painting on Glass.—W. Booth, Toronto.*

It is difficult to decide on the merits of two articles which are both excellent. Both of those signs excited the admiration of visitors, and it is impossible to say which was the more admired.

CLASS 217.—HEAVY FURNITURE—PARLOUR, CHAMBER, &C.

245. *Furniture.—C Kremer, Preston.*

246. *Side-board—Ornamental Sign Frame.—Hay & Co., Toronto.*

This is one of the oldest established firms in Ontario ; they employ a very large number of hands, and do a large export business.

247. *Billiard Table, Extra large, Cue Case and Cues.—Riley & May, Toronto.*

The table exhibited was 4½ x 9 carom level billiard table of bird's-eye maple, inlaid with rosewood. It was fitted with slate bed, patent cushions that will retain their strength and elasticity in any climate ; finest quality cloth ; balls, &c., and May's patent leveller. This last invention is a combination of leg bolt and leveller, so that a single bolt holds the levelling attachments firmly to the leg, and at the same time secures the latter to the table.

Messrs. Riley & May have the only Billiard Table Factory in the Dominion ; their establishment is fitted up with the best and latest machinery ; they employ about twenty hands, and have the capacity for turning out about three hundred tables per annum.

This business is one of those which require great care and labour ; even those who are versed in the intricacies of this popular game little imagine the necessary time and the careful superintendence required to manufacture a good reliable billiard table. It is, therefore, gratifying to state that this enterprising firm can turn out tables quite equal to those made in the United States, where this branch of industry is now become of much interest.

CLASS 219.—MIRRORS, CUT AND ENGRAVED WINDOW GLASS, AND OTHER DECORATIVE OBJECTS.

248. (*a*) *Mirror Plates.*

(*b*) *Mirror Frames.*

(*c*) *Mouldings.*

Ewing & Co.—Toronto.

This firm has extensive facilities for the manufacture of mirrors and picture frames; in addition they carry on a large business in photographic stock.

They exhibited Mirror Plates, Mirror Frames, and Picture Frame Mouldings, for which they were awarded the International Medal.

They claim for their Mirrors and Mirror Frames, that quality considered, their exhibit was cheaper than any goods of the kind in the exhibition ; that their silvering by their new process is better in quality and has a finer and whiter deposit than any other process known ;

also that their combination of pure silver and mercury (amalgamated), is better, cheaper and more permanent than any other process at present in use.

It is also considered that the new method is better protected and will bear a greater amount of rough usage than the old process of amalgamating tin and mercury.

Their mouldings are made of the best kiln-dried lumber, whitened by a new process that makes them tough, elastic, and soft to burnish on. They use no colouring matter in the lacquer that is likely to fade.

Every piece of moulding manufactured in this establishment is perfect in itself, and by their machines every mitre is accurately matched.

This business has grown rapidly in the hands of Mr. Ewing, and now employs over sixty men, and a capital of over twenty thousand dollars, in producing mouldings, of which they manufacture about twenty thousand feet weekly. They also silver about three hundred feet of glass daily.

249. *Mirror with cement back.—Allen Huber, Berlin.*

250. *Show Card.—A. H. Dixon, Toronto.*

The letters on these cards are made from ornamental fabrics, consisting of velvets, silks, satins, ribbons, tartans, calicoes, damasks, carpets, tweeds, doeskins, furs, &c., &c., so that manufacturers and dealers in fabrics can have their cards manufactured of their specific goods, thereby not only advertising their business, but showing to the public at the same time samples of their choicest goods.

CLASS 220.—PICTURE FRAMES.

251. *Picture Frames.—Ewing & Co., Toronto.*

See Class 219 for description of the exhibits of this firm.

Carved Frame.—D. Cockburn, Ottawa.

CLASS 222.—STOVES, RANGES, HEATERS.

252. *Combined Cooking Stove and Heater.—Thomas Penton, Sarnia.*

This consists of a complete cooking stove of little more than the ordinary size, and a steam boiler of the capacity of six horse power, surmounted by an upright engine specially constructed for the purpose. Behind the boiler stands the oven, which is large enough to suit the demands of a large family.

The great object of the invention, as claimed by Mr. Penton, is to save fuel, by making the kitchen stove heat the whole house with steam from the boiler.

In addition, the engine can be used for various purposes. In a farm house, for instance, a belt from the engine to the wood-shed, and a circular saw, will, in a few hours, cut a month's supply of wood for the kitchen, or can be applied to a turning lathe or other contrivance. By inserting a pipe into the boiler at a very trifling expense, food can be steamed for the cattle.

By a simple contrivance the churning can be done by steam, while at the same time, the sewing machine can be driven, and the cradle gently rocked by the same quiet agency. Distilled water for ablutionary purposes can be drawn from the steam pipes in every room. On washing day there will be no heating water, as sufficient can be drawn from the boiler for that purpose.

It is claimed by the inventor that his patent wherever adopted will save labour and fuel, and reduce the risk of fire to a minimum.

There is no danger in its use, as the boiler is made of the best material, and tested to stand a pressure of 100 pounds to the square inch, being sixty per cent. more than the greatest pressure required.

253. *Stove.—J. W. Elliot, Toronto.*

The inventor claims for this stove several improvements.

1st. It has a three-way draft passage, consisting of about twelve feet of flue pipe, bent on each side around the base. It is said to produce with less fuel a greater amount of heat than is produced by ordinary stoves.

2nd. The evaporator is part of the stove. The cover of the stove forms a water tank, which produces an amount of vapour in proportion to the intensity of the heat, and keeps the atmosphere moist, pleasant, and healthy.

3rd. It can be so adapted as to become a double-heater, which heat can be conveyed to an upper apartment.

4th. The ordinary doors are replaced by mica lights, with metal tops, which are so constructed that they can be easily cleaned.

5th. The base-plate, which is of cast-iron, is so constructed that the cold air from the floor passes through it, and produces a constant circulation.

254. *Patent Cook Stove.—R. Thomas, Toronto.*

255. *Cooking and Heating Stoves in variety.—Copp Bros., Hamilton.*

256. *Stove-pipe Damper.—H. A. White, Hamilton.*

This damper is so made that it can be adjusted to any point desired, and will remain firm where set, by means of a compression spring acting on a dial plate outside of the pipe.

The inventor claims that it can be furnished cheaper than any damper in the Dominion; that it is simple in construction and working; also reliable and durable.

257. *Crimped Elbows for Stoves, &c.—Wexelberg & Co., Toronto.*

This firm exhibited a variety of flat crimped elbows, in sizes varying from three to seven inches in diameter.

They are manufactured of brass, copper, zinc, &c., and are specially adapted for stove pipes, steam, and other purposes.

The advantages claimed are, that these elbows are of a more beautiful shape and design, and stronger than other elbows, and can be easily dusted or polished. They say that when used for stove purposes, the draft is more regular, and obviates the necessity for frequent stove-pipe cleaning. They are also less liable to corrode.

They are the only manufacturers of these elbows in the Dominion, and can make elbows of any desired angle in one piece.

CLASS 223.—APPARATUS FOR LIGHTING, GAS FIXTURES, &C.

258. *Gas Burner, Globe and Gallery.—P. Trudeau, Ottawa.*

CLASS 224.—KITCHEN AND PANTRY.

259. *Tins and Stamped Ware.—G. M. Williams & Co., Hamilton.*

This exhibit in tin-ware was exceedingly good, and elicited commendatory remarks from the visitors, particularly from those interested in culinary operations.

CLASS 225.—LAUNDRY APPLIANCES.

260. *Sad Irons.—Copp Bros., Hamilton.*

261. *Clothes Mangle.—C. Cull, Cobourg.*

262. *Washing Machine.—T. S. Elliott, Guelph.*

This machine, of so much importance in domestic life, was awarded the medal by the British Commissioners. It is said to do the work more easily, quickly, and thoroughly than any other washing machine yet invented.

263. *Royal Canadian Clothes-Wringer.—E. R. Shorey & Co., Napanee.*

This domestic labour machine has become so popular in the household, that over fifteen thousand have been sold in Canada. It is stated that no other machine, except the sewing machine, has ever been invented which so much relieves the labour of the household as the clothes-wringer.

Instead of the destruction of light and expensive fabrics, which inevitably follows hand-wringing, the finest laces and muslins can, by the aid of this simple but effective instrument, be effectually wrung without the least injury.

The inventors claim that the springs are so constructed that they adjust themselves to any thickness of cloth, from a pocket-handkerchief to a quilt or counterpane. Also, that one garment can be lapped upon another, and thus save the trouble of feeding each garment separately with the fingers.

CLASS 227.—SASH-BLINDS, MANTELS, &C

264. *Blinds and Sashes.—Oscar C. Evans, Toronto.*

265. *Green Venetian Blind.—J. M. Wood & Co., Toronto.*

CLASS 230.—COTTON, YARNS, AND FABRICS.

266. (*a*) *Brown (unbleached) Sheeting.*
  (*b*) *Twilled Sheeting.*
  (*c*) *Ticking.*
  (*d*) *Blue Denim.*
  (*e*) *Check Regattas, (narrow patterns).*
  (*f*) *Cotton spun, unbleached and bleached.*
  (*g*) *Cotton yarn dyed.*
  (*h*) *Carpet warp dyed.*
  (*i*) *Carpet warp unbleached.*
  (*j*) *Seamless Bags.—Dundas Cotton Mills Co., John Bell, Director, Hamilton.*

This firm has a well established reputation in this Dominion for their productions. They exercise great judgment in the selection of raw cotton, consequently there is a uniformity of smoothness in the spinning of their yarns, and their sheetings are of a singular and well proportioned weight.

267. (*a*) *Plain Sheetings.*
  (*b*) *Twilled Sheetings.*
  (*c*) *Ginghams.*
  (*d*) *Grain Bags.*
  (*e*) *Carpet Warps.—Canada Cotton Manufacturing Co., Cornwall.*

The goods of this Company are made from superior cotton. All their fabrics show an evenness of construction, and are remarkable for durability.

CLASS 224.—FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS.

268. *Floor Oil cloth, 3 pieces.—H. A. Stevens & Co., Paris.*

CLASS 235.—YARNS, BROADCLOTHS, DOESKINS, &c.

269. *Tweeds, light and heavy, various colours and patterns.—Rosamond Woollen Co., Almonte.*

These goods, which elicited much praise at the Exhibition, were not specially made for exhibition, but were ordinary goods taken from the shelves.

270. *Tweeds.—Toronto Tweed Co., Toronto.*

271. *Tweeds, Buckskins, Doeskins.—J. S. Fisher, Toronto.*

272. *Cloths, Tweeds.—Thos. H. Taylor & Co., Chatham.*

CLASS 236.—FLANNELS.

273. *Flannels.—Smith & Wilby, Toronto.*

274. *Flannels.—Toronto Tweed Company, Toronto.*

275. *Flannels.—H. Winger, Elmira.*

CLASS 237.—BLANKETS, ETC.

276. *Blankets—H. Winger, Elmira.*

CLASS 238.—COMBINED WOOL FABRICS, WORSTED, YARNS, &c.

277. *White Stocking Yarn.—H. Winger, Elmira.*

278. *Yarns, Shirts, Pants, Clouds and Scarfs.—J. S. Fisher, Toronto.*

279. *Woollen Yarns.—John Wardlaw, Galt.*

These yarns were made from native grown wool. The knitting being composed of Southdown and Cheviot wools, and the fingering of pure Merino.

They are manufactured upon the Scotch system, which is said to render them soft, clear and level, and are of superior quality for knitted clothing, &c.

280. *Woollen Fabrics—Smith & Wilby, Toronto.*

281. *Woollen Yarn.—McCrae & Co., Guelph.*

This exhibit consisted of white and coloured yarns from Canadian and Australian wools, in two, three, four and six-ply, suitable for all classes of knitting.

CLASS 250.—READY-MADE CLOTHING.

282. *Full Dress Suit.*
  (*b*) *Dress Overcoat.—R. F. Taylor & Son, Toronto.*

283. *Knit Goods, Hosiery, &c.—McCrae & Co., Guelph.*

This firm exhibited hose in great variety, white-striped and plain coloured in every style of finish, from the commonest all-wool circular work to the best hand-frame fine fashioned. Their exhibit of gents' fashioned underclothing, ribbed and plain, was very excellent ; the display included heavy goods specially made to be worn under exposure to extreme cold, medium goods for general wear, and light gauze for spring and summer. These were made in a variety of styles and mixtures.

They also exhibited boys' vests, drawers and dresses, and some highly-finished ladies' vests made from white merino wool, which were very much admired.

284. *Knitted and Fancy Goods.—Ancaster Knitting Co., Hamilton.*

285. *Wool Shirts and Drawers.—W. Blacklock & Co., Hastings.*

286. *Two Suits of Canadian Goods.—H. H. Smith, Goderich.*

CLASS 251.—BOOTS AND SHOES, &C.

287. *Boots and Shoes.—King & Brown, Toronto.*

This firm exhibited over one hundred pairs of boots and shoes made at their Toronto factory ; they could have sent seventy-five more lines that they make, but considered that these would be ample to show the world what can be produced in Ontario. There was no other exhibit of boots and shoes in the whole exhibition that displayed such a large variety of goods, embracing so many different kinds and styles,made from so many kinds of leather, both foreign and domestic.

This extensive collection included a variety of different widths in sizes and half sizes, from infant's, child's and misses, up to ladies', and from youths' and boys', up to men's work.

This exhibit was beautifully arranged under the direction of Mr. Delamere, and caused quite a sensation among lady visitors, who seemed delighted with the delicacy and exquisite workmanship, especially of the ladies' work; and from the crowds that daily gathered round the glass cases, it is gratifying to state that this portion of the exhibit from Ontario was liberally patronized by the sight-seers.

Had the exhibit been for sale, it might easily have been disposed of on the grounds, as there were numerous persons ready to purchase. A large quantity was sold from samples for the Australian market.

288. *Boots and Shoes—A. Sutherland, Kingston.*

This exhibit consisted of twenty-two pairs of fine hand-sewed Boots and Shoes, Ladies' and gentlemen's of every description and style. The manufacturers claim for them excellence of workmanship, and superior finish. They were all sold to a Philadelphia dealer.

289. *Boots and Shoes.—D. Ramsay, Cobourg.*

CLASS 254.—BUTTONS, WALKING CANES, &C.

290. *Carved Walking Canes.—S. Saunders, Guelph.*

This was an excellent exhibit, showing a variety of styles of beautiful finish.

291. *Vegetable Ivory Buttons.—J. Y. Shantz.*

CLASS 255.—FANCY LEATHER WORK, TRUNKS, VALISES, &C.

292. (*a*) *Ladies' Saratoga Trunk.*
(*b*) *Gents' Albert Trunk.*
(*c*) *Dominion Trunk for Lady or Gentleman.*
(*d*) *Sole Leather Trunk.*
(*e*) *Solid Leather Valise.*
(*f*) *Grain Leather Pallisier Bag XX.*
(*g*) *Grain Leather Plain Pallisier Bag.*
(*h*) *Split Leather Plain Pallisier Bag.*
(*i*) *Split Leather Pallissier Bag with Pocket.—H. E. Clarke & Co., Toronto.*

This is one of the oldest established Trunk Factories in this Country; the goods sent for exhibition were taken from the general stock, yet elicited much praise for their highly finished workmanship and strong appearance.

The articles exhibited embrace the following modern improvements:

The ladies' trunk (*a*) is leather-covered, with nickel trimmings and bands, rosewood slats, leather binding, and iron bottom.

The gents' trunk (*b*) has cloth lining, with improved hat and collar box.

Dominion trunk (*c*) has iron bands, hat-box, &c., and is well trimmed.

The sole leather trunk (*d*) is made of oak-tanned leather, with all modern improvements. In fact all the trunks exhibited by this firm had modern trimmings, and were made for strength as well as appearance.

A supply of these were sold from sample for Australia, and some were also purchased for England.

This firm claims that its goods are equal in materials and workmanship to those of American competitors, yet much lower in price.

CLASS 260.—PAPER BAGS, &C.

293. *Paper Bags,—Kilgour Bros., Toronto.*

CLASS. 261—.BLANK BOOKS, BOOK-BINDING, &C.

294. *School Books, Blank Books, &c.—Wm. Warwick, Toronto.*

295. *Account Books, Pocket Books, Bookbinding &c.—Brown Bros., Toronto.*

This firm exhibited a very fine display of pocket books, diaries, bank ledgers, &c., &c. They have a very extensive establishment with all the improved machinery, and their work is reliable for durability and always well finished

It was stated by one of the Judges, who was strongly impressed with their cheapness, that were it not for the high tariff, this firm would undoubtedly supply a large quantity of their goods in the American market.

CLASS 264.—WALL PAPERS.

296. *Room Paper Hangings.—M. Staunton & Co., Toronto.*

The exhibit of this firm was of fine design and good workmanship.

Mr. Staunton is one of the oldest and most enterprising merchants in Toronto.

CLASS 269.—FIRE ARMS USED FOR SPORTING.

297. *Implements for Breech and Muzzle Guns.—W. G. Rawbone, Toronto.*

CLASS 272.—MEDICINES.

298. *Tick Destroyer, for Sheep, &c.—Hugh Miller & Co., Toronto.*

The tick destroyer is well known throughout the Dominion, having been awarded prize after prize at our Agricultural Exhibitions. A proof of its excellence is, that although annually exhibited, no other article has been found equal to it for the purpose of destroying tick and cleansing the wool of sheep.

CLASS 276.—SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES.

299. *Spring Trusses.—C. Chultree, Hamilton.*

300. *Apparatus for applying Irritants.—C. A. Elliot, Toronto.*

This instrument consists of a case or tube containing at one end a reservoir for the reception of the irritant; at the bottom of the case a roller is pivoted, the whole periphery of which is studded with needle points projecting a short distance from the surface. The position of the roller within the case is such that a portion only of its diameter projects beyond the lower open end.

The irritant is conveyed to the roller by means of a peculiarly constructed tapering stopper; the lower portion is contained within a circular brush, the feather ends of which rub against the needle points.

CLASS 280.—HAND TOOLS USED BY CARPENTERS, &C.

301. *Axe and Tool Handles.—T. Moore, Cooksville.*

This collection consisted of sledge, axe, adze, hammer and hunters' axe handles, also those used for tinsmiths, and watchmakers' tools, and some models of lasts.

In addition to excellence of design, these handles were noted for superior finish; they were so smooth and glossy, that they had the appearance of being varnished, although they were only of plain hand-work finish.

This collection was sent to Australia for exhibition at Sydney.

302. *Assortment of Axes.—James Hourigan, Dundas.*

This exhibit included hunters' axes, chopping axes, boys' axes, scoring and blocking axes, all made from improved patterns.

The manufacturer claims that the tempering of these goods is done by a process known only to himself which toughens the steel and at the same time closes the pores, making it more durable and frost proof.

303. (*a*) *Circular saws,*
   (*b*) *Shingle saws,*
   (*c*) *Cross-cut saws,*
   (*d*) *Butting saws,*
   (*e*) *Muley saws,*
   (*f*) *Gang saws,*
   (*g*) *Hand saws,*
   (*h*) *Panel saws,*
   (*i*) *Ripping saws,*
   (*j*) *Butcher's saws,*
   (*k*) *Felloe saws,*
   (*l*) *Turning saws,*
   (*m*) *Straw Knives,*
   (*n*) *Plasterers' Trowels.—R. H. Smith, St. Catharines.*

This display was very meritorious, the whole exhibit was contained in one immense glass-case with black velvet back, in which the bright instruments were tastefully arranged. It was one of the great attractions in the Canadian Court. It probably comprised every description of saw in general use, and was admired for the beauty, finish, and excellence of material.

The Australian Commissioners are in communication with Mr. Smith, and there is no doubt that this will form an important branch of trade with the Australian Colonies.

304. *Lumbermen's Tools.—Aheran and Walsh, Ottawa.*

These manufacturers have been in the business for sixteen years, and challenge the world for excellence of manufacture and construction. They state that they have taken prizes for six years in succession. Their exhibit consisted of—

Cant dogs,
Saw dogs,
Timber dogs,
Swamp dogs,
Sacking dogs,
Boom chains,
Rafting chains,
Crotch chains,
Sack chains,
Trace chains,
Hands-pikes,
Screw picks,
Marking hammers,
Saw swages and setts,
Clevices,

and embraced a complete set of lumberers' tools, from the smallest to the most important.

305. *Lumbermen's and Stone-cutters' Tools.—Peter Robertson, Ottawa.*

The manufacturer claims for his tools that they are made of the very best material, under his own personal supervision, and that the iron work is thoroughly hardened by a peculiar process, and the wood employed of the toughest kind. They are made for durability, with every improvement that experience can suggest.

306. *Edge Tools for wood, iron, and steel.—Jas. Warnock & Co., Galt.*

CLASS 283.—METAL, HOLLOW WARE, &c.

307. *Enamelled Ware—Copp Bros., Hamilton.*

308. *Enamelled Hollow Ware.—A. Laidlaw, Hamilton.*

CLASS 284.—HARDWARE, USED IN CONSTRUCTION, NAILS, LOCKS, &c.—PLUMBERS' AND GASFITTERS' HARDWARE, &c.

309. *Sash Fastener.—Dixon, Smith & Co., Toronto.*

310. *Sash Fastener.—T. R. Fuller, Toronto.*

311. *Lever Mortice Lock.—Griffith & Co., Toronto.*

These locks, which are very simple in construction, have recently been patented in England, Canada, and the United States, and have received the approval of those connected with the building trade wherever they have been introduced. A patent lever movement is substituted for the old spring action ; the locks are secured to and form part of the lever, consequently they cannot drop off or become loose. Although their action is simple, their security is beyond a question. The trimmings are in various styles, suitable either for ordinary and office doors, or handsomely finished for drawing-rooms, &c. They are made of every size, being of special strength for banking houses, public buildings, &c.

312. *Forged Nuts.—George Gibbs, Port Hope.—John Law, London.*
(*b*) *Metal Numbers for buildings.*

These nuts are made from the best iron, and are said to be superior to hot-pressed nuts.

313. *Patent Clip Hook.— W. Brisley, Toronto.*

This is intended for fastening planking and sidewalks, being used instead of the ordinary nail or spike. It is made of malleable iron, and is so shaped that it does not project above the surface of the plank.

314. *Enamelled Plumbers' Ware.—A. Laidlaw & Co., Hamilton.*

315. *Assortment of Locks.—Joseph Stringer, Kingston.*

316. *Hinges and Nails.—Cavan & Batton, Gananoque.*

317. *Brass Work for Plumbers and Gasfitters.—Ritchie & Son, Toronto.*

This exhibit consisted of gasfitters' hardware, including brackets, joints, fittings, &c., valve and pan water closet fittings, straight and nose-ground plug (bibb) cocks, compression cocks, valves and fittings for baths, wash-houses, hydrants, stop sinks, with a variety of other articles used by plumbers; also, steam-fittings, including all kinds of globe, angle, check, safety, and vacuum valves; steam gauges, water gauges, gauge cocks, stop cocks, and other engineer and machinists' supplies, and some very fine patterns of railing for offices, counters, &c.

These goods were of beautiful design and good workmanship, and were tastefully arranged under the supervision of Mr. Ritchie, Jr., and being in a prominent position, facing the centre aisle, were constantly admired by visitors.

This exhibit was decidedly the best in this Department in the Canadian Court, and compared favourably in excellence of workmanship and superiority of finish, with any similar exhibit from any other country.

This establishment has been in operation since 1857, and is now one of the largest of the kind in the Dominion, and gives employment to seventy-five hands.

318. *Builders' Hardware.—James Smart, Brockville.*

CLASS 286.—BRUSHES, &C.

319. *Corn Brooms and Whisks.—G. R. Gurd, London.*

320. *Brushes.—C. Boeckh, Toronto.*

CLASS 287.—ROPES, CORDAGE.

321. (*a*) *Assortment of Upholsterers' Twine, manufactured from Canadian flax.*
(*b*) *Fish-lines, manufactured from Canadian flax.*
(*c*) *Fine Cord, manufactured from Canadian flax.*
(*d*) *Twine, manufactured from Japanese hemp.*
(*e*) *Fine Cord, manufactured from Japanese hemp.*
(*f*) *Twine, manufactured from Russian hemp.*
(*g*) *Tapered Plough-lines, manufactured from Russian Hemp.*
(*h*) *Sash-cord manufactured from Russian hemp*
(*i*) *Rope, made from Russian hemp.*
(*j*) *Manilla Clothes lines.*
(*k*) *Tapered Plough Lines, made from Manilla hemp.*
(*l*) *Coil Sash-cord, made from Manilla hemp.*
(*m*) *Coil of three-quarter inch Rope, made from Manilla hemp.*
(*n*) *Clothes Lines, manufactured from East India jute hemp.*
(*o*) *Sash-cord, manufactured from jute hemp.*
(*p*) *Coil of $\frac{5}{8}$ inch Rope, made from jute hemp.—G. Copeland, Hamilton.*

This exhibit only comprises a small portion of the variety of goods manufactured by Mr. Copeland. In addition to Japanese hemp, Russian hemp, &c., he uses a large quantity of

American hemp, and directs attention to the importance of Canadian farmers raising hemp, and keeping the money in this country.

CLASS 289.—WOODEN AND BASKET-WARE.

322. *Pails and Tubs.—A Budge, Westbrook.*

323. *Household Wooden-ware.—Canada Car Co., Toronto.*

324. *Assortment of Plain and Fancy Baskets.—Institute for the Blind, Brantford.*

These baskets are the work of the blind pupils at the Institute for the Blind, and were sent by J. S. Howard Hunter, Esq., the indefatigable Principal, more for the purpose of illustrating the trades that can be successfully taught to the blind, than for competition in this branch of business.

CLASS 291.—GALVANIZED IRON-WORK.

325. *Galvanized Iron-work.—W. H. Rice, Toronto.*

326. *Galvanized Iron-work.—Wexelburg & Co., Toronto.*

CLASS 292.—PLEASURE CARRIAGES.

327. *Single open Buggy.—Knox & Bothwell, Goderich.*

This buggy is of very light construction ; it has a combination of side and end springs, and side bars, making it an easy riding carriage, with steady motion. The body is very low, making it easy for getting into. One of these buggies was purchased by a gentleman of New York and exported to Paris, *via* Montreal and Liverpool.

328. (*a*) *Single-top Phaeton Buggy.*

(*b*) *Double-top do. do.*

(*c*) *Open Buggy.—Woods & Lyons, Brantford.*

329. *Single-top Phaeton.—Charles Ashley, London.*

330. *Covered Buggy.—Wm. Kew & Son, Beamsville.*

This was a very light buggy, with piano box.

CLASS 293.—BABY CARRIAGES.

331. *Children's Carriages.—C. Guerin, Ottawa.*

CLASS 295.—SLEIGHS.

332. *Cutter.—Knox & Bothwell, Goderich.*

333. *Dog Cart Sleigh.—W. Kew & Son, Beamsville.*

The back seat of this sleigh is made reversible. It was awarded an International Medal, and attracted much attention, and might have been sold to residents in the United States, were it not for the exceedingly high American tariff.

334. *Single Cutter.—Daniel Conbay, Uxbridge,*

CLASS 296.—CARRIAGE AND HOUSE FURNITURE, SADDLERY, &C.

335. (a) *Wheels.*
(b) *Spokes.*
(c) *Felloes.*
(d) *Stubs.—Hunt, Cairns & Co., St. Catharines.*

336. (a) *Whip Lashes.*
(b) *Gig Thongs.*
(b) *White Horse-hide.*
(c) *Buck-skins.*
(d) *Imitation Buck-skins, made from calf-skin.*
(e) *Imitation Buck-skins, made from sheep-skin.*
(f) *Russell Horse-hide.*
(g) *Russll tops and buck-skin points.*
(h) *Dog Thongs, assorted.*
(i) *Coloured Horse-hide.*
(j) *Tops in variety.*
(k) *Twisted Stag Lash.*
(l) *Plain Stag Lash.*
(m) *Chain Thong.*
(n) *Hunting Thong, English.*
(o) *Spring Thong.*
(p) *Horse-hide tops and buck-skin points.*
(q) *Mule Lashes.*
(r) *Birch Lashes.*
(s.) *Straw Thongs.—Wellington Bros., Windsor.*

These lashes varied from four to eight plait, and were made from leather manufactured by this firm, who claim that their leather, being tanned in cold liquor, is superior to American whip thong leather, which is tanned in hot liquor.

337. (a) *Lady's Saddle.*
(b) *Gents' Saddle.*
(c) *Racing Saddle.—Lugsdin & Barnett, Toronto.*

This firm was awarded a medal for the excellence of their work. Several applications were made for their goods, but none were sold at the Exhibition.

338. (a) *Double Set Scotch Canadian Dray Harness.*
do. Silver mounted. do.
(b) *do. Brass Mounted. do.*
(c) *Lady's Saddles.*
(d) *Gent's Saddles.*
(e) *Steeple-chase Saddles.*
(f) *Racing Saddles.*
(g) *Quilted shaftoe Saddles.*
(h) *Leather Mail and Express Bags.*
(i) *Linen Mail and Express Bags.*
(j) *Cotton Duck Mail and Express Bags.*
(k) *Water-proof Collars.—R. Malcom, Toronto.*

The set of silver-mounted harness (*a*) was made for the heavy draft team, exhibited by Mr. Boyd of Toronto. It was sold for San Francisco.

The brass-mounted harness (*b*) was sold to a resident of Philadelphia. The following sales also took place :—

Best lady's saddle, shipped to New Lowell, Mass.
Quilted shaftoe saddle, shipped to San Francisco.

Two racing saddles, shipped to Elmira, N. Y.

Steeple-chase saddle, shipped to Cleveland, Ohio.

The steeple-chase saddle was very much admired. Notwithstanding the high tariff, eleven of those saddles have been ordered for different parts of the United States.

The mail and express bags exhibited by Mr. Malcolm were in great variety.

The patent rivet lock and seal mail and express bag has been used since 1869 by the General Post Office Department of Canada ; over six thousand are in daily use. It has also been used since 1869 by Wells & Fargo, between New York and San Francisco, and by the New York Post Office Department for Registered letters. They are also in use in Chicago and on the Michigan Central Railroad between Detroit and Chicago, for registered letters.

The construction of this Bag entirely dispenses with padlocks, twine and sealing wax; it is quickly closed, and said to be cheaper than any other in use.

The Commissioners from Australia, India and Belgium have stated their intention to represent to their respective governments the importance of these bags, and recommend that they be used in those countries.

The newspaper bags exhibited by Mr. Malcom have an improved mouth, through which passes an endless spring closing to the centre, so that the bag can be filled to its utmost capacity, and yet save the trouble and expense of cutting string every time the bag is opened.

Mr. Malcom sent a full set of bags to Sydney for exhibition.

339. *Two Sets Harness.—S. & H. Borbridge, Ottawa.*

340. *Horse Collars, heavy and light.—Horse Collar Blocking Machine.—W. Vahey, Forest.*

The inventor claims for his patent collar machine, that the collars shaped on his blocks are better for the following reasons :—

1st. The throat of the collar is thrown forward, and away from the horse's neck.

2nd. The draught or belly of the collar is where it should be, never striking on the points of the shoulder, nor yet above the line of draught or strain when drawing.

3rd. Any desired length of collar can be made, and all stretch taken out of the collar at the time of making.

341. *Fifth Wheels.—Alexander Smith, London.*

342. *Horse Shoes.—John Percy, Bowmanville.*

343. *Horse Shoes.—W. Weichel, Elmira.*

344. *Horse Shoes.—C. R. Bell, Parkhill.*

345. *Horse Shoes.—James Watt, Hamilton.*

CLASSES 300–301.—ELEMENTARY INSTRUCTION, PUBLIC SCHOOLS, HIGH SCHOOLS, COLLEGES, ETC.

346. *Educational Appliances :—*

1. Educational Reports, &c	22	Exhibits.
2. Educational Institutions	57	"
3. Models of School Buildings, Plans, &c	13	"
4. School Fittings and Furniture	9	"
5. School work, Penmanship, Drawing, &c	192	"
6. Drawings from School of Practical Science	22	"
7. School Method and Organization	21	"
8. Text Books for Public and High Schools	15	"
9. Teacher's Professional Library	17	"
10. Library Department, History, Biography, &c	158	"

11.	Reading Lessons, Writing, Arithmetic, &c	35	Exhibits.
12.	Drawing Books, Models, &c	56	“
13.	Music, Charts, &c	6	“
14.	Chronological and Historical Charts	58	“
15.	Terrestrial Globes, Physical Globes, &c	18	“
16.	Maps, Diagrams, Atlases, &c	54	“
17.	Astronomical Charts, Globes, and Apparatus	17	“
18.	Geology and Crystallography	8	“
19.	Botanical Models, Charts, Cabinets, &c	34	“
20.	Geological Specimens, Diagrams, &c	50	“
21.	Ethnological Models and Charts	56	“
22.	Anatomy and Physiology	5	“
23.	Chemical Apparatus, Diagrams, &c	76	“
24.	Pneumatic Apparatus, Meteorology, &c	34	“
25.	Acoustic Apparatus	11	“
26.	Light, Optics, Microscopes, &c	30	“
27.	Heat and Steam	20	“
28.	Electricity, Magnetism, &c	89	“
29.	Mechanics and Mechanism	10	“
30.	Hydrostatics and Hydraulics	10	“
31.	Kindergarten illustrations	32	“
32.	Appliances for Teaching the Blind	28	“

Education Department, Toronto.

As the Deputy Minister of Education for Ontario is preparing a Special Report on the Ontario Educational Exhibit, I have not enumerated all the articles, but have given the groups with the number of exhibits in each group as described in the Education Exhibition Catalogue.

This Exhibit was a great attraction to Educationists from other countries, and was so much appreciated for its excellence that duplicate copies of maps, apparatus, models, etc., manufactured in Toronto under the direction of the Ontario Education Department, were ordered by the representatives of the Governments of Victoria, New South Wales, Japan, United States, etc.

Dr. May has prepared a short Report on this Exhibit, which will now follow.

REPORT OF DR. S. P. MAY,

SUPERINTENDENT OF DEPOSITORIES,

On the Exhibit of the Education Department at the International Exhibition held in Philadelphia in 1876.

The Honourable S. C. Wood, M. P.P.,
Commissioner of Agriculture.

Sir,—Having received instructions from the Honourable the Minister of Education to prepare for you a brief Report of the Exhibit of the Ontario Education Department at the International Exhibition, held at Philadelphia in 1876, I have the honour to subjoin it herewith.

The Education Department of Ontario exhibited at Philadelphia a collection of school material and appliances which has received numerous encomiums from the press, and commendatory remarks from prominent foreign Educationists.

It consisted of a large collection of Maps, Charts, and Diagrams, Globes, School

Apparatus, Object Lessons and Library and Prize Books from the Educational Depository, also, a small number of specimens of Pupils' work and some very fine Photographs and Models of School Buildings.

The whole exhibit was so arranged as to show that the development of the intellectual and physical faculties, and the acquisition of knowledge and science is more easily acquired by the use of models, maps, apparatus, &c., than by any other method of teaching.

This was so successfully effected that I do not hesitate to assert that in all the vast array of examples of the triumphs of Industry and Art from different nations, no country has been crowned with more successful results, or given more striking proofs of intellectual progress than was manifested by our Educational Exhibit at Philadelphia.

The Maps were displayed on an ornamental wall one hundred and ten feet long and thirty feet high, so constructed that an increased amount of space could be utilized. This wall was surmounted by a very handsome cornice with walnut pillars and pedestals at the ends; in the centre was a principal archway, and at the summit of this archway was displayed the Royal Arms of Great Britain (the largest in the whole Exhibition), beautifully carved and gilt; underneath were shields in relief of the Arms of the Dominion and of Ontario, also, a large ornamental shield of the Arms of the Education Department with a scroll "Education Department of Ontario."

Two smaller archways at the side were also ornamented with appropriate symbols representing the advance of Education, and on the principal pillars were busts (life size) of Her Majesty Queen Victoria and Prince Albert.

In front of the wall several alcoves were built, thus multiplying over ten times the quantity of wall space.

The principal wall was covered with Geographical and Physical Maps mounted in heavy walnut frames, whilst the walls of the alcoves were covered with charts and diagrams illustrative of the various branches of science.

From the blending of the colours and the perspective background being of a neutral tint, the maps, charts, &c., were thrown out in relief, and enhanced the attractiveness of the exhibition, and from the fact of the wall being so much elevated above the other goods displayed in the Canadian Department, it formed a very pleasant exhibit, and added very much to the general effect of the whole Canadian court.

The apparatus, globes, books, natural history, object lessons, &c., were displayed in large glass cases fitted up specially to suit the class of goods exhibited.

On the top of these cases were life size busts (being copies from the originals in the South Kensington Museum,) of the Prince of Wales, Princess of Wales, Shakespeare, Sir Isaac Newton, Herschel, Faraday, &c.

From the prominent position and the excellence of the display of the whole Educational collection, it became a source of great interest to general visitors.

The Educational Court was thronged daily with thousands who previously were actually ignorant of the geographical position of Ontario, and who were surprised to find our Province so far advanced in Educational matters.

To those who were particularly interested in Education, and also to those who were seeking information for emigration and other purposes, was presented a special Report relating to the Educational Institutions of Ontario, prepared by the Minister of Education for distribution at the Exhibition.

So much having been said by the Press in favour of our Educational Exhibit, it is necessary for me to explain how we succeeded in winning this victory by our display over that of other countries, and to show in what special departments we excelled.

In the Ontario Education Department were exhibited the tools, so to speak, by which the Teachers' work is successfully performed.

The United States Educationists, who were the largest representatives of Education in the whole Exhibition, did not do this; their chief exhibit consisted of pupils' work. They had hundreds of bound volumes containing specimens of writing, composition, arithmetic, &c., and as the sequel proved, they were of little interest except to persons from the immediate localities represented, and who in many cases were personally acquainted with the pupils.

Foreigners, as a rule, would not take the time to examine these books, and when they did so, a few specimens satisfied their curiosity.

It is a well-known fact, that the great attraction to visitors in the Machinery Hall was to see the machinery at work; they were only partially satisfied with knowing that certain articles could be produced, but were anxious to see how the work was accomplished. It was precisely the same in regard to education; they were not so much interested in the pupils' work, but preferred examining the appliances used in teaching.

The different States of the Union spared no expense in preparing their educational exhibits; the State of Pennsylvania alone spent $15,000, and erected a building for their own use. Other States also contributed largely for their own special exhibits, yet it was generally acknowledged, even by the people of these States themselves, that our representation was the most complete in the whole exhibition—of the most value for educational purposes, and of the most interest to visitors.

As the Deputy Minister, Dr. Hodgins, in his Report to the Minister, will give a full and explicit comparative statement in reference to the educational exhibits of other countries, I shall only briefly refer to the articles exhibited suitable for Public Schools in the British Department. It consisted of a few books, maps, charts, &c., from a limited number of publishers in Great Britain; the collection was altogether very meagre.

The editor of the *Manchester Guardian*, referring to educational matters, says:—"*The only thing which redeemed the British exhibit*, was the collection from the Education Department of Ontario."

The whole of our exhibit was classified into twenty-six Classes, and the articles all numbered to correspond with the numbers in a descriptive catalogue which I compiled for distribution during my stay in Philadelphia. This classification will be found fully set forth in the Report of the Deputy Minister; it is not necessary, therefore, that I should give a statement here.

Kindergarten illustrations were included in the 26th, or last, of these Classes, and also attracted much interest. Kindergarten instruction was first introduced into Germany by Froebel, of Hamburg, who devoted his life to improving methods of elementary instruction; his great principle was to combine amusement with instruction.

This branch of education is now receiving great attention in the United States. Schools for instructing very young children by this method are being formed.

From conversation with the leading educationists, however, I do not think it will ever become popular on this continent. They all agree that the mind should be educated through the eye, but they prefer for that purpose Object Lesson teaching, as recommended by our Department. In connection with our Department was a very fine exhibit from the Institute for the Blind at Brantford; it consisted of Books of Instruction, Apparatus, Maps, &c., for teaching the blind, part of which was constructed by the Principal of that Institution, Mr. J. Howard Hunter; and fancy work, willow work, &c., by the blind pupils.

This exhibit was not only admired for the neatness and excellence of its work, but naturally created a sympathy for those of our fellow creatures who are deprived of sight.

This exhibit was far more deserving than many others that were awarded International Medals, but it has not yet been recognized by the Judges, although Dr. Hodgins and I repeatedly called at the Awards Department and represented the matter to the officials.

In concluding this Report I may remark, that the Educational exhibit was awarded the Gold Medal by the English Judges for the Canadian Department, and International Medal and Diploma by the Centennial Commissioners. We are also promised some public testimonial for our completeness as a collective government exhibit.

It is also very gratifying to state, that the company who have purchased the Main Building at Philadelphia, have decided to devote a very large space to education on a similar plan to that of the Ontario Educational Museum.

In addition, they intend having Model Rooms fitted up with the necessary apparatus, &c., for the different grades of schools.

At a meeting of Educationists held in Philadelphia a few weeks ago, convened by the chairman of the Permanent Building Company, to meet the members of that body, it was decided that this portion of the Exhibition should be under the control of an Educational Committee consisting of the Hon. Mr. Wickersham, Superintendent of Education for the State of Pennsylvania, Professor Apgar, Superintendent of Education for the State of New Jersey, and myself as representing the Education Department of Ontario.

As I am the only foreigner chosen to act on this Committee, it evinces an appreciation of our Museum and Depository systems, and I may say further that the two gentlemen appointed as my colleagues are strong advocates of the establishment of similar Institutions in the United States.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) S. P. May,
Superintendent of Depositories.

Education Department,
Toronto, 20th December, 1876.

The Department of Education and Science exhibited by the Province of Ontario at Philadelphia, in addition to the exhibit from the Education Department, comprising over five thousand different articles, also included the following contributions :—

347. *Collection of School Apparatus.—Canadian School Apparatus Manufacturing Company.—John P. May, Manager, Toronto.*

(*a*) *Anatomical and Physiological Models*, showing the viscera in position, organs of circulation and respiration, &c.

Model of Jaw showing the teeth in different stages of growth, nerves, arteries, &c. *Model of the skin*, showing the epidermis, perspiratory glands, hair follicles, arteries, nerves, &c.

(*b*) *Object Lesson Cabinet, illustrative of the vegetable kingdom*, containing two hundred specimens of articles in general use for food, medicine and clothing, and the arts and manufactures, arranged and classified in accordance with Gray's Botany.

(*c*) *Chemical Laboratories, Boy's Own, Student's, Teacher's, Normal School Laboratories, &c.* This collection received the International Medal and Award, and since the Exhibition a large number have been sent to Australia, Japan, &c., in addition to a very large order just being filled for the United States.

Chemistry has made such rapid strides within the past half century that all trades are now partially dependent upon this science ; it is therefore now considered to be a most important branch of study ; in fact, the whole exhibit of this Company, including Anatomical Models, Object Lesson Cabinets, Chemical Laboratories, &c., show a rapid advancement in the supply of the necessary educational requirements for our new country.

348. *The School-house and its Architecture.—Dr. Hodgins, Deputy Minister of Education for Ontario, Toronto.*

This book contains upwards of four hundred illustrations, showing the external and internal arrangements, with elevations, plans, and specifications for public and High School buildings, school hygiene and ventilation, school grounds, furniture, gymnastic apparatus, &c.

349. *Metric and Chronological Chart.—J. P. Merritt, St. Catharines.*

Mr. Merritt has devoted considerable attention to the study of the Metric system ; also to chronology. His charts are ingenious and instructive, showing a thorough knowledge of the subjects which he illustrates.

350. *Specimens of Penmanship.—Tennant & McLachlan, Hamilton.*

351. *Penmanship.—James Pease, Chatham.*

352. *Penmanship.—S. G. Beatty, Belleville.*

(*a*) Two specimens of Business Writing.
(*b*) Ornamental Penmanship.
(*c*) Pen and Ink Drawing (Hunting scene).
(*d*) ditto ditto (Sailor's return).
(*e*) Diploma of Ontario Commercial College.

The penmanship from Ontario was very excellent, several prizes have been taken by some of the competitors at Provincial Fairs, &c., but I have no official report of any award being given for penmanship at the Philadelphia Exhibition.

353. *Rotary Map of the World.—Thomas Hector, Ottawa.*

The gentleman that constructed this map has so correctly delineated the surface of the earth that the distortion is less than if drawn on Mercator's projection; moreover, the style of mounting being rotary, is easier and more accessible for reference than ordinary maps.

354. *Black Lead Pencils.—Dominion of Canada Plumbago Company, Ottawa.*

This Company was awarded an International Medal, and the Gold Medal from the Canadian Commissioners, for their exhibit of graphite and its products.

The pencils manufactured by them are considered by competent judges to be specially free from grit, the plumbago being of very superior quality, being equal in quality to that found in the celebrated Cumberland mines. Black lead pencils, so called, contain no lead, but are made of graphite, or plumbago, which is nearly pure carbon.

Previous to the employment of graphite, black lead was used for this purpose.

The graphite is enclosed in a cedar case; other wood is substituted for cheap pencils. It is not probable, however, that the Canadian Plumbago Company will ever need to resort to cheap substitutes, as they have, in addition to an inexhaustible supply of graphite, a large forest of cedar on their own land.

355. *Chart Stand.—James Browne, Toronto.*

This map is an excellent map-stand for schools, offices, &c.; it contains rack-work to hold several maps, and each map on being opened can be set to any required elevation.

The inventer claims for it the following advantages—1. An easy and simple means of raising or lowering the map 2. That the maps not in use are kept rolled up and protected from dust. 3. Several maps can be suspended together ready for use, each one independent of the other. 4. The Stand can also be used for exhibiting the drawings, tracings, photographs, and other objects of illustration. Samples were sent to Australia and Japan, and several have been ordered for one of the Government Departments at Washington.

356. *Atlas of the Dominion.—Walker & Miles, Toronto,*

This atlas contains elaborate Maps of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, British Columbia, and North-west Territories.

The advantages claimed for this Atlas are, its completeness, its superior execution, and its being compiled under Dominion Government auspices, and corrected by Government officers.

From a circular issued by this firm, I observe that the various heads of departments at Ottawa gave them permission to compile the material for their Atlas from the maps and surveys of the departments of the Dominion.

357. *Printed Books.—Hunter, Rose & Co., Toronto.*

This exhibit consisted of a variety of books, printed and bound at their establishment, and for which they were awarded an International Medal.

This firm has one of the largest printing and binding establishments in Canada.

They are contractors for the printing and binding used by the Ontario Government, and printers and binders for the general public.

They employ one hundred and fifty hands,—fifty in the composing room, twenty in the press room, sixty in the bindery, and twenty in the electro and other branches.

They recently erected a printing office in Toronto; it is a large brick building, thirty-six feet frontage, and one hundred and sixty-four feet in length; it has four flats in front, and three in the rear.

During the past four years, in addition to a large quantity of commercial and general job printing, they have issued on their own account about one hundred and thirty-five thousand volumes of literature, seventy-five thousand volumes of which were reprints of British authors, printed under the Copyright Act, and on which they have paid the authors a royalty.

For their customers they have issued forty-six thousand volumes of Parliamentary documents and Ontario Statutes; also eighty thousand volumes of general literature, which are reprints of British, United States, and Canadian publications.

They have also issued one million two hundred and three thousand seven hundred and fifty school books, exclusive of thousands of copies of pamphlets.

All the appliances of this firm are first-class; their machinery, &c., has all the modern improvements.

358. *Printed Books.—James Campbell & Son, Toronto.*

This firm has a very large establishment for the supply of books; they publish text books, &c., on a large scale.

359. *Printed Books.—Wm. Warwick, Toronto.*

This exhibit consisted of books in different styles of binding, including "Lady of the Lake," Gray's Elegy, and Hymns for Gospel Services, Canadian School Books, &c. Mr. Warwick has a large wholesale trade, and claims that his books, in point of style and finish, are equal to any others published. He employs about seventy hands, and does a large business in blank books.

360. *Ancient Atlas of the fourteenth century.—N. G. Bigelow, Toronto.*

This was sent only as a curiosity, more for the purpose of showing that the vast territories now occupied by the people of the United States were not at that time, recognised by Geographers.

CLASS 323.—CHRONOMETRIC APPARATUS.

361. *Time Piece.—Simon Schenck, Barrie.*

CLASS 327.—MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

362. *Parlour Organ.—Marvin Bros., Parkhill.*

363. *Cabinet or Reed Organ.—W. Bell & Co., Guelph.*

364. *Organ.—J. H. Delamere, Toronto.*

365. *(a) Melodeons; (b) Parlour Organ.—C. Mee & Co., Kingston.*

366. *Organs.—Dominion Organ Co., Bowmanville.*

367. *Pianoforte.—C. L. Thomas & Co., Hamilton.*

This was a 7¼ octave square-panel pianoforte, and was considered to be a first-class instrument.

368. *Overstrung Upright or Cottage Piano.—John Knott & Sons, Hamilton.*

The piano sent by this firm was exhibited more for the purpose of comparison than for competition, in order to show to the world that Canadian manufacturers can produce improved instruments, suitable to this climate, equal in appearance, action, and compass to those imported.

366. *(a) Upright Piano,*
(b) Square Piano.—Heintzman & Co., Toronto.

This firm claims that the upright piano (*a*) has the case so constructed that it is sufficiently substantial and strong to render it capable of resisting and enduring the tension and strain of the strings when tuned. In this respect it is fully equal to the square piano; the sounding board is larger, and being attached to the frame, gives the greatest amount of resonant force. They also claim for this piano a fine quality of tone, not hitherto obtainable in upright pianos.

The square piano (*b*) has all the recent improvements, including Heintzman's patent improved bridge, which the inventor says gives a fullness and clearness of tone, which is not altered by usage or age, and rarely found in other pianos.

370. *Pianos.—T. Kater, Hamilton.*

Mr. Kater has been for the past twenty-five years engaged in making improvements in the pianoforte. He says, "his attention was first directed to the sounding board, which being fastened to the instrument with several supporters, destroys in a great measure the vibration of the sounding board. He has succeeded in making a board free from these defects by constructing it on a more suspended and self-supporting principle, and thus produces a greater amount of vibration, resulting in a prolonged singing tone not hitherto obtained.

In addition to the improvement of the sounding board, he has a much improved scale, giving more space to the working of the hammers; this improved agraffe has both an upward and downward bearing for use on the sounding board curved bridge, which prevents the instrument from getting out of tune from any other course than the ordinary stretching of the wires.

371. *Two Pianos.—Weber & Co., Kingston.*

372. *Piano.—Rainer & Son., Guelph.*

CLASS 335.—TOPOGRAPHICAL MAPS.

373. *Geographical Drawing.—J Johnstone, Ottawa.*

CLASS 345.—GOVERNMENT AND LAW.

374. *Prisons and Asylums.—J. W. Langmuir, Inspector of Prisons, Asylums, &c., Toronto.*

(*a*) *Reports.*
(*b*) *Photographs of Buildings.*

DEPARTMENT IV.—ART.

SCULPTURE.

CLASS 403.—EMBOSSED AND ENGRAVED RELIEF WORK.

375. *Embossing—Rolph, Smith & Co., Toronto.*

This firm exhibits in four different classes; they employ a large number of skilled workmen, and execute some of the finest work in their line on this continent.

CLASS 404.—ENGRAVED STONES, DIES, SEALS, &C.

376. *Die Sinking.—Rolph, Smith & Co., Toronto.*

CLASS 421.—ENGRAVINGS—FINE STEEL, COPPER.

377. *Copper-plate Engraving.—Rolph Smith & Co., Toronto.*

CLASS 422.—WOOD ENGRAVING.

378. *Wood Engraving.—Rolph Smith & Co., Toronto.*

CLASS 423.—LITHGGRAPHS, &C.

379. *Lithographs.—Rolph Smith & Co., Toronto.*

CLASS 430.—PHOTOGRAPHY.

380. *Photographs—Plain and Coloured.—Notman and Fraser, Toronto.*

381. *Photographs—Canadian Scenery.—Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway Co., Toronto.*

382. *Cabinet Photograph Portraits.—Farmer Bros., London.*

383. *Photographs—Plain and Coloured.—J. Hunter & Co., Toronto.*

384. *Photographic Views of Toronto.—The Corporation, Toronto.*

385. *Photographic Views of London.—The Corporation, London.*

386. *Photographic Views of Ottawa.—The Corporation, Ottawa.*

387. *Photographs Canadian Scenery.—William Anderson, Toronto.*

388. *Photographs Canadian Scenery.—R. H. Barron, Kingston.*

CLASS 440.—INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS.

389. *Window Shades, Signs, &c.—O. C Evans, Hamilton.*

CLASS 441.—ARCHITECTURAL DESIGNS, &C.

390. *Architectural Designs.—H. G. Paull, Toronto.*

391. *Architectural Designs.—J. Smith.*

394. *Architectural Designs.—Langley & Co., Toronto.*

395. *Architectural Designs.—J. Irwin, Toronto.*

CLASS 442.—DESCRIPTIONS OF INTERIORS OF BUILDINGS.

396. *Imitation of Wood, Marble, &c.—R. Owen, Toronto.*

CLASS 452.

397. *Inlaid Work.—T. Laidlaw, Ottawa.*

398. *Inlaid Centre Table.—W. Bevis, Hamilton.*

399. *Inlaid Box and Frame.—J. White, Ingersoll.*

400. *Inlaid Centre Table.—A. H. Smart, Hamilton.*

401. *Two Inlaid Tables, 18,000 pieces.—W. Lee, Toronto.*

402. *Inlaid Table, 25,000 pieces.—L. & R. Hammond, Hull.*

CLASSES 410, 411.—PAINTING.

Paintings of Oil, and Water Colour Paintings.

These classes were under the superintendence of a Committee on Fine Arts, consisting of the following gentlemen :—

Committee on Fine Arts :	Selecting Committee :
W. H. Howland, Esq., M. Matthews, Esq., L. R. O'Brien, Esq., H. Hancock, Esq.	Judge Ambrose, John Hague, Esq., Hon. G. W. Allan, Henry Langley, Esq., Jno. H. Griffiths, Esq., Professor D. Wilson, James Spooner, Esq.

The Committee issued the following circular :—

"The Committee on Fine Arts would esteem it a great favour if you would consent to loan a selection of your pictures by Canadian Artists, for the purpose of exhibiting at the International Exhibition, Philadelphia, 1876. Should you favourably entertain the proposition and will kindly supply me with the requisite information, Mr. J. M. Martin (Member of this Association), who has been appointed for this duty, will wait upon you and make choice of works to be submitted to the Committee of Selection.

"Any works of Art you may loan for this purpose, which we consider emphatically a patriotic one, will meet with due care, and the Canadian Commission will guarantee their safe return, being responsible for all risk of loss or damage until they are returned to your possession. The object we have in view is to stimulate a taste for the Fine Arts in Canada, and a desire to make known to the world the efforts her people are making to attain this laudable object. In all cases you are requested to put a valuation upon each picture, which valuation will be endorsed (if approved) by the Committee of Selection. Every attention will be paid to all details of removal, so that it may not cause you annoyance or inconvenience of any kind. The Fine Arts Committee also will attend to the prompt and satisfactory return of all works."

The display at Philadelphia, if not large, was most creditable in average excellence, considering it was the contribution of perhaps the youngest Art country in the world, and while comparison with the old countries, such as England, France, and Germany was not to be expected; the Canadian works, did not suffer disparagement with those of the United States, Sweden, and Norway.

The following report is from Mr. Matthews, Secretary of the Ontario Society of Artists.

REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON THE FINE ARTS.

The Honourable the Minister of Agriculture for Ontario.

SIR,—Through the assistance rendered by the Dominion Government, also that of the Province of Ontario, the professional artists resident here were enabled to forward to the International Exhibition at Philadelphia, a very fair and creditable collection of their works, which were supplemented by a number of pictures borrowed by the Committee from various gentlemen, who, being resident in the Province, had purchased the works of Canadian artists.

The Centennial Commission had allotted one gallery in the "Fine Art Annexe" for the display of Canadian Works of Art, by which term the Committee understood *original* pictures, statues, designs, &c., carefully excluding all copies, as not coming within the meaning of Works of Art.

The Standing Committee who were sent down from Ontario met those from the sister Provinces, and harmoniously arranged the exhibit with the best possible feeling.

Among those who kindly loaned pictures were :—Lieut.-Col. Gzowski, Hon. G. W. Allan, J. M. T. Burnside, Esq., A. Leask, Esq., L. R. O'Brien, Esq., H. Langley, Esq., J. A. Frazer, Esq., G. Hague, Esq., H. Hague, Esq., James Smith, Esq., Hon. Wm. Cayley, Dr. Givens, of Toronto; and Dr. John Slater, J. T. Rolph, Esq., and W. H. Howland, Esq., A. McMahon, Esq., Major Walker, Warren Rock, Esq., of London; R. S. Woods, Esq., of Chatham; Allan Gilmor, Esq., and Dr. C. Leggo, of Ottawa.

The Artists represented were as follows :—

W. H. Cresswell, Seaforth.
Paul Kane, deceased.
A. Vogt, deceased.
F. A. Verner, Toronto.
H. Perié, Toronto.
J. C. Forbes, Toronto.
O. K. Jacobi, Toronto.
H. Hancock, Toronto.
J. M. Martin, Toronto.
H. Sandham, Montreal.
R. Baigent, Toronto.
C. S. Millard, Toronto.
L. R. O'Brien, Toronto.
G. H. White, Barrie.
D. Fowler, Amherst Island.
J. Hoch, Toronto.
A. Edson, Montreal.
M. Matthews, Toronto.
H. Martin, Hamilton.
G. T. Berthon, Toronto.
J. A. Fraser, Toronto.
Schrieber, Mrs., Toronto.
J. W. Bridgeman, Toronto.
John Foster, Toronto.

The landscapes in oil by J. A. Fraser, H. Perié, Verner, Martin, Cresswell, Forbes and Jacobi were very much admired, and elicited commendations from many of the most discriminating Judges, while the water-colours by Millard, O'Brien, Matthews, Baigent, Fowler, (who takes a medal), Cresswell, Jacobi, formed, perhaps, the finest display in that department in the whole of the Annexe.

In a pecuniary point of view, the exhibition, so far as regards the professional artists' pictures sent for sale, was a failure, as no sales were effected. This fact, however, is no doubt due to the circumstances of the exhibition, which did not provide any means for keeping an attendant in the gallery to negotiate with would-be purchasers; therefore, unless they were endowed with a considerable amount of perseverance, they found it barely possible to buy. We trust, however, that in other ways it will prove to the advantage of our rising School of Artists, to have hung their productions in conjunction with those of the far-famed works of Europe, and afforded thus a means of comparison, which, if availed of in a reasonable spirit, by those of our public who visited the Exhibition, will go far to raise our artists in their estimation, and by showing that we possess in our own land, the material out of which may be built a School of Art, both original in character, and respectable in merit.

I have the honour to be, Honourable Sir,
Respectfully Yours,
M. MATTHEWS,
Secretary.

403. *Water Colour Paintings.*

(*a*) *Indian Tents.*
(*b*) *Snowdon.*
(*c*) *On the Mad River.*
(*d*) *Scenes in Wales*, 3 *Pictures.*
(*e*) *Wild Wales.*
(*f*) *The Snowdon Range.*
(*g*) *Rest at Noon.*
(*h*) *Dolwydellan Castle.—C. Millard, Toronto.*

The Welsh subjects, and more especially "Dolwydellan Castle," in the possession of W. H. Howland, Esq., the President of the Society, show the strong points of this Artist, viz.: fine colour and crisp handling to the greatest advantage, and prove a mastery over his materials possessed by few water colour painters in Canada.

404. *Water Colour and Oil Paintings.*

(*a*) *Lime Kilns.*
(*b*) *Coast Scene.*
(*c*) *Thunder Cape.*
(*d*) *Cattle Piece.*
(*e*) *Lake Superior Coast Scene.*
(*f*) *Pastoral Landscape with Sheep.—W. N. Cresswell, Seaforth.*

The works of this artist exhibit an equal facility in water and oil painting—a sweet and agreeable key of colour and a quiet peaceful feeling characterizing them all.

405. *Water Colour Paintings.*

(*a*) Timber Slide on the Mississippi.
(*b*) Morning on the Mountains.
(*c*) Mountain Scene on the Ottawa.
(*d*) On the River Godbout
(*e*) Landscape.
(*f*) Landscape.—*O. R. Jacobi, Ardoch.*

These pictures well sustained the reputation of Mr. Jacobi as a painter of light, air, and mist. His mountain scenes were noticeably excellent, and the "timber slide" was a beautiful representation of an exciting Scene. Allan Gilmour, Esq., of Ottawa, is the fortunate possessor of these really fine works.

406. *Water Colour Paintings.*

(*a*) Syringa.
(*b*) Kirkstall Abbey.
(*c*) Castle of Ischia
(*d*) Lilacs.
(*e*) Flowers.
(*f*) Lilacs.
(*g*) Grebes.
(*h*) Pigeons.
(*i*) Partridges.
(*j*) Hollyhocks.—*D. Fowler, Amherst Island.*

Mr. Fowler is one of the most talented and versatile of all our Artists; his power appears at its best in still-life subjects, and his hollyhocks, lilacs, and studies of dead game were unsurpassed by any pictures of the kind in the whole exhibition, and it is most satisfactory to find that the British Judges awarded to Mr. Fowler, a silver medal.

407. *Oil and Water Colour Paintings.*

(*a*) Beech.
(*b*) Fruit.
(*c*) Beech.
(*d*) Still life.
(*e*) Indian Summer in Georgian Bay.
(*f*) Ptarmigan Partridge.
(*g*) Grouse.
(*h*) Summer.
(*i*) The last ray.
(*j*) The topers.
(*k*) This side up.—*T. M. Martin, Toronto.*

Mr. Martin is entitled to the thanks of the Society for his assistance in filling a considerable space with his excellent pictures.

His "Whiskey ring" or "Topers" attracted a good deal of notice deservedly, as it contains a great many good points.

408. *Water-colour Paintings.*

(*a*) Lords of the Forest.
(*b*) Pellee Island.
(*c*) Crossing the ice.
(*d*) Indian Summer.
(*e*) View at Ottawa.—*L. R. O'Brien, Toronto.*

Of the five water-colour paintings contributed by this artist, who is the present Vice-President of the Society, it is difficult to make any choice where all is so excellent, we think, however, "The Lords of the Forest" the best, as it is a noble picture with a noble aim.

409. *Oil Paintings. J. A. Frazer, Toronto.*

These paintings were distinguished for good colour and excellent composition, and were noticable for freshness of treatment

The "Oat Harvest," Lower Canada, and the "Dry Bed of the Androscoggin," were most admired as possessing the artist's strong individuality in the painting of hill scenery.

The talent with which he expresses the appearance of objects under the clear, bright, and somewhat hard Canadian atmosphere, is most remarkable.

The subjects of these pictures are well chosen, and exhibit the distinctive characteristics of Canadian scenery.

410. *Oil Paintings.*

(*a*) Autumn in the Eastern Townships.
(*b*) Lake Inchibrake.
(*c*) At Dundas.—*H. Hancock, Toronto.*

These landscapes in oil convey a good idea of the scenes they are intended to represent, showing great care and painstaking.

411. *Oil Paintings.*

(*a*) Lane in Oxfordshire.
(*b*) Twilight.
(*c*) A Woodland Stream.—*M. Matthews, Toronto.*

The "Lane in Oxfordshire" is a faithful representation of rustic nature, familiar to most English people, recalling to their mind pleasant memories. "Twilight" is a sweetly painted study, in which an ordinary and common-place subject has been invested with interest, simply by the artist's genius.

412. *Collection of Paintings.*

(*a*) Gambling for the Stag.
(*b*) Indian Summer.
(*c*) Hudson Bay Officials.
(*d*) Leaving Bute Portage.
(*e*) Wa-pa-sto-ka, Ne-bah-qual-on.
(*f*) Winneshuck.—*F. Verner, Toronto.*

This artist is said to have taken up the mantle fallen from the shoulders of the late Paul Kane. In depicting Indian character, his pictures are very striking in their peculiarities, and invested with much poetry and picturesque association.

413. *Paintings.*

(*a*) Summer in Canada.
(*b*) Autumn in Canada.—*H. Perre, Toronto.*

The prominent features of these two large landscapes are trees, the elms being particularly graceful and attractive by their treatment.

The colouring of these pictures is remarkably vivid.

414. *Paintings.*

(*a*) Foundering of the "Hibernian" in mid Ocean.
(*b*) Beware.
(*c*) Portrait of D. Forbes.
(*d*) Portrait of His Excellency the Earl of Dufferin.—*J. C. Forbes, Toronto.*

The picture of Beware is well known in Canada, and attracted a great deal of notice and commendation, to which it is justly entitled. The portrait of the Earl of Dufferin is a copy from one of Notman and Fraser's beautiful photographs, and, of course, is a good likeness.

415.—*Paintings.*

(*a*) Indian Chief.
(*b*) Group of Prairie Chiefs.—*Paul Kane, deceased.*

These pictures were kindly loaned by the Hon. G. W. Allan, and are choice examples of the work of the late Paul Kane, being chiefly Indian subjects, treated with fidelity to details, which, in course of time, will become of great value as illustrations of historical fact.

416. *Four Portraits.—Bridgeman & Forster, Toronto.*

These artists excel as portrait painters, and have received considerable encouragement to practise their Art in Philadelphia.

Mr. Bridgeman has since the Exhibition become for a time a resident of that city.

417. *Paintings.*

(*a*) Olivia.
(*b*) Joan of Arc.
(*c*) Friend.—*Mrs. Schreiber, Toronto.*

The Olivia was one of the favourites of the Exhibition, always attracting a crowd of admirers; the charming, pensive feeling of the pose is appropriately carried out by the quiet, truthful colouring, and the whole is a work of which Canadians may justly feel proud.

418. *Painting.*

"An Old Well."—*James Hoch, Toronto.*

This single contribution from Mr. Hoch's graceful pencil well sustained his reputation. It was one of the most beautiful studies sent from Canada.

419. *Painting.*

"A Dead Canary."—*R. Baigent, Toronto.*

This was a small, but beautiful contribution.

420. *Water Colour Painting.—Habel-y-Moll, North Wales.—G. H. White, Barrie.*

This is a very pretty landscape in water colours.

421. *Painting.—Westminster Abbey.—H. Martin, Hamilton.*

This picture recalled to the memory the many thrilling scenes enacted by those who now lie buried within its walls.

422. *Painting.—The Early Visitor.—E. Perthon, Toronto.*

This is a clever work by a veteran artist.

In addition to the work of Ontario Artists, some copies of the old masters were loaned by different gentlemen in this Province, for the purpose of enriching and directing more attention to our collection.

The following Drawings and Paintings being the work of Lady Amateurs, were exhibited in the Ladies' Pavilion; many of them are of great merit and deserving a much better record than it is now possible to give.

423. *Paintings and Drawings.*

(*a*) One Crayon Drawing.
(*b*) Two Pencil Drawings.
(*c*) Four Water Colour Paintings.—*Miss Ann Heaslip, Toronto.*

424. *Paintings, &c.*

Three Oil Paintings.
Four Water Colour Paintings.
One Sepia Drawing.
One Pencil Drawing.—*The Misses N. M. & S. Strickland, Oshawa.*

425. *Paintings, &c.*

Columbus.
Old Kirk.
Head of Beatrice.
Head of Child.
Sheep.
Canadian Scene.—*Miss Elizabeth Robertson, Colborne.*

426. *Paintings.*

Retreat from Moscow.
Lake of Thun.
Romeo.—*Miss J. Oates, Toronto.*

427, *Paintings.*
Deer.
May Bloom.—*Miss Westmacott, Toronto.*

428. *Two Water Colour Paintings.—Miss K. Gilmour, Toronto.*

429. *Paintings.*

Coast.—Water Colour.
Duck.—Water Colour.
Pony.—Black Chalk.
Fawn.—Black Chalk.—*Miss F. Elliott, Toronto.*

430. *Water Colour Painting.—Miss Walker, Toronto.*

431. *Oil Painting.—Miss Gilmour, Toronto.*

432. *Two Volumes Canadian Wild Flowers (Original).*

Flowers of the month.—April. The House.
ditto May. The Wood.
ditto June. The Flower Garden, No. 1.
ditto July. The field.
ditto August. The Flower Garden, No. 2.
ditto September. The Pond.—*Mrs. Chamberlain, Ottawa.*

The set of six pictures by Mrs. Chamberlain, illustrating the seasons, are faithful representations of magnificent flowers, showing artistic skill in design and composition, and well adapted to create a love for the beauties of nature, and assist in developing a taste for the imitation of God's works.

433. *Two Paintings.—Mrs. Glassford, Morrisburgh.*

434. *Paintings, &c.*
(*a*) Two Water Colour Paintings.
(*b*) One Crayon Drawing.—*Miss Kent, Toronto.*

DEPARTMENT V.—MACHINERY.

CLASS 500.—ROCK DRILLING.

435. *Rock Drilling Bitts.—Joseph Hannahan, Ottawa.*

CLASS 508.—CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING MACHINERY.

436. *Soap-Making Machinery.—R. Freeland, Toronto.*

The exhibit consisted of apparatus for boiling soap, &c., under pressure, with automatic circulation.

CLASS 510.—PLANING, SAWING, GROOVING, CUTTING, AND MOULDING MACHINES, &C.

437. (*a*) *Leffel Double Turbine Water Wheel.*
(*b*) Facing and Jointing Machine.—*W. Kennedy & Son, Owen Sound.*

The chief points of merit claimed for the water-wheel are—economy of water, durability, not affected by frost or back water, and general adaptability to all kinds of work. The wood facing and jointing machine is used in the manufacture of furniture, sashes, doors, patterns, agricultural implements, &c. It is adapted for planing out of wind, making bevel or square glue joints, facing and edging, surfacing straight, &c., and wherever introduced is said to do away, to a very great extent, with the use of hand planes. The work is passed over the table without dogging or exertion to hold it, and is rapidly and perfectly done.

This machine was admired for its simplicity of construction and perfection in detail, and although no sales were made at Philadelphia, the inventors state that from their having exhibited it has helped their sales in the Dominion, and will, no doubt, lead to a foreign trade.

438. *Portable Saw Mill* (*20 horse power*).—*Waterous' Engine Works, Brantford.*

439. *Wood Sawing Machine* (*4 horse power*).—*Mitchell & Temple, Harriston.*

440. *Wood Moulding Machine.—McKechnie & Bertram, Dundas.*

441. *Rotary Force Pump.—Robert Patrick, Galt.*

442. *Facing and Jointing Planer.—Wm. Kennedy & Son, Owen Sound.*

443. *Moulding Machine, Lathe, Drill, etc.—McKechnie & Bertram, Dundas.*

CLASS 514.—STEAM HAMMERS, FORGES, ETC.

444. *Portable Forges.—George Campbell, Toronto.*

Class 515.—Planing, Drilling, Slotting, Turning Machines, Etc.

445. (*a*) Iron Turning Lathe.
(*b*) Radial Drill.
(*c*) Slotting Machine.
(*d*) Iron Shaping Machine.—*McKechnie and Bertram, Dundas.*

446. *Hand Drilling Machine.—M. Stephenson, Stratford.*

447. *Drilling Machine.—Jas. Smart, Brockville.*

448. *Clipper Boiler Plate Machine.—J. Fisher & Co., Kincardine.*

Class 517.—Brick, Pottery, and Tile Machines.

449. *Tile and Brick Machine.—G. S. Tiffany, London.*

This machine was in operation at the Machinery Hall Exhibition Building nearly every day after the 1st of June, to the close of the exhibition. It belongs to that class of brick and tile machines which grind the clay, and force it through a die, it being then cut into sections, forming either bricks or tiles according to the shape of the die that is used. This machine at the exhibit made bricks from clay so stiff, that a single brick on its edge would bear the weight of a heavy man without visible depression. As may be supposed, it was considered one of the wonders in the manufacturing part of the exhibition; and although no sales were made, it gave such entire satisfaction, that the inventor says he has received sufficient encouragement to induce him to establish a manufactory in the United States, and that he fully believes he shall be amply rewarded for the labour and expense incurred attending his exhibit.

Class 524.—Machines for the Manufacture of Fibrous Materials.

450. *Combing Machines for Brush-making.— C. Boeckh, Toronto.*

Class 531.—Sewing and Knitting Machines.

451. *Sewing Machines.—Wilkie & Osborne, Guelph.*

This firm exhibited fourteen sewing machines of different styles manufactured at their establishment. They claim a superior stitch indicator, showing exact length of stitch, patent tension, spring and lever, patent shuttle, which is easily threaded and accurately registered, and patent treadle which is readily adjustable to any desired position of the operator.

They made several sales for the continent of Europe and the different Australian Colonies, besides they had proposals from other countries which they expect will lead to considerable business transactions.

452. *Sewing Machines.—Wanzer, & Co., Hamilton.*

(*a*) The Little Wanzer Lock Stitch Sewing Machine, to work by hand or foot.
(*b*) The Wanzer A, straight race, lock stitch sewing machine, to work by hand or foot.
(*c*) The Wanzer D, heavy machine, for tailors and manufacturers.
(*d*) The Wanzer E, with wheel feed, for manufacturing and leather work.
(*e*) The Wanzer F. For family work and manufacturing. Runs backward as well as forward, and fastens its thread without stopping. Darns a hole in the neatest and strongest possible manner. Spools the bobbin without running the machine, &c., &c.

This was the largest exhibit of Sewing Machines in the Canadian Court. One of the novelties which attracted the daily throng of visitors to Mr. Wanzer's department, was a sewing machine worked by a galvanic battery. Experts were also constantly employed exhibiting the beautiful work produced by these machines, and explaining the simplicity of their construction.

This firm ship their goods to all parts of the world ; a large quantity has just been sent to Australia. They print their catalogue in 22 different languages.

453. *Sewing Machine Treadle (spring clutch pulley).—Thomas Piper, Hamilton.*

This pulley or hub is intended for driving machines with a less amount of belting, than now used The inventor claims for his treadle the following advantages :—"The old crank movement entirely dispensed with ; it is now replaced by the walking motion, saving half the labour. The heel and toe movement having been entirely done away with, it can be run at greater speed with less exertion. It always starts in the right direction. A beginner can operate as well as an expert. A much larger amount of work can be done with this power.

The speed is not regulated by the number of movements of the foot, only by the strength of each movement, giving perfect ease to the operator.

CLASS 533.—APPARATUS FOR STEREOTYPING, ETC.

454. *Electrotyping Machine.—John Fleming, Toronto.*

CLASS 542.—TYPES AND TYPE-SETTING MACHINES.

455. *Type-Setting and Distributing Machine.—G. P. Drummond, Ottawa.*

The type-setting machine exhibited at Philadelphia is said to set up type direct from undistributed matter. There is an important difference between it and other type-setting machines. Usually the type has to be distributed and placed in order to suit each particular machine. For this machine, instead of distributing, the type as it comes off the press is placed in vertical boxes surrounding the machine, and the compositor, by operating on the keys sets up the combinations for the matter he requires, and these in turn select the letters or type which is deposited in a stick near the compositor's right hand.

CLASS 550.—STEAM OR GAS GENERATING APPARATUS FOR MOTIVE PURPOSES.

456. *Tar and Petroleum Burner.—John Law, London.*

CLASS 551.—WATER WHEELS, WATER GAUGES, HYDRAULIC RAMS.

457. *Water Wheel.—Wm. Kennedy & Son, Owen Sound.*

458. *Working Model of Water Wheel.—F. W. Tuerk, Berlin.*

459. *Improved Water Wheel.—Barber & Harris, Meaford.*

460. *Turbine Water Wheel.—Goldie & McCulloch, Galt.*

CLASS 552.—STEAM, AIR OR GAS ENGINE.

461. *Oscillating Steam Engine (20 horse power).—A. Fleck, Ottawa.*

462. *Steam Engine.—Goldie & McCulloch, Galt.*

463. *Stationary Engine (20 horse-power).—Thompson & Williams Manufacturing Co. Stratford.*

464. *Fan Cylinder Steam Engine for Economising Steam.—Thos. Piper, Hamilton.*

The Cylinders and bed-plate are cast in one piece, thereby dispensing with unnecessary fittings. The cylinders are made tight.

CLASS 553.—APPARATUS FOR TRANSMISSION OF POWER.

465. *Leather Belting.—Dixon, Smith & Co., Toronto.*

466. *Model of Truck-shifting Apparatus—Robt Ramsay, Cobourg.*

CLASS 555.—STEAM GAUGES, MANOMETERS, &C.

467. *Steam Vacuum and Hydraulic Gauges.—James Morrison, Toronto.*

This was a very fine exhibit, and deservedly received great praise for its excellence of workmanship and superior finish.

468. *Steam Boiler Detective Gauges.—Thos. Piper, Hamilton.*

This is said to give timely warning of the approach of danger in a steam boiler, whether it arise from too high a pressure of steam, low water, or the condition termed foaming. On the approach of danger from any of these causes, an alarm is given audibly, which will continue to get louder and louder until the particular cause of danger is removed, and if from any cause the engineer neglects this warning, every person in the establishment is aware of the fact in ample time to remove from the particular danger which threatens them.

CLASS 560.—PUMPS.

469. **Rotary Pump, Double Action and Reversible.—R. Patrick, Galt.*

470. *Rotary Force Pumps.—H. W. Cox, Peterborough.*

471. *Force Pump.*
Well Pump.
Two Cistern Pumps.—*Oakville Manufacturing Co., Oakville.*

472. *Iron Pumps in Variety.—G. C. Mills St. Catharines.*

473. *Case Force Pump.—E. Bowes & Son, Stratford.*

474. *Oil Storing Tank. S. Webster, St. Catharines.*

CLASS 564.—FIRE ENGINES—STEAM AND CHEMICAL.

475. *Steam Fire Engine.—John D. Ronald, Chatham.*

This fire engine elicited much praise, and the manufacturer received eulogistic notices from the English and American press. The capacity of this engine is six hundred gallons of water per minute; it is so constructed that it can throw either one or two streams, and is able effectively to propel water through three thousand feet of hose with such force as to reach the top of our highest buildings. The boiler contains two hundred and sixty-five copper tubes, and can raise fifty lbs. of steam from cold water in six minutes.

The pumps and all the principal parts are made of uncorrodable metal.

Since the Exhibition, the manufacturer has sold one of the engines to the Corporation of the City of Quebec, and another to the Corporation of Kingston.

476. *Fire King Stationary Engine.—Fire Extinguishing Manufacturing Co., Toronto.*

CLASS 565.—BEER ENGINES, SODA WATER MACHINES.

477. *Soda Water Machine.*
   (*b*) Soda Water-making Apparatus.
   (*c*) Bottling Machine.
   (*d*) Engine Pump.
   (*e*) Beer Pump.—*H. T. Smith, Toronto.*

CLASS 571.—RAILWAY CARRIAGES, WAGONS, TRUCKS, &c.

478. *Railway Collision Springs.—R. D. Chatterton, Cobourg.*

CLASS 572.—BREAKS, BUFFERS AND COUPLINGS.

479. *Tait's Improved Car Coupler.—R. K. Chisholm, Oakville.*

The inventor claims that this is an automatic coupler, as it holds the pin, and guides it in its descent, and holds the link in any position, either elevated or depressed; it is, therefore, adapted to couple cars of varying heights.

The great advantages are, that there is no danger to brakesmen in coupling, as they need not be near the cars when in the act of coupling. It also saves labour, as one man can easily couple a whole train of cars.

480. *Automatic Car Coupler.—Ontario Car Company—T. Muir, Manager, London.*
   (*b*) Rail Joint Protector.

The exhibitors state that their car coupler is self-acting, that it will couple or not, as may be required, when cars come in contact; that it will uncouple easily, and with safety to the operator, and will neither be uncoupled nor hindered from coupling by any sharp curve or sinuosity of the track; it also dispenses with links and pins. The Rail Joint Protector is a casting chilled on top, which fits closely to the outside of the rail, and has a bearing upon the tie or sleeper. It is a substitute for the outer fish-plate, and takes the weight and stroke off the ends of the rails, thus making a *continuous* rail, and greatly prolonging their durability.

481. *Self-acting Coupler.*
   (*b*) Collision Spring Draw Bar.—*R. D. Chatterton, Cobourg.*

These important railway appliances have been successfuly used on two Canadian Railways, and the authorities report so favourably on them, that the inventor is about to submit them to the Dominion Government for their recommendation and adoption on all Canadian Railways. The Philadelphia Trade Journal gives a very excellent description and strongly recommends the use of these inventions as being durable, reliable and economical.

482. *Car Coupler.—S. Cornell, Widder.*

483. *Car Coupler.—Wm. McNab, London.*

484. *Automatic Car Coupler.—J. K. Griffin, Waterdown.*

The advantages claimed for this coupler are, 1. Its automatic action in coupling. 2. The ease with which uncoupling may be effected from any part of the cars. 3. As the couplers are made to revolve, that they occupy less space than those in ordinary use. 4. That they form a better joint and superior buffing surface. 5. That they are easy of application, simple in construction, and can be applied without that danger which is of so frequent occurrence in the coupling of railway cars.

It has been applied to Freight Cars, giving entire satisfaction, and is strongly recommended by leading railway men in the United States and Canada.

485. *Safety Car Coupler.—Wm. Dunn, St. Mary's.*

CLASS 573.—CAR WHEELS, TIRES, AXLES, &c.

486. *Car Wheels and Axles.*

(*a*) Pair standard thirty-three inch car wheels, on axle.
(*b*) Pair Car Wheels, axle twenty-seven and a quarter inches diameter.
(*c*) Open Spoke Engine Truck Wheel, twenty-eight inches in diameter.
(*d*) Single plate twenty-four inch Wheel.—*Toronto Car Wheel Company.—J. F. Gartshore, Manager.*

The wheels (*a*) were made of the ordinary double plate pattern.

The wheels (*b*) are fitted to the metre-gauge now adopted by the English Government for India, &c., also by the Argentine Government for the railways under their control in Buenos Ayres. They are made from the single plate pattern, and weigh about 50 lbs less than ordinary wheels, a very important item in regard to cost and dead-weight on cars. They are now adopted on our narrow gauge railways, and give great satisfaction

This Company has supplied about 2,000 of these wheels for railways in South America and France.

Since the exhibition, numerous enquiries respecting price, &c., have been received from different parts of the world, which it is hoped will result in a large foreign trade.

CLASS 574.—PERMANENT WAYS, TIES, SWITCHES, &c.

487. *Rail-joint and Nut-lock.—R. Taylor, Guelph.*

488. *Safety-switch.—William Dunn, St. Mary's.*

CLASS 575.—STATION ARRANGEMENTS, SIGNALS, &c.

489. *Railway Telegraph Apparatus, or Train Order Signal.—W. C. Nunn, Belleville.*

This signal is used at stations for the purpose of warning trains of danger. It consists of a signal worked from the telegraph office, and which is placed in such a position that every driver of a train must see it before he can pass the station. It is simple of construction, and contains no springs or delicate machinery likely to get out of order, and is well protected from the weather.

It is now extensively used on the railways in Canada and the United States.

The results of the Exhibition are, negotiations with Australia, Russia and Hungary, for the supply of this valuable life and property-saving application on the railways of these countries.

CLASS 576.—MISCELLANEOUS LOCOMOTIVE ATTACHMENTS.

490. *Grain-car Door Fastener.—R. Brydon, Newbury.*

491. *Car Truck Shifting Apparatus.—R. H. Ramsay, Cobourg.*

This is a simple and effective arrangement for changing and removing car-trucks, superseding the use of expensive steam hoists. The inventor has numerous testimonials from competent authority vouching for its excellence. The result of the Exhibition has been, trade with the United States, and negotiations with the Governments of Australia, Norway, and Sweden, who are anxious to adopt this apparatus on the railroads in these countries.

492. *Bent Posts and Rafters for Cars.*

(*b*) Bent Car Frame.—*W. G. Von Staden, Strathroy.*

493.—*Model of Bridge.—E. C. Griffin, Waterdown.*

CLASS 580.—FLOUR MILLS.

494. *Cylindrical Mill Stones.—Samuel Platt, Goderich.*

CLASS 582.—CONFECTIONERY MACHINERY.

495. *Lozenge Machine.*

(*a*) Lozenge Machine mixer—*W. Copping, Toronto.*

CLASS 594.—BOATS AND SAILING VESSELS, &C.

496. *Canoes.—D. Herald, Peterboro'.*

497. *Hunting Canoe.—W. English, Peterboro'.*

498. *Model Life Boat.—J. Simmons, Hamilton.*

499. *Model of War Vessel.—A. Golding, Hamilton.*

CLASS 595.—STEAMSHIPS AND STEAMBOATS.

500. *Model of Steamboat.—D. F. Masher, Port Nelson.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

501. *Telescope Trestles.—M. E. Dailey, Ottawa.*

These trestles are intended for the use of frescoe painting, carpenters, &c. They are of simple construction and strong. They are solid in position and easily adjusted ; can be extended without difficulty, and at the same time are portable, and obviate the necessity of ladders, staging, &c.

DEPARTMENT VI.—AGRICULTURE.

CLASS 600.—TIMBER, MASTS, SPARS, KNEES, LUMBER, &C.

This most important branch of our natural productions was represented by a *Canadian Log House*, which elicited universal praise. Thousands of visitors daily examined this structure, which was erected specially to display the splendid specimens of Canadian lumber contributed from different parts of the Dominion. The following exhibitors from Ontario took part in this great National exhibit.

502. *White Cedar Plank and Section of White Pine.—Advisory Board, Ontario.*

503. *Collection of Lumber.*

(*a*) 3 inch Planks, White Pine.
(*b*) 1 inch Planks, Yellow Pine.
(*c*) 1¼ inch Planks, Pine.
(*d*) Ten Bundles of Laths.
(*e*) Ten Bundles of Shingles.
(*f*) Pine Sidings and Stocks.
(*g*) Clear Strips for Clapboards &c. —*Hon. James Skead, Ottawa.*

The Hon. Mr. Skead being appointed as one of the Judges, refused to be a competitor for the International and Canadian Awards. It is gratifying though, to state that his exhibit did not go unrewarded; it was so much appreciated for its excellence and cheapness that buyers from foreign countries made arrangements with him to ship large quantities to their respective ports.

504. *Ash Columns.—George Newell, Ottawa.*

505. *Collection of Lumber.*

1½ inch Planks, Yellow Pine.
2 inch Planks, Yellow Pine.
1 inch Planks, Yellow Pine.
3 inch Planks, White Pine.
10 Bundles of Laths.—*Perley & Co., Ottawa.*

506. *Collection of Lumber.*

1 inch Chestnut Boards.
1 inch Ash Boards.
1 inch Oak Boards.
2 inch Balm of Gilead Planks.
3 inch White-wood Planks.
Sycamore Wood.
Square Ash Timber.
Butternut Wood.
Cherry Wood.
Maple Wood.
2 inch Elm Planks.
1 inch White Wood boards.—*John Oliver, Toronto.*

507. *Collection of Lumber.*

1½ inch Yellow Pine Planks.
1¼ inch White Pine Planks.—*J. R. Silliman, Toronto.*

508. 1¼ *inch Yellow Pine Planks.—McLauchlin, Bros., Arnprior.*

509. 3 *inch Yellow Pine planks.*
(*b*) 1 inch Yellow Pine Planks.—*J. Rochester, Ottawa.*

510. *Specimens of Ash.—H. Caldwell & Son, Carleton Place.*

511. 1 *inch Pine Boards.—Levi Young, Ottawa.*

512. 1¼ *inch Pine planks.—Brownson & Weston, Ottawa.*

513. 3 *inch Yellow Pine Plank.*
(*b*) 1½ *inch Yellow Pine Plank.—John Rochester, Ottawa.*

314. *Flour Barrel Hoops.—H. F. Cusack, Newbury.*

515. *Large Hoops.—Pike & Richardson, Chatham.*

516. *Coiled Barrel Hoops.—Coleman & Gouinlock, Seaforth.*

517. *Specimens of Wood.—D. R. Allen, Chatham.*

518. *Sash Blinds, Doors and Buildings.—M. Braemer, Hamilton.*

CLASS 610.—FRUITS OF TEMPERATE AND SEMI-TROPICAL REGIONS; AS APPLES, PEARS, PLUMS, GRAPES, CHERRIES, &C.

519. *Apples.—D. Burnham, Caradoc.*

520. *Three varieties of Apples.—G. Watson, London.*

521. *Apples.—W. Elliott, Arva.*

522. *Eleven varieties of Apples.—J. Niven, Niagara.*

523. *Eight varieties of Apples.—W. Bodken, Delaware.*

524. *Six varieties of Apples.—W. Biddulph, Westminster.*

525. *Two varieties of Apples.—R. J. Wilkins, Westminster.*

526. *Two varieties of Apples.—G. W. Calcott, Delaware.*

527. *Two varieties of Apples.—J. Piper, Westminster.*

528. *Apples.—B. Paine, Delaware.*

529. *Six varieties of Apples.—J. Shore, Delaware.*

530. *Two varieties of Apples.—H. Scott, Delaware.*

531. *Apples.—G. Mahber, Delaware.*

532. *Apples.—J. Thrower, Delaware.*

533. *Apples.—J. McNey, Arva.*

534. *Apples.—G. J. Jones, Westminster.*

535. *Two varieties of Apples.—J. Behuke, Delaware.*

536. *Twenty-four varieties of Apples.—G. Peacock, Mount Salem.*

537. *Twenty-seven varieties of Apples.—F. McMillen, Caradoc.*

538. *Six varieties of Apples.—D. B. Burch, Westminster.*

539. *Three varieties of Apples.—Thomas Shore, Westminster.*

540. *Seven varieties of Apples.—M. Connor, London.*

541. *Three varieties of Apples.—Dr. Francis, Delaware.*

542. *Eleven varieties of Apples.*

(*b*) Collection of Crab Apples.—*B. Goth, Arkona.*

543. *Five varieties of Apples.—Walter Armstrong, Westminster.*

544. *Four varieties of Apples.—Henry Rawlings, Delaware.*

545. *Four varieties of Apples.—H. Kennedy, Delaware.*

546. *Two varieties of Apples.—Wm. Essery, Petersville, London.*

547. *Thirty-five varieties of Apples.—George Leslie & Sons, Toronto.*

548. *Ten varieties of Apples.—R. R. Bird, Foxboro'.*

549. *Five varieties of Apples.—G. A. Wesse, Albury.*

550. *Apples.—F. Peck, Albury.*

551. *Apples.—W. Peck, Albury.*

552. *Twenty-three varieties of Apples.—P. C. Dempsey, Albury.*

553. *Apples.—B. Malery, Frankford.*

554. *Four varieties of Apples.—Dudley & Co., Colborne.*

555. *Apples.—Conger Bros., Belleville.*

556. *Four varieties of Apples.—Dr. Coleman, Belleville.*

557. *Five varieties of Apples.—J. G. Peck, Albury.*

558. *Apples.—William Smith, Grovesend.*

559. *Seventeen varieties of Apples.—P. J. Doyle, Owen Sound.*

560. *Eighteen varieties of Apples.—William Saunders, London.*

561. *Nine varieties of Apples.—A. Cameron, London.*

562. *Three varieties of Apples.—Mr. Williams, Westminster.*

563. *Two varieties of Apples.—Wm. Parry, Westminster.*

564. *Seven varieties of Apples.—Robert Sugden, Thorndale.*

565. *Three varieties of Apples.—Lafayette Carty, Delaware.*

566. *Four varieties of Apples.—Nathan Pawling, St. Catharines.*

567. *Apples.—Robert Stibbard, Eglington.*

568. *Seventeen varieties of Apples.—John Graham, Walbridge.*

569. *Six varieties of Apples.—Geo. Kains, Elgin Co.*

570. *Apples.—William Azurst, Talbotville.*

571. *Apples.—James McAdam, St. Thomas.*

572. *Apples.—J. Graham, Talbotville.*

573. *Five varieties of Apples.—G. W. Boggs, St. Thomas.*

574. *Three varieties of Apples.—John Lawn, Union, Co. of Elgin.*

575. *Two varieties of Apples.—Adam Robins, St. Thomas.*

576. *Apples.—M. Payne, Port Stanley.*

577. *Twenty-two varieties of Apples.*
(*b*) Thirty-one varieties of Apples grown on trees imported from France.
James Dougall, Windsor.

578. *Six varieties of Apples.—Joseph Cline, Hamilton.*

579. *Six varieties of Apples.—Duncan Lamont, Hamilton.*

580. *Eight varieties of Apples.—S. P. Stipes, Hamilton.*

581. *Apples.—Mrs. J. Young, Hamilton.*

582. *Nine Varieties of Apples.—J. Harvey, Hamilton.*

583. *Three varieties of Apples.—R. M. Wanzer, Hamilton.*

584. *Four varieties of Apples.—M. Aikman, Hamilton.*

585. *Ten Varieties of Apples.—E. Blagden, East Flamboro'.*

586. *Two varieties of Apples.—Thomas Harper, Hamilton.*

587. *Eleven varieties of Apples.—Samuel Smith, Hamilton.*

588. *Eighteen varieties of Apples.—Wm. Hill, Hamilton.*

589. *Two varieties of Apples.—E. Browne, Hamilton.*

590. *Three varieties of Apples.—Wm. Calder, Hamilton.*

591. *Four varieties of Apples.—Wm. Cline, Hamilton.*

592. *Seven varieties of Apples.—P. W. Dayfoot, Hamilton.*

593. *Apples.—S. J. Ferrit, Hamilton.*

594. *Eight varieties of Apples.—J. A. Bruce, Hamilton.*

595. *Apples.—A. E. VanNorman, Hamilton.*

596. *Forty-nine varieties of Apples.—J. P. Williams, Bloomfield*

597. *Apples.—A. Christie, Belleville.*

598. *Apples.—Rev. Canon Bleasdel, Trenton.*

599. *Apples.—Isaiah Badgely, Belleville.*

600. *Three varieties of Apples.—J. W. Way, Rednorsville.*

601. *Apples.—Jacob Tice, Rednorsville.*

602. *Apples.—James B. Christie, Trenton.*

603. *Thirty varieties of Apples.—A. M. Smith & Co., Grimsby.*

604. *Apples.—David Bradly, Stamford.*

605. *Five varieties of Apples.—Rev. James Shaw, Hamilton.*

606. *Five varieties of Apples.—Lewis Springer, Hamilton.*

607. *Two varieties of Apples.—Wm. Lottridge, Hamilton.*

608. *Twenty varieties of Apples.—Wm. Hulton, Hamilton.*

609. *Apples.—W. Raynor, Hamilton.*

610. *Eleven varieties of Apples.—John Freed, Hamilton.*

611. *Eight varieties of Apples.—E. C. Fearnside, Hamilton.*

612. *Three varieties of Apples.—J. Bowman, Hamilton.*

613. *Apples.—W. Mullnox, Nelson.*

614. *Two varieties of Apples.—D. Ashbaugh, Hamilton.*

615. *Three varieties of Apples.—H. Moyle, Paris.*

616. *Twenty-eight varieties of Apples.—Charles Arnold, Paris.*

617. *Eight varieties of Apples.—John Fleming, Kilsyth.*

618. *Seven varieties of Apples.—Hugh Fairgrieve, Galt.*

619. *Nine varieties of Apples.—G. J. Miller, Niagara.*

620. *Six varieties of Apples.—Joseph Rymal, Hamilton.*

621. *Three varieties of Apples.—W. P. Moore, Hamilton.*

622. *Apples.—Mr. Freeman, Hamilton.*

623. *Three varieties of Apples.—Geo. Kilvington, Hamilton.*

624. *Four varieties of Apples.—A. W. Taylor, Hamilton.*

625. *Three varieties of Apples.—John Proctor, Hamilton.*

626. *Apples.—A. Buckley, Hamilton.*

627. *Apples.—M. Waterbury, Hamilton.*

628. *Two varieties of Apples.—Mrs. Drew, Hamilton.*

629. *Two varieties of Apples.—E. Corbett, Nelson.*

630. *Apples.—J. Tansley, E. Flamboro.*

631. *Two varieties of Apples.—W. Molineaux, Nelson.*

632. *Twelve varieties of Apples.— W. Lanagan, Westminster.*

633 *Three varieties of Apples.—D. Shoff, McGillivray.*

634. *Three varieties of Apples.—D. McLaughlin, Ottawa.*

635. *Apples.—Dr. Bell, Ottawa.*

636. *Four varieties of Apples.—J. Little, Paris.*

637. *Four varieties of Apples.—A. H. Baird, Paris.*

638. *Apples.—Major White, Ottawa.*

639. *Apples.—D. Matheson, Ottawa.*

640. *Apples.—Hiram Bond, Meaford.*

641. *Ten varieties of Apples.—Mr. McStay, London.*

642. *Four varieties of Apples.—Mrs. Grant, Hamilton.*

643. *Five varieties of Apples.—Mrs. Skinner, Hamilton.*

644. *Four varieties of Apples.—Mr. Elliott, Hamilton.*

645. *Three varieties of Apples.—Donald Smith, Hamilton.*

646. *Apples.—Wm. Van Norman, Hamilton.*

647. *Two varieties of Apples.—Thomas Farmer, St. Catharines.*

648. *Apples.—James W. Johnston, St. Catharines.*

649. *Apples.—Thomas Keyes, St. Catharines.*

650. *Thirteen varieties of Apples.—George Walker, Beamsville.*

651. *Three varieties of Apples.—Geo. Jaffrey, Galt.*

652. *Twenty varieties of Apples.—John Lee, Galt.*

653. *Five varieties of Apples.—David Gibson, Galt.*

654. *Two varieties of Apples.—Rev. W. Andrews, Galt.*

655. *Thirteen varieties of Apples.—John Rutherford, Galt.*

656. *Ten varieties of Apples.—C. Kingsmill, London.*

657. *Four varieties of Apples.—D. Deacon, Westminster.*

658. *Two varieties of Apples.—J. D. Sharman, Westminster.*

659. *Apples.—Wm. Russell, London.*

660. *Apples.—John Pearce, London.*

661. *Two varieties of Apples.—Walter Armstrong, Westminster.*

662. *Apples.—Mrs. E. A, Taylor, London.*

663. *Five varieties of Apples.—R. W. Scott, Ottawa.*

664. *Apples.—Charles Stead, London.*

665. *Apples.—Robert Best, Niagara.*

666. *Two varieties of Apples.—R. Kettlewell, London.*

667. *Three varieties of Apples.—John Legge, St. Mary's.*

668. *Nine varieties of Apples.—John Cowherd, Brantford.*

669. *Apples.—Wm. Blinn, London.*

670. *Apples.—Hon. D. L. Macpherson, Yorkville.*

671. *Two varieties of Apples.—Hugh Scott, Delaware.*

672. *Apples.—A Riddle, London.*

673. *Apples.—Thomas Harper, Hamilton.*

674. *Two varieties of Apples.—Frank Irvine, Brantford.*

675. *Two varieties of Apples.—J. H. Vandevere, Walbridge.*

676. *Apples.—George Wilkins, Lambeth.*

677. *Two varieties of Apples.—J. Teeple, London.*

678. *Apples.—Brantford Horticultural Society.*

679. *Apples.—R. Lees, Ottawa.*

680. *Apples.—Geo. Pike, Brantford.*

681. *Three varieties of Apples.—R. Hamilton, Brantford.*

682. *Apples.—R. Stevens, Westminster.*

683. *Apples.—Geo. Smith, Brantford.*

684. *Apples, J. A. Johnson, Ameliasburg.*

685 *Apples.—John Kennedy, Delaware.*

686. *Apples.—William Roy, Owen Sound.*

687. *Apples.—W. Cruise, Owen Sound.*

688. *Apples.—W. McLean, Owen Sound.*

689. *Apples.—Wm. Peacock, Mount Salem.*

690. *Apples.—J. Tedford, Grovesend.*

691. *Apples.—Lyman Moore, Hamilton.*

692. *Fourteen varieties of Apples.—James Oxenham, Kertch.*

693. *Fifteen varieties of Apples.—P. Turnbull, Brantford.*

694. *Seven varieties of Apples.—D. Osborne, Brantford.*

695. *Thirty-one varieties of Apples.—James Cowherd, Brantford.*

696. *Apples.—Thomas D. Crawford, Brantford.*

697. *Apples.—A. Ramey, Brantford.*

698. *Three varieties of Apples.—R. Pierce, Brantford.*

699. *Two varieties of Apples.—Thomas Charlton, Brantford.*

700. *Five varieties of Apples.—F. Irwin, Brantford.*

701. *Apples.—J. G. Taneyck, Grimsby.*

The following from No. 702 to No. 729 were exhibited by the Owen Sound Horticultural Society.

702. *One plate Apples.—Wm. Andrews, Owen Sound.*

703. *One plate Apples.—R. Holmes, Owen Sound.*

704. *One plate Apples.—James Green, Owen Sound.*

705. *Two plates Apples.—D. Christie, Owen Sound.*

706. *One plate Apples.—J. Newman, Derby.*

707. *One plate Apples.—D. Dere, Owen Sound.*

708. *Two plates Apples.—W. Hartsen, Owen Sound.*

709. *One plate Apples.—W. Jamieson, Owen Sound.*

710. *Three plates Apples.—W. Landel, Sydenham.*

711. *One plate Apples.—D. McKay, Sydenham.*

712. *Three plates Apples.—Wm. Ormiston, Sarawak.*

713. *Three plates Apples.—J. McDermid, Derby.*

714. *Six plates Apples.—James Fleming, Derby.*

715. *Four plates Apples.—Wm. Crooks, Derby*

716. *Seven plates Apples.—Mrs. Moore, Derby.*

717. *Seven plates Apples.—A. Fairburn, Derby.*

718. *Ten plates Apples.—N. P. Horton, Owen Sound.*

719. *One plate Apples.—F. Leslie, Owen Sound.*

720. *Eight plates Apples.—(Not named.) Owen Sound.*

721. *One plate Apples.—Robert Dain, Derby.*

722. *Two plates Apples.—W. Harrison, Owen Sound.*

723. *One plate Apples.—R. Gunley, Derby.*

724. *One plate Apples.—Mrs. Grant, Owen Sound.*

725. *Two plates Apples.—D. Durie, Owen Sound.*

726. *Two plates Apples.—S. Hunter, Derby.*

727. *Four plates Apples.—H. Bond, St. Vincent.*

728. *Eleven plates Apples.—J. Sharp, Derby.*

729. *One plate Apples.—M. P. Harston, Derby.*

730. *Fifty varieties of Apples :—*

Irish Peach, Red Astracan, Twenty Ounce, Pound Sweet, Twenty Ounce Pippin, Alexander, Maxwell's Seedling, Maiden's Blush, King of Tomkin's County, Keswick Codlin, Fall Orange, Kentish Fill Basket, Baldwin, Pumpkin Russet, Porter, Dutch Codlin, Swarr, Chinango, Strawberry, White Spanish Renette, Gravenstein, Colvert, Sweet Fall Pippins, Dutch Magnonne, Ladies' Blush, Rhode Island Greening, Northern Spy, Pottawatowine, Hawley, Brook Seedling, Golden Sweet, Buck Meadow, Fall Jennetting, Hawthornden, Golden Russet, Yellow Bell Flower, St. Lawrence, Green Mountain Pippin, Fameuse, Benoni, Fall Pippin, Cats' Head, Roxbury Russet, Lowell, Moore's Greening, Victoria Reinette, Walker's Yellow, Fleming's Seedling, Pomme Gris, Sweet Bough.—*Owen Sound Horticultural Society.—Exhibited by R. Trotter, Owen Sound.*

731. *Forty-six varieties of Apples :—*

Kentish Fillbasket, Fall Pippin, Sherwood's Favourite, Cat's Head, Twenty-ounce Apple, Lowell, Maiden's Blush, Alexander, Hawley, Twenty-ounce Pippin, Golden Russet, Sweet Pippin, Roxbury Russet, St. Lawrence, Seedling, Frost's Sweet Baldwin, Fall Jennetting, Rhode Island Greening, Sweet Spice, Green Pippin, Hawthornden, Pomme Gris, Roxbury Russet, Northern Spy, Gravenstein, Colvert, Duchess Oldenburg, Bellflower, Brook's Seedling, Tallman Sweet, King Tomkin's County, Fleming's Seedling, Detroit Red, Codling, Snow, Owen Russet, Strawberry Pippin, Pound Sweet, Pumpkin Sweet, Twenty-ounce Pippin, Fall Pippin.—*Owen Sound Horticultural Society.—Exhibited by R. B. Miller, Derby.*

732. *Thirty-three varieties of Apples*:—

Beauty of Kent, Bell Flower, Northern Spy, Twenty-ounce Pippin, St. Lawrence, Celina, Sweet Pearmain, Fall Pippin, Pomme Gris, Cayuga Redcheek, King Tomkin's County, Coe's Golden Drop, Hawley, Sweet Bough, Colvert, Gravenstein, Snow, Rhode Island Greening, Maiden's Blush, Fall Jennettings, Wagner, Canada Red, Swaar, Chenango Strawberry, Ribston Pippin, Roxbury Russet, Golden Russet, Baldwin, Tallman Sweet, (unknown), Porter, Early Joe.—*Owen Sound Horticultural Society.—Exhibited and grown by J. Cannon, Sydenham.*

PEARS.

733. *Four varieties of Pears.—D. Shoff, McGillivray.*

734. *Twenty-three varieties Pears.—Geo. Leslie & Son, Toronto.*

735. *Sixteen varieties Pears.—Jas. Dougall, Windsor.*

736. *Seventeen varieties Pears.—Charles' Arnold, Paris.*

737. *Pears.—Richard White, Woodstock.*

738. *Pears.—William Gregory, Yarmouth.*

739. *Twenty varieties Pears.—Wm. Saunders, London.*

740. *Three varieties Pears.—John Teeple, London.*

741. *Pears.—W. Bissett, London.*

742. *Three varieties Pears.—J. M. Denton, London.*

743. *Pears.—W. West, London.*

744. *Pears.—J. Jeffrey, London.*

745. *Five varieties Pears.—D. B. Burch, Westminster.*

746. *Pears.—B. Gott, Arkona.*

747. *Eight varieties Pears.—P. C. Dempsey, Albury.*

748. *Four varieties Pears.—J. P. Williams, Bloomfield.*

749. *Pears.—J. B. Bowslaugh, Grimsby.*

750. *Pears.—W. H. Pettit, Grimsby.*

751. *Pears.—J. G. Taneyck, Grimsby.*

752. *Seven varieties Pears.—A. M. Smith & Co., Grimsby.*

753. *Pears.—G. Watson, London.*

754. *Pears.—F. Holman, London.*

755. *Pears.—Mrs. Dowlin, Westminster.*

756. *Pears.—J. M. Denton, London.*

757. *Two varieties Pears.—G. W. Calcott. Delaware.*

758. *Pears.—J. Piper, Westminster.*

759. *Pears.—G. J. Jones, Westminster.*

760. *Two varieties Pears.—T. McMillan, Caradoc.*

761. *Pears.—A. G. Deadman, Delaware.*

762. *Nine varieties Pears.—John Freed, Hamilton.*

763. *Ten varieties Pears.—Mrs. Skinner, Hamilton.*

764. *Three varieties Pears.—J. Stuart, Hamilton.*

765. *Four varieties Pears.—Wm. Raynor, Hamilton.*

766. *Ten varieties Pears.—R. M. Wanzer, Hamilton.*

767. *Three varieties Pears.—W. Holton, Hamilton.*

768. *Pears.—A. Grossman, Hamilton.*

769. *Pears.—Geo. Roach, Hamilton.*

770. *Pears.—James Lister, Hamilton.*

771. *Four varieties Pears.—Mrs. J. Young, Hamilton.*

772. *Ten varieties Pears.—R. J. Howes, Hamilton.*

773. *Three varieties Pears.—S. P. Stope, Hamilton.*

774. *Four varieties Pears.—Mrs. Campbell, Hamilton.*

775. *Three varieties Pears.—E. C. Fearnside, Hamilton.*

776. *Pears.—Geo. Kilvington, Hamilton.*

777. *Pears.—W. P. Strickland, Hamilton.*

778. *Pears.—David Murray, Hamilton.*

779. *Pears.—G. Crossthwaite, Saltfleet.*

780. *Pears.—J. Harvey, Hamilton.*

781. *Two varieties of Pears.—Allen Moyer, Indian Station.*

782. *Pears.—N. Pawling, St. Catharines.*

782. *Four varieties of Pears.—G. J. Miller, Virgil.*

784. *Pears.—J. Crysler, Niagara.*

785. *Three varieties of Pears.—R. M. Ball, Niagara.*

786. *Three varieties of Pears.—J. Oxenham, Kertch.*

787. *Five varieties of Pears.—W. H. Read, Port Dalhousie.*

788. *Pears.—Dr. Comfort, St. Catharines.*

PLUMS.

789. *Four varieties of Plums.—Geo. Sturgeon, Kincardine.*

790. *Plums.—A. Ramsay, Brantford.*

791. *Four varieties of Plums.—D. Shoff, McGillivray.*

792. *Plums.—Wm. Gray, Tiverton.*

793. *Nineteen varieties of Plums.—A. Arnold, Paris.*

794. *Nineteen Varieties Plums.—Jas. Dougall, Windsor.*

795. *Twelve Varieties Plums.—Samuel Burnet, Hamilton.*

796. *Four Varieties Plums—A. Willliams, Hamilton.*

797. *Seven Varieties Plums.—C. Whitlaw, Paris.*

798. *Two varieties Plums.—Mrs. Skinner, Hamilton.*

799. *Nineteen varieties Plums—R. J. Howse, Hamilton.*

800. *Two varieties Plums.—Mrs. Grant, Hamilton.*

801. *Five varieties Plums.—R. Stevens, Westminster.*

802. *Plums—H. W. Bull, Hamilton.*

803. *Plums.—Mrs. Golding, Hamilton.*

804. *Seven varieties Plums.—Wm. Saunders, London.*

805. *Two varieties Plums.—John Teeple, London.*

806. *Two varieties Plums.*
(*b*) Several varieties Wild Plums.—*Brantford Horticultural Society.*

807. *Eight varieties Plums—E. C. Fearnside, Hamilton.*

808. *Three varieties Plums—J. M. Denton, London.*

809. *Plums—J. Jeffrey, London.*

810. *Several varieties Wild Plums—P. E. Bucke, Ottawa.*

811. *Wild Plums.—Wm. Russell, London.*

812. *Plums.—Robert Best, Niagara.*

813. *Plums.—J. McKenzie, Niagara.*

814. *Two varieties Plums.—D. Swinton, Niagara.*

815. *Six varieties Plums.—G. J. Miller, Virgil.*

816. *Four varieties Plums.—H. Paffard, Niagara.*

817. *Two varieties Plums.—A. Moyer, Jordan Station.*

818. *Thirty varieties Plums.—Simon Roy, Berlin.*

819. *Four varieties Plums.—Hiram Bond, St. Vincent.*

820. *Plums.—W. Raynor, Hamilton.*

821. *Plums.—Joseph Clyne, Hamilton.*

822. *Plums.—Rev. J. Shaw, Hamilton.*

823. *Plums.—Mrs. J. Young, Hamilton.*

824. *Two varieties Plums.—A. Sutherland, Hamilton.*

825. *Plums.—M. Campbell, Hamilton.*

826. *Plums.—J. P. Hope, Hamilton.*

827. *Plums.—A. E. Thomas, Jordan.*

828. *Fifteen varieties Plums.—Geo. Leslie & Sons, Toronto.*

829. *Ten varieties Plums.—A. Newton, Woodstock.*

830. *Plums.—Peter Weston, London.*

GRAPES

831. *Three varieties Grapes.—Henry Paffard, Niagara.*

832. *Three varieties Grapes.—E. Scadding, Toronto.*

833. *Ten varieties Grapes.—Geo. Leslie & Sons, Toronto.*

834. *Grapes.—M. Hyman, London.*

835. *Five varieties Grapes.—Charles Arnold, Paris.*

836. *Two varieties Grapes.—T. H. Parker, Woodstock.*

837. *Twelve varieties Grapes.—C. H. Biggar, Drummondville.*

838. *Eight varieties Grapes.*
(*b*) Native wild Grapes.—*P. E. Bucke, Ottawa.*

839. *Four varieties Grapes.—Jas. Little, Paris.*

840. *Grapes.—Wm. Russell, London.*

841. *Grapes.—Wm. Saunders, London.*

842. *Five varieties Grapes.—J. M. Denton, London.*

843. *Grapes.—J. D. Sharman, London.*

844. *Three varieties Grapes.—Hon. Billa Flint, Belleville.*

845. *Grapes.—B Gott, Arkona.*

846. *Three varieties Grapes.—J. Graham, Wallbridge.*

847. *Three varieties Grapes.—W. C. Wells, Wallbridge.*

848. *Nine varieties Grapes.—P. C. Dempsey, Albury.*

849. *Grapes.—J. H. Morden, Rednorsville.*

850. *Seventeen varieties Grapes.—M. Bell, Hamilton.*

851. *Two varieties Grapes.—G. Kilvington, Hamilton.*

852. *Grapes.—A. Hart, Paris.*

853. *Two varieties Grapes.—J. Carnie, Paris.*

854. *Grapes.—J. Proctor, Hamilton.*

855. *Grapes.—G. Proctor, Hamilton.*

856. *Grapes.—H. S. Taylor, Hamilton.*

857. *Five varieties new Hybrid Grapes.—W. H. Mills, Hamilton.*

858. *Twenty-six varieties Grapes.—John Freed, Hamilton.*

859. *Six varieties Grapes,—W. S. Corwin, Drummondville.*

860. *Five varieties Grapes.—J. Oxenham, Kertch.*

861. *Grapes.—J. Lister, Hamilton.*

862. *Four varieties Grapes.—Wm. Young, Hamilton.*

863. *Six varieties Grapes.—S. Woodley, Hamilton.*

864. *Five varieties Grapes.—John Garrett, Hamilton.*

865. *Grapes.—D. Murray, Hamilton.*

866. *Four varieties Grapes.—Mrs. J. Young, Hamilton.*

867. *Two varieties Grapes.—W. Hoskins, Hamilton.*

868. *Ten varieties Grapes.—H. Simmons, Hamilton.*

PEACHES.

869. *Three varieties Peaches.—B. Gott, Arkona.*

870. *Peaches.—W. J. Corwin, Drummondville.*

871. *Nine varieties Peaches.—A. M. Smith & Co., Grimsby.*

872. *Peaches.—W. Holton, Hamilton.*

873. *Seedling Peach.—Col. Aikman, Hamilton.*

874. *Peaches.—J. Proctor, Hamilton.*

875. *Five varieties Peaches.—Mrs. Hill, Hamilton.*

876. *Three varieties Seedling Peaches.—W. Armstrong, Westminster.*

877. *Four varieties Seedling Peaches.—C. Gustin, Forest.*

878. *Peaches.—A. Moyer, Indian Station.*

879. *Peaches.—R. Currie, Niagara.*

880. *Two varieties Peaches.—G. J. Miller, Virgil.*

881. *Peaches.—Hon. D. L. McPherson, Yorkville.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

882. *Nectarines.—A. Furniss, Toronto.*

883. *Peanuts.—Wm. Hill, Hamilton.*

884. *Quinces.—John Freed, Hamilton.*

885. *Black Walnuts.—J. Rymal, Hamilton.*

886. *Hickory Nuts.—J. Clive, Hamilton.*

887. *Butternuts.—Dr. Bell, Ottawa.*

888. *Black Walnuts.—M. Smith, London.*

889. *Chestnuts.—G. Peacock, Mount Salem.*

SMALL FRUITS.

890. *Currants:*

(*a*) Black English Currants.
(*b*) White Goudoin Currants.
(*c*) White Grape Currants.
Red Cherry Currants.
La Versailles Currants.
Red Dutch Currants.—*Peter C. Dempsey, Albury.*

891. *Two varieties Gooseberries.—Mr. Menie, Paris.*

892. *Two varieties Gooseberries.—W. J. Brunton, London*

893. *Gooseberries and Currants:—*

(*a*) Downing Gooseberry.
(*b*) Houghton's Gooseberry.
(*c*) Black Naples Currant.
(*d*) La Versailles Currant.—*Allen Moyer, Indian Station.*

894. *Miscellaneous Fruit:—*

(*a*) Currants.
(*b*) Gooseberries.
(*c*) Raspberries.—*George Leslie & Sons, Toronto.*

895. *Miscellaneous Fruit:—*

(*a*) Black Grape Currants.
(*b*) White Grape Currants.
(*c*) Victoria Currants.
(*d*) La Versailles Currants.
(*e*) Cherry Currants.
(*f*) English Morello Cherry.
(*g*) Yellow Jacket Gooseberry.
(*h*) Hart's Seedling Gooseberry.
(*i*) Arnold's Seedling Gooseberry.
(*j*) Downing's Seedling Gooseberry.—*Charles Arnold, Paris.*

896. *Miscellaneous Fruit:—*

(*a*) La Versailles Currants.
(*b*) Champagne Currants.
(*c*) Houghton's Gooseberry.
(*d*) Downing's Gooseberry.
(*e*) Black Naples.—*P. E. Bucke, Ottawa.*

897. *Currants.*

(*a*) Black Currants.
(*b*) White Grape Currants.
(*c*) Cherry Currants.—*J. Symonds, London.*

898. *Cherries (unnamed).—F. Rowland, London.*

899. *Black Currants.—J. M. Denton. London.*

900. *Miscellaneous Fruit:—*

(*a*) Black Currants.
(*b*) White Grape Currants.
(*c*) Cherry Currants.
(*d*) Roaring Lion Goosberry.
(*e*) Warrington Gooseberry.
(*f*) Whitesmith Gooseberry.
(*g*) Early Red Gooseberry.—*R. Kettlewell, London.*

901. *English Gooseberry (unnamed).—D. Arnott, Arva.*

902. *Gooseberries:—*

(*a*) Whitesmith Gooseberry.
(*b*) Ploughboy Gooseberry.—*J. Lamb, London.*

903. *Miscellaneous Fruit:—*

English Gooseberry.
White Grape Currants.
Red Dutch Currants.
Kentish Cherries.—*H. Beltz, London.*

904. *Currants:—*

(*a*) White Grape Currants
(*b*) Black Currants.
(*c*) Red Dutch Currants.—*W. Russell, London.*

905. *Miscellaneous Fruit:—*

(*a*) English Morello Cherries.
(*b*) Plumstone Morello Cherries.
(*c*) American Seedling Gooseberry.
(*d*) Houghton's Seedling Gooseberry.
(*e*) Downing's Seedling Gooseberry.
(*f*) Wild Prickly Gooseberry.
(*g*) Wild Smooth Gooseberry.
(*h*) Hybrid Gooseberry.
(*i*) Hybrid Raspberries (five varieties).
(*j*) Philadelphia Raspberries.
(*k*) Seedling Black Currants (three varieties).—*Wm. Saunders, London.*

906. *Gooseberries:—*

(*a*) Read's Gem Gooseberry.
(*b*) Read's Yellow Gooseberry.
(*c*) Read's Purple Gooseberry.
(*d*) Read's Canada Gooseberry.
(*e*) Read's Pear-shaped Gooseberry.—*W. H. Read, Port Dalhousie.*

907. *Cherry Currants.—S. Misener, Jordan.*

908. *Miscellaneous Fruit:—*

(*a*) Red Dutch Currants.
(*b*) White Smooth Gooseberry.
(*c*) Phœnix Gooseberry.—*John Carnie, Paris.*

909. *Gooseberries* :—

(*a*) White Smooth Gooseberry.
(*b*) Warrington Gooseberry.
(*c*) Sulphur Yellow Gooseberry.
(*d*) Black Naples Gooseberry.—*J. McMullen, Ottawa.*

910. *Currants.*

(*a*) White Grape Currants.
(*b*) Cherry Currants.
(*c*) Black Naples Currants.—*W. Graham, Ottawa.*

911. *Miscellaneous Fruit.*

(*a*) Houghton Gooseberry.
(*b*) White Grape Currants.
(*c*) Cherry Currants.—*M. Kelly, London.*

912. *Early Yellow Gooseberry.—John Arnold, Paris.*

913. *Currants.*

(*a*) White Grape Currants,
(*b*) Cherry Currants,
(*c*) Black Naples Currants.—*D. Matheson, Ottawa.*

914. *Currants.*

(*a*) White Grape Currants.
(*b*) Cherry Currants.—*G. C. Biggar, Drummondville.*

915. *Cherry Currants.—Chas. Whitlaw, Paris.*

916. *Currants.*

(*a*) Cherry Currants.
(*b*) La Versailles Currants.
(*c*) Black Naples Currants.—*Geo. Laing, Ottawa.*

917. *Miscellaneous Collection of Small Fruits.*

(*a*) Ten varieties Raspberries.
(*b*) Three varieties Cherries.
(*c*) Sixteen varieties Gooseberries.
(*d*) Nine varieties Currants.

Which were contributed by the following :—

Mrs. J. Young, Hamilton.
Mrs. Skinner, do
John Freed, do
Warren Holton, do
Samuel Barnes, do
E. C. Fearnside, do
R. House, do

As Mr. Beadle of St. Catharines, Secretary of the Fruit Growers' Association, has prepared an elaborate report on our Pomological display, it is not necessary for me to make any remarks on the excellence of our Fruit, but simply to direct attention to Mr. Beadle's report which will now follow :

REPORT OF D. W. BEADLE, ESQ.,

SECRETARY OF FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION,

ON THE FRUIT EXHIBITED AT THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, PHILADELPHIA, 1876.

To the Hon. the Commissioner of Agriculture, Toronto:

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that the Directors of the Fruit Growers' Association have zealously endeavoured to carry out your wishes in regard to an exhibition of the fruits of Ontario at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, during the autumn of this year.

Immediately upon receiving intimation that you desired them to put forth their efforts in this direction they issued a circular, calling attention to the matter, and mailed a copy of it to each member of the Association. Articles were also published in the newspapers inviting all to contribute whatever they might have in the way of fruits, so that our collection might be a fair representation of the fruit products of the Province; the object being to secure a creditable representation of the fruits of Ontario from every county.

After entering upon the work, it was found that we had fallen upon a season exceptionally unfortunate in many respects. Correspondence with Goderich, Owen Sound, Meaford and Guelph, revealed the fact that the Plum crop, usually so abundant and of such fine quality, was wholly cut off throughout all that section; and further correspondence with those parts of the Province lying between the Great Lakes and the Detroit and Niagara Rivers, showed that the Pear crop in those sections was unusually light, and that in many places the extreme heat and drought had very seriously affected the Apple crop.

But the Directors increased their efforts with the determination to do all that it was then possible to do, and the result has been on the whole, highly satisfactory. Fruits were secured from so many different parts of the Province, from Ottawa to Windsor, and from Niagara to Owen Sound, that the whole Province may be said to have been fairly represented.

The fruit of the Niagara district, which has so long held such a high rank for beauty and excellence, was very seriously injured from a variety of causes, so that but very few of its growers found that they had anything that could be considered worthy of exhibition. There were six contributors at Niagara, who sent twenty plates of apples, eight of pears, sixteen of plums, two of peaches and three of grapes. Five contributors sent from St. Catharines eight varieties of apples and two of pears. In Port Dalhousie one contributor sent five plates of pears, five of gooseberries, and five of raspberries. Three contributors at Jordan sent two varieties of pears, three of plums, one of peaches, two of gooseberries and three of currants From Beamsville one contributor sent thirteen varieties of apples, and from Drummondville three contributors sent one plate of peaches, twenty-four of grapes and two of currants, while three contributors at Grimsby sent forty plates of apples, eleven of pears and nine of peaches. The grapes sent from Niagara were what are known as exotic varieties, which in this climate are usually grown under glass, but these were grown by the Mayor of that town in the open air, who had raised them in this manner quite successfully for a number of years. These attracted much attention, not only because of the fine appearance and perfection of the samples, but because such were raised in the open air, so far to the north as Canada.

From what may be known as the Hamilton District, there was a very fine collection of fruits, both in the quality of the samples and in the great variety of articles. Thanks are due to Mr. John Freed, of Hamilton, for the great pains taken by him to secure so full an exhibit. Sixty-seven contributors sent from Hamilton one hundred and eighty plates of apples, sixty-three of pears, sixty-two of plums, eight of peaches, four of cherries, ninety-one of grapes, twenty-one of currants, twenty-eight of gooseberries, thirteen of raspberries, one of quinces, one of black walnuts, one of hickory nuts, and one of pea nuts. Two exhibitors sent from Nelson, five plates of apples ; two contributors at East Flamboro sent eleven plates of apples, and one at Saltfleet sent a plate of pears.

The Brantford District was not as fully represented, there being at Brantford, thirteen contributors, who sent eight plates of apples, and eight of plums ; and at Paris, nine exhibitors who contributed thirty-seven plates of apples, seventeen plates of pears, twenty of plums, thirteen of grapes, seven of currants, ten of gooseberries, five of raspberries, and two of cherries.

The Galt District sent apples and plums, the latter very fine samples indeed, and owing to the unusual scarcity of plums this year, they were a most welcome contribution.

At Galt there were six contributors who sent fifty plates of apples, and at Berlin, one contributor, Mr. Simon Roy, who furnished from his own grounds, thirty varieties of plums.

The London District gave also a large and varied collection, for which we are indebted to the efforts put forth by Mr. Wm. Saunders and his assistants. Thirty-six contributors sent from London eighty-eight plates of apples, fifty-four plates of pears, twenty-five plates of plums, five of cherries, sixteen of grapes, seventeen of currants, nineteen of gooseberries, one of butter nuts, one of hazel nuts, six of raspberries, three of black walnuts, one of berberries, and one of English medlars. At Westminster there were nineteen contributors, who sent seventy-four plates of apples, fourteen of pears, eight of plums, one of cherries, four of peaches, one of raspberries, one of butternuts, and one of black walnuts. In Delaware there were thirteen contributors, who sent fifty-seven plates of apples, and three of pears. Lambeth had one contributor, sending three varieties of apples. Arva had four exhibitors, who sent four varieties of apples and one of gooseberries. At Caradoc two persons contributed twenty-eight plates of apples. One sent from Thorndale seven varieties of apples. Two at Talbotville sent two varieties of apples. Masonville, Petersville, St. Marys, Glanworth, Wyoming, Pond Mills, Dunwich, Komoka, Byron, Mount Brydges, Union. Port Stanley, Yarmouth, McGillivray, Kertch, Forest and Elgin had each one contributor, and these sent eighty plates of apples, eight of pears, five of plums, and four of peaches. Woodstock, Mount Salem, Grovesend and Strathroy had each two exhibitors, sending thirty-two plates of apples, one of pears, and two of plums. Three contributers at St. Thomas sent eight varieties of apples.

The Toronto District suffered most severely from the extreme heat and drought. We are mainly indebted to Mr. George Leslie, Jun., for the fruits sent from this district. There were but two contributors at Toronto, and these sent thirty-seven varieties of apples, twenty-three of peas, fifteen of plums, thirteen of grapes, one of peaches, one of nectarines, eight of gooseberries, six of raspberries. and five of currants. Eglinton and Foxboro had each one contributor, and they furnished eleven varieties of apples.

In the Windsor District we had but one contributor, Mr. James Dougall, who kindly sent us fifty-three varieties of apples, fifteen of pears, and nineteen of plums. Many of these were sorts of recent introduction, which rendered this contribution exceedingly interesting and instructive.

The Owen Sound District sent, through the Owen Sound Horticultural Society, a splendid collection. There were nineteen exhibitors at Owen Sound, who sent eighty-nine plates of apples ; at Derby, thirteen contributors, who sent eighty-eight plates of apples ; at Sydenham, three exhibitors sent thirty-seven plates of apples ; while Kincardine, Kilsyth, St. Vincent, Meaford, Sarawak and Tiverton had each one contributor, sending in all seventeen plates of apples and nine of plums.

The Belleville District also made very liberal contributions, which were carefully selected and forwarded by Mr. P. C. Dempsey, of Albury. Five contributors at Belleville sent seven varieties of apples and three of grapes ; and five at Albury sent thirty-five of apples, eight of pears, ten of grapes, and six of currants. There were four contributors at Walbridge, who sent nineteen plates of apples and six of grapes.

Ameliasburg, Frankford, and Colborne, had each one contributor, and these sent six varieties of apples. Trenton and Rednorsville had each two exhibitors, sending six varieties of apples and four of pears. From Bloomfield, Mr. John P. Williams sent fifty varieties of apples and four of pears.

In the Ottawa district, Mr. P. E. Bucke made such selections as he could of those fruits that would convey a correct impression of the productions of that valley ; which resulted in contributions from the exhibitors, who sent in all twelve varieties of apples, five of plums, nine of grapes, twelve of currants, six of gooseberries, and one plate of butternuts.

In September, when there was the great general display of fruits in the Pomological Hall, our exhibit occupied two tables extending the entire length of the hall, which was about two hundred feet long, and comprised not less than 1480 plates of apples, 200 plates of pears, 290 plates of plums, 173 plates of grapes, 26 plates of peaches, 86 plates of crab-apples, and some 20 plates of miscellaneous fruits, nuts, etc. Two hundred and twelve persons contributed apples, fifty contributed pears, forty-six contributed plums, thirty-eight sent grapes, thirteen sent peaches, and thirty-four sent collections of small fruits; and on the 14th of October, the day when the exhibition in the Pomological Hall was closed, our display remained substantially the same, new samples taking the places of those that perished as far as practicable. After the Pomological Hall was closed, at the request of the Superintendent of this Department, a selection of our fruits was made and placed on exhibition in the Agricultural Building. There our choicest samples covered a table about fifty feet long by twenty wide, remaining for examination until the Exhibition closed in November.

Without question, every unprejudiced visitor competent to form a just estimate, would say that the display of Ontario was the most instructive and comprehensive exhibit of fruits made at the Centennial. Notwithstanding the unfortunate failure of our plum crop, to which allusion has been made, our collection of plums was the largest and most complete of any. Indeed the whole display of plums from all other quarters gathered into one, would not have equalled in merit that of Ontario.

In apples we had to contend with the products of the virgin soils and brighter suns of the south-western States; and though at the middle of September, by reason of our more northern climate, our winter apples were not so fully developed nor as highly coloured, yet in variety, value and completeness, our collection was never once surpassed; and as the season advanced, and the middle of October drew on, our display of apples stood confessedly at the head, both for beauty of specimens and intrinsic worth.

In pears and peaches we were excelled by but very few collections, notwithstanding the fact already mentioned that the season proved very unfavourable in Ontario to these fruits, and the further fact that but a portion of our Province is adapted to the growing of many varieties of peaches or pears.

The display of grapes was also the most complete of any. We could not in open air culture, equal the grapes from California, but with that exception, our specimens were as fine in appearance as those shown from climates supposed to be more favoured than ours. No State in the Union displayed as full and exhaustive a collection of hardy out-door varieties of grapes.

If the remarks of visitors and the exclamations of passers by may be taken as an indication of the impression produced upon the public mind by an exhibit of fruit, I can assure you that our collection was a great surprise and gratification. Again and again was I assured during my short stay in charge of the fruit, by the visitors to our tables, that they had no idea that such fruits could be grown in Canada, and that it was especially astonishing to them to find that they were, to say the least, equal to their own.

A distinguished Western Pomologist, Mr. G. C. Pearson, writing from Danville, Illinois, gives a short account of the Fruit Exhibition, in which he mentions the displays from the several States. Speaking of the Fruit from California, he says: "the quality of the grapes and pears is excellent, but the apples are second and third-rate, and the peaches are not extra. Kansas," he adds, "is not excelled in the size and general appearance of the apples, but the quality of such large apples is never high. Nebraska has a fine show of really good apples, pears and grapes. Iowa has also a large show of a great many varieties. Wisconsin shows nice apples and fair grapes. The most interesting and instructive display of apples is from Minnesota, embracing sixty varieties, though only a few are to be commended. Ohio has a good exhibit of pears, apples, grapes and other fruit. Pennsylvania has a fair show of pears, that of apples is not large. New Jersey has a few individual exhibits which are scattered here and there. Massachusetts presents 300 varieties of pears, probably the best in quality in the Exhibition. Connecticut has a good show of pears and apples, and samples of the best Delaware grapes in the Exhibition. The District of Columbia has a first rate show of pears. From New York, Ellwanger & Barry present a variety of all kinds of apples and pears. Michigan has the best show of winter apples, as it well may, for it has the most extensive apple orchards in the world. *Decidedly the best show*, taking into consideration variety, quality, number and taste, *is from Ontario Canada.*"

A writer in the New York *Graphic* of October 11th, says:—"Probably the finest show of various fruits is made by the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario, Canada. The present display occupies the entire north side of the Pomological Building, and is composed of apples, plums, pears, crab-apples, peaches, grapes, and a variety of nuts, including walnuts, butternuts, hickory-nuts, hazel-nuts and pea nuts. The same Association in July last, made a display of gooseberries, currants, raspberries and cherries. These were highly commended by the Judges." After speaking in detail of some of the fruits that attracted his attention, he adds:—"It would be impossible in a notice like this to do justice to the entire collection. As a representative collection it could not be surpassed. The arrangement and classification, reflect much credit upon the officers of the Association, and especially upon the gentlemen who are in charge. It must be doubly gratifying to them that this very beautiful display of the fruits of the Province attracts such universal attention. Their exhibit has contributed much to the beauty and attractiveness of the Pomological Department, and they are to be congratulated upon the fruit-producing capabilities of their soil and climate, and the taste and enterprize of their fruit growers."

A correspondent of the Detroit *Press* writes:—"Pomological Hall is now a scene of beauty and activity difficult to describe. We cannot claim exclusive honour for the United States in this magnificent exhibition of the fruits of the earth. Our neighbours north of the great falls and the great lakes actually led off in this friendly rivalry. Canada has commanded our respect and challenged our admiration in nearly all the departments of the great International Fair. The display is under the methodical management of the Fruit Growers' Association of the Province of Ontario. It consists of Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, Grapes and Nuts. One beauty of the Canada Exhibit is, that there are several plates of a kind from different parts of the Province, showing the variations in the same variety caused by differences in climate and soil."

Mr. Thomas Meehan, a gentleman of the very highest ability in all fruit matters thus speaks of our exhibit in the *Gardeners' Monthly*, during the great week ending September 16th, "Canada received great praise. She has made continuous exhibits from the opening through the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario, and on this occasion excelled even herself. The Plums especially attracted universal praise." In a letter to one of our Directors he said, "The collection of fruit from the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario is very fine, and will receive the highest commendations of the Committee in their preliminary reports."

Such is the testimony given by our competitors themselves to the excellence of our exhibit of fruit, a generous acknowledgment that, in the Centennial fruit display, Ontario took the lead in the extent of her exhibition and the variety, quality and flavour of her fruits.

Where all have striven so generously, without any expectation of personal honour or distinction, to contribute of whatever they might have that was likely to enhance the beauty, or the value, or the instructiveness of our Provincial Exhibit, I find it very difficult to speak of individual contributors. Every consideration of individual or selfish character was sunk in the endeavour to make the Fruit Exhibit of Ontario a faithful representation of the products of our soil and climate in the hands of determined, energetic and intelligent cultivators.

No official report of the awards made in the department of fruits has yet been received, but from the reports published in the newspapers which have come under my eye, it appears that the Fruit Growers' Association have been awarded the honorary medal of the United States Commission, for collection of fruit; another for collection of grapes; another for collection of pears; another for exhibit of apples; also that a similar award was made to William Gurney, Hamilton, for Salem grapes; to W. T. Taylor, Hamilton, for Clinton grapes, to Mayor Paffard, Niagara, for exotic grapes grown in the open air; to Thos. H. Parker, of Woodstock, for grapes grown under glass; to Charles Arnold, Paris, for seedling hybrid grapes; to Donald Smith, Hamilton, for apples; to Hugh Scott, Jun., Delaware, Ont., for apples; to James H. Stacy, London, for apples; to Charles Arnold, of Paris, for collection of apples; and to James Dougall, of Windsor, for collection of apples.

It is quite possible that other awards have been made, but they have not happened to fall under my observation. Indeed from the great praise bestowed by the Judges upon our exhibit of currants and gooseberries, it is very probable that some awards have been made in the small fruits that have not come to my knowledge.

Permit me, sir, in closing this short account of our fruit exhibit, to congratulate you and the Province on the success of our display. It has done much to enlighten the people of other lands, and even very many of our neighbours over the border, in regard to the true character of the productions of our Province. It has served to dissipate a very prevalent impression that we dwell in a cold, frozen, most inhospitable region of snow and ice ; one where the tiller of the soil may hope during the short summer to be able to wrest from the ungenerous earth, scarcely enough to maintain life during the long, dark, dreary winters, but where he may never hope to taste, much less to raise for exportation the luscious fruits of temperate climes. By your wise and liberal determination to make a display through the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario, of the various fruits of the Province, you have done more to break down unfounded prejudices, and to disseminate throughout the world correct information with regard to the true nature of our climate and soil, and the excellence and beauty of its productions, than could have been done by an army of Emigration Agents, or by a whole circulating library of books of information on the climate and productions of Ontario.

I have the honour to be,
Your most obedient Servant,
D. W. BEADLE.
Secy. of the Fruit Growers' Association.

CLASS 620.—CEREALS, GRASSES AND FORAGE PLANTS.

918. *Sample of cereals.—Ontario Advisory Board, Toronto.*

919. *Thirty-three samples of cereals.—County of York.*

920. *Forty-nine samples of cereals.—County of Perth.*

921. *Sixteen samples of cereals.—County of Simcoe.*

922. *Forty-three samples of cereals.—County of Bruce.*

923. *Seventy-five samples of cereals.—County of Huron.*

924. *Fifty-seven samples of cereals.—County of Wellington.*

925. *Twenty samples of cereals.—County of Peterboro'.*

926. *Nine samples of cereals.—County of Cardwell*

927. *Fifteen samples of cereals.—County of Durham.*

928. *Ten samples of cereals.—County of Essex.*

929. *Twenty-seven samples of cereals.—County of Hastings.*

930. *Twenty-four samples of cereals.—County of Lincoln.*

931. *Six samples of cereals.—County of Lanark.*

932. *Nineteen samples of cereals.—County of Middlesex.*

933. *Eleven samples of cereals.—County of Victoria.*

934. *Twelve samples of cereals.—County of Russell.*

935. *Four samples of cereals.—County of Peel.*

936. *Three samples of cereals.—County of Frontenac.*

937. *Three samples of cereals.—County of Lennox.*

938. *Twenty-one samples of cereals.—County of Kent.*

939. *Twenty samples of cereals.—County of Renferw.*

940. *Thirty samples of cereals.—County of Wentworth.*

941. *Twenty samples of cereals.—County of Northumberland.*

942. *Twenty samples of cereals.—County of Lambton.*

943. *Five samples of cereals.—County of Carleton.*

944. *Twenty-four samples of cereals.—County of Prince Edward.*

945. *Eight samples of cereals.—County of Addington.*

946. *Twenty-five samples of cereals.—County of Waterloo.*

947. *Thirty-four samples of cereals.—County of Halton.*

948. *Twenty-three samples of cereals.—County of Brant.*

949. *Thirty-nine samples of cereals.—County of Grey.*

950. *Thirty-nine samples of cereals.—County of Oxford.*

951. *Thirty-four samples of cereals.—County of Ontario.*

952. *Samples of Grain.—Wm. Rennie, Toronto.*

CLASS 623.—TOBACCO, HOPS, &C.

953. *Hops.—Jartrie & Sons, Hamilton.*

954. *Tobacco, Cigars, etc.—C. H. Gilderstone, Windsor.*

CLASS 624.—SEEDS AND SEED VESSELS.

955. *Flax Seed.—L. S. Fuller, Stratford.*

LAND ANIMALS.

This section includes Classes 630 *to* 638.

The Ontario Advisory Board were so impressed with the importance of making this part of our exhibit a success, that they appointed a Committee for the purpose of selecting the animals. They also issued the following instructions:

This Board is now prepared to receive applications for live stock, viz.: horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry.

The Canadian Commission will provide free transportation to and from Philadelphia, the feeding of stock in transit and during their exhibition, also providing railway tickets for care-takers, free of expense, to the exhibitor.

The Committee of Selection, west of Toronto, are the Hon. D. Christie, Paris, and Stephen White, Esq., Charing Cross; east of Toronto, Ira Morgan, Esq., President of the Agricultural Association, and Thomas Stock, Esq., of Waterdown, who will proceed to make the selection on the 10th of April, from the applications received at this office, and, if necessary, visit the residences of the applicants, and make a personal inspection.

Special arrangements for the insurance of stock may be made at this office.

The live stock display at the International Exhibition will be held in the month of September and October, 1876; the periods devoted to each class and family being fifteen days, and the division as follows:

Horses, from September first to fifteenth.
Horned cattle (of all varieties), from September twentieth to October fifth.
Sheep and swine, from October tenth to twenty-fifth.
Poultry will be exhibited from October twenty-fifth to November tenth.

The age of each animal must be computed up to the opening day of the exhibition of the class to which it belongs.

Animals, to be eligible for admission to the International Exhibition, must be, with the exception of trotting stock, walking horses, matched teams, fat and draught cattle, of such pedigree that the exhibitor can furnish satisfactory evidence to the Advisory Board of each Province, that—

As applied to thoroughbred horses, as far back as the fifth generation of ancestors on both sides, they are of pure blood, and of the same identical breed.

As to short-horned cattle, they are registered in either Allen's, Alexander's, or the English or Canadian Herd Books.

As to Holsteins, Herefords, Ayrshires, Devons, Guernseys, Brittanys, Kerrys, and other pure breeds, they are either imported or descended from imported animals on both sides.

As to Jerseys, they are entered in the Herd Register of the American Jersey Cattle Club, or in that of the Royal Agricultural Society of Jersey.

As to sheep and swine, they are imported or descended from imported animals, and that the homebred shall be of pure blood as far back as the fifth generation.

Though the American Commission will erect ample accommodation for the exhibition and protection of live stock, contributors who may desire to make special arrangements for the display of their stock will be afforded facilities, at the owner's cost.

Special constructions of any kind, whether in the buildings or grounds, can only be made upon the written approval of the Director-General.

Each person who becomes an exhibitor thereby acknowledges and undertakes to keep the rules and regulations established for the government of the exhibition.

The Canadian Commission will provide for feeding their stock at depots conveniently located within the grounds.

All animals will be under the supervision of a veterinary surgeon appointed by the American Commission, who will examine them before admission, to guard against infection, and who will also make a daily inspection and report.

In case of sickness, the animal will be removed to a suitable enclosure, specially prepared for its comfort and medical treatment.

Rings will be provided for the display and exercise of horses and cattle, and also for dynamometrical experiments.

A herd of cattle will consist of one male and four females. A flock of sheep will consist of one ram, two ewes, two shearling ewes, two ewe lambs, and one tup lamb. Sheep to be shown in pairs, except in the case of flocks.

You are requested to fill up the accompanying form and return the same to this office.

The following is a copy of one of these forms filled in by Mr. Laurie, one of the exhibitors:—

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

FORM FOR PRELIMINARY APPLICATION FOR STALLS FOR THE EXHIBITION OF THOROUGHBRED HORSES, NEAT CATTLE, SHEEP AND SWINE.

NO. OF CLASS.	SPECIES.	BREED.	SEX.	AGE.	COLOR MARKS.	NAME.	IF FOR SALE.	OBSERVATIONS.
631.	Horned Cattle.	Ayrshire.	Female.	1 Year.	Red & White.	Ruby.	Yes.	

By whom bred, and at what place.—Mr. James Laurie, Malvern, Scarboro, County York, Canada.
Name of Sire,—Strathaven Callen, [659].
Name of Grand Sire,—In Scotland.
Name of G. Grand Sire,
Name of G. G. Grand Sire,
Name of G. G. G. Grand Sire,
Name of Dam.—Wildflower, [466].
Name of Grand Dam,—Annie, [455].
Name of G. Grand Dam,—Queen.
Name of G. G. Grand Dam,
Name of G. G. G, Grand Dam,

See volume —— page —— number 657 of Ontario Ayrshire Stock Register.

I hereby certify that the above particulars are correct to the best of my knowledge and belief, and that the animal is in every way qualified for entry under the ruling of the Commission.

Signature, JAMES LAURIE,
Post Office, Malvern,
County, York,
Province, Ontario.

These instructions will show the care that was taken in the preliminary proceedings, and which proved to be so successful in perfecting the arrangements for the Exhibit of the animals from Ontario.

The Committee of Selection, are deserving of public thanks and recognition for the faithful manner in which they performed the onerous duties entrusted to them of selecting the animals.

The great proof of their skill and judgment in making these selections, is the fact that nearly every animal they sent to Philadelphia was awarded a prize, and what is probably still more important to the minds of our stock-raisers is, that all the animals exhibited from the Province of Ontario, which were sold at Philadelphia, averaged over *one hundred per cent.* more than the prices at which they were valued by their owners.

The President of the Agricultural and Arts Association, Ira Morgan, Esq., who was one of the Committee of Selection, has prepared an excellent and elaborate Report on the horses, cattle, sheep, and swine exhibited by this Province at Philadelphia, which will now follow.

REPORT OF IRA MORGAN, ESQ.,

PRESIDENT OF THE AGRICULTURAL AND ARTS ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO,

On the Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Swine, exhibited at the International Exhibition, Philadelphia, 1876.

To the Honourable S. C. Wood, Commissioner of Agriculture.

Sir,—The Government having deemed it advisable to appoint a committee consisting of the following members of the Board of Agriculture: Hon. D. Christie, Messrs. Stephen White and Thomas Stock, and myself, for the purpose of selecting stock in this Province, for competition at the International Exhibition, held in Philadelphia, in 1876, I have the honour to report, that at our first meeting, we divided into two sub-committees. Messrs. Christie and White undertook the responsibility for the section of the Province west of Toronto, and Mr. Stock and myself performed similar duties for the section east of Toronto, including the County of York, and the City of Toronto.

We then gave instructions to Mr. Thomson, Secretary of the Agricultural and Arts Association, to issue circulars to all the prominent stock-breeders in this Province, including those who had previously distinguished themselves by the excellence of their exhibits, at our Provincial Exhibitions.

In this circular, we invited the co-operation and assistance of Canadian stock-breeders, to carry out the grand project which you had proposed, of making Ontario famous by her exhibition as a cattle-breeding country, and thus embracing the interest of our Agricultural people.

At the same time we requested them to transmit us a list of the animals they were desirous of exhibiting.

In response to this circular, no less than one hundred and thirty of our influential farmers expressed their intention to contribute towards this laudable object by sending their valuable stock to Philadelphia, and show that Ontario was not afraid to compete in this respect against the world.

This spirit of emulation on the part of the agriculturalists of Ontario is an honour to our country, and worthy of all praise and of imitation.

At great risk, and without chance of profit, they at once decided to send their most valuable animals for competition, and I am proud to say that they succeeded even beyond the most sanguine expectations in receiving awards, and showing the thousands of visitors at the World's Fair in 1876, that Ontario is capable of raising horses and cattle equal to, and in some respects superior to those which were exhibited from other and older countries.

I may here remark that the climate of Ontario is peculiarly adapted for the purposes required in the successfully raising stock. As a proof of this, I may state that each section of the Province contributed about equal shares of the numbers of the animals sent.

The work of your Committee commenced in the month of April, and did not terminate until the 1st of July.

Our duties began by visiting the applicants, and examining the animals which they proposed exhibiting.

We selected from the eastern and western sections of the Province, the following horses, cattle, sheep, and swine.

HORSES.

Stallions.

Thoroughbreds	5
Carriage	5
Roadsters	7
Agricultural	11
Heavy Draught	10
Total stallions	38

Mares and Fillies.

Thoroughbreds	1
Carriage	3
Roadsters	4
Agricultural	10
Heavy draught	9
Total mares and fillies	27

Matched Teams.

Carriage	2
Roadsters	1
Agricultural	1
Heavy Draught	2
Total matched teams	6
Saddle horses	2

CATTLE.

Bulls.

Durhams	10
Devons	2
Herefords	3
Ayrshires	6
Alderneys	1
Total Bulls	22

Cows.

Durhams	25
Devons	5
Herefords	6
Ayrshires	16
Alderneys	4
Total Cows	56
Fat Cattle	6
Herds of Cattle	5

SHEEP.

Cotswold.

Rams	25
Ewes	46
Total Cotswolds	71

Leicester.

Rams	11
Ewes	26
Total Leicester	37

Southdown.

Rams	9
Ewes	16
Total Southdown	25

Lincoln.

Rams	2
Ewes	8
Total Lincoln	10

SWINE.

Berkshire.

Boars	6
Sows	10
Total Berkshire	16

Suffolk.

Boars	5
Sows	7
Total Suffolk	12

Yorkshire.

Boars	2
Sows	3
Total Yorkshire	5

Chester White.

Boars	2
Sows	2
Total Chester White	4

Essex.

Boars	3
Sows	6
Total Essex	9

It was arranged for the Horses to be sent to Philadelphia in the latter part of August, the cattle in September, and the sheep and swine in October.

I regret to state, that from various causes, such as sales having subsequently taken place, illness of the owners, and accidents, and death in three or four instances of the animals, and perhaps in some cases, fear of injury to the animals, &c., all that we selected were not sent to Philadelphia.

Had your Committee known this in time they would have sent other animals in their stead, as they had to refuse sending a large number of excellent stock that were nearly equal to those selected, and which would undoubtedly have taken prizes.

It is a source of regret that these should have been debarred from exhibiting through the negligence or indifference of others.

The total number of horses exhibited by Ontario at Philadelphia was fifty-five, as follows:

Thoroughbred	3
Carriage	11
Roadsters	6
Agricultural	19
Heavy Draft	16
Total number of horses	55

These were all examined at Toronto and Paris, and certificates as to their soundness, &c., given by A. Smith, Esq., V.S., Principal of the Ontario Veterinary College.

That gentleman expressed a very high opinion of these animals, and said that he had never seen a better general collection of horses in any country.

The conveyance provided for the horses by the Canadian Commissioners was admirable; each car was fitted up with four padded stalls, and a separate car accompanied them, containing a sufficient quantity of fodder for the journey; consequently they all arrived safe at their destination.

THOROUGH-BRED HORSES.

We only exhibited three thorough-bred horses; out of these, "Warmanbie" was awarded the gold medal, and "Terror" the silver medal, given by the Canadian Commissioners. This class compared favourably with those of the United States.

Our farmers have not as yet devoted much attention to the breeding of through-bred horses, but the opinion of experienced men well capable of judging is that a cross between the thorough-bred and the general-purpose mare will produce an animal much required in this country—that would command a large and ready sale in the English market.

CARRIAGE HORSES AND ROADSTERS.

According to our classification, this class includes carriage horses proper and those which are suitable for buggies and driving purposes. The true carriage horse is kept for show more than work; the principal requirements are grand stylish appearance and fine action. As carriage horses are not required to be of fast draught, they need to be produced from the Suffolk.

The Duke of Richmond obtained an excellent breed, distinguished for figure and action by crossing the Suffolk with a good hunter.

Our exhibit of carriage horses was very good, and those sold fetched high prices, (one span which the owner valued at eight hundred dollars, sold for fifteen hundred dollars).

Canada stock raisers have not yet devoted much attention to the breeding of carriage horses, but have given more attention to the class we term Roadsters or horses for light harness. These are especially adapted for buggies, dog carts, &c., horses that will stand the wear and tear of hard roads, but at the same time are good strong looking animals.

Some of them are fast and resemble more the class termed trotting horses in the United States.

AGRICULTURAL HORSES.

This is a class of which Canadians are very proud.

There is no country that excells us in agricultural horses, either for general symmetry, strength or action.

They are bred principally from the imported heavy draft horse with the ordinary mare of Ontario.

This class has wonderfully improved in Ontario during the past ten or fifteen years, which is attributable to the care in the selection of imported stock. It embraces those animals usually described for heavy harness, combining great strength with a certain amount of speed, for which the heavy draught horse is too slow.

One of the agricultural stallions exhibited was sold in Philadelphia for one thousand dollars, although the value set on the animal in Ontario by the owner, was only five hundred dollars.

A gold medal was awarded in this class ; and from the list of the Centennial prizes annexed it will be seen that nearly every Ontario agricultural horse exhibited was awarded the International Medal.

HEAVY DRAUGHT HORSES.

This class includes the Clydesdale, which derives its name from the district where it is principally bred, the Clyde, in Scotland.

It is said to have been originally a cross between a Lanark mare with a stallion imported by the Duke of Hamilton from Flanders.

In this class, also, were the North of England breed, and the heavy English cart-horse. These were either raised in Ontario, or imported at great expense from Great Britain.

It is very gratifying to know that our stock-raisers now see the importance of raising good stock, and do not hesitate, when necessary, to spend very large sums for the purchase of well-bred animals ; as our farmers have experienced that it is a profitable outlay. Heavy draught horses always command a ready sale in the United States. One of the teams which was valued at eight hundred dollars was sold in Philadelphia for two thousand dollars. This class, as its name implies, is more celebrated for its strength than for nimbleness of action. They are used as dray-horses by brewers, and for waggon-horses, etc.

Our whole exhibition of horses was a great credit to the farmers of Ontario,—they were universally admired and caused much discussion as to their excellence, which directed attention to the fact that some of the best horses shown by the United States exhibitors were raised and purchased in this Province.

CATTLE.

There were sixty head of cattle sent to the Centennial representing the following breeds:—

Short Horns.
Herefords.
Devons.
Ayrshires.
Alderneys.
Galloways.

We were very successful in our Exhibition of Cattle, though we only exhibited sixty head, they received fifty-three Canadian prizes, viz. : Two gold medals, twenty-five silver medals, twenty-six bronze medals ; we also succeeded in getting a large number of International medals, each animal almost in every case gaining an award.

SHEEP.

The following number of Sheep were exhibited by Ontario at Philadelphia:

Southdown	17
Cotswold	11
Leicester	16
Lincoln	16
Total number of Sheep	60

The exhibit of Sheep compared favourably with our other animals; they received ten silver and fifteen bronze Canadian medals, and in addition a large number of International medals, also carrying the sweepstake award over England and the United States for the best long-wooled breed.

Those sold fetched double the price fixed on them by the owners, two Leicester ewes valued at eighty dollars sold for one hundred and sixty dollars, and eight Leicester lambs valued at one hundred and sixty dollars sold for three hundred and fifteeen dollars.

SWINE.

Ontario exhibited twenty-seven swine, viz.:

Essex	10
Suffolk	9
Chester White	5
Berkshire	3
Total Swine	27

In this class, although twenty-seven animals were exhibited, we were awarded twenty-six silver medals. Every animal took a prize. Also the sweepstake prize for the best boar of any breed, and what is still more gratifying to the owners, is the fact that those sold realized more than double the prices at which they were valued at home.

Six Essex pigs, valued at three hundred dollars, sold for six hundred and fifty dollars, and six eight weeks old Suffolks, valued at fifty dollars, fetched one hundred and twenty dollars.

The following table exhibits the total number of prizes awarded so far as reports have been received.

The Report on International awards on cattle, sheep and swine, up to the present time I have been unable to obtain.

MEDALS.

	CANADIAN.			Canada's Total.	INTERNATIONAL.
	Gold.	Siiver.	Bronze.		
55 Horses	2	11	19	32	52
60 Cattle	2	25	26	53	
60 Sheep	0	10	15	25	
27 Swine	0	26	1	27	
Total	4	72	61	137	

It was impossible to obtain a correct statement of all that have been sold, and all the benefits that have accrued to the exhibitors in addition to the honour of having received awards.

In some instances good prices were offered but refused, owners considered their animals had increased in value when they discovered that they compared so favourably with the best stock from other countries at the exhibition.

I have reason to suppose that a number of sales have taken place since the close of the Exhibition. The following is a list, however, so far as I have received, of the actual sales that took place in Philadelphia :—

SALES AT PHILADELPHIA.

Horses.

DESCRIPTION.	VALUE.	SOLD FOR.	OWNER.	ADDRESS.
Pair Drawing Horses	$500	$1,000	J. Galbraith	Kirby.
Drawing Mare	300	500	C. P. Grass.	Columbus.
Agricultural Mare	200	250	J. J. Fisher.	Carlow.
Ditto Stallion	500	1,000	E. E. Mason.	Brucefield.
Heavy Draught Team	800	2,000	Wm. Boyd.	Toronto.
Do do Mare	600	1,200	Wm. Gerrie.	Dundas.
Carriage Pair	800	1,500	H. Kennedy.	Birr.
Half-share in Stallion	750	1,000	D. Fisher.	Carlow.
	$4,450	$8,450		

Estimated value given by owners	$4,450 00
Actual prices at which they were sold	8,450 00
	$,4000 00

CATTLE.

DESCRIPTION.	Value.	Sold for.	OWNER.	ADDRESS.
2 Devon Bulls	Not	reported	G. Rudd	Guelph.
5 Alderney Cows	do	do	William Rodden	Plantagenet.
1 do Bull	do	do		
4 Ayrshire Cows	do	do		
1 do Bull	do	do		

SHEEP.

DESCRIPTION.	Value.	Sold for.	OWNER.	ADDRESS.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		
2 Leicester Ewes	80 00	160 00		
8 do Lambs	160 00	315 00		
	240 00	475 00		

Value by owners	$240 00
Prices sold for	475 00
Gain	$235 00

SWINE.

DESCRIPTION.	Value.	Sold for.	OWNER.	ADDRESS.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		
7 Chester Pigs	75 00	120 00	H. Hutton	Ridgetown.
6 Suffolk Pigs (8 weeks)	50 00	120 00	A. Frank & Sons	Cheltenham.
6 Essex Pigs	300 00	650 00	Wright & Butterfield	Sandwich.
	425 00	890 00		

Value by owners	$425 00
Sold for	890 00
Gain	$465 00

The total gain above the prices at which the animals were valued by the owners so far as recorded, was—

Horses	$4,000 00
Sheep	235 00
Swine	465 00
Total	$4,700 00

As I stated before, I could not ascertain the exact money gain; it is also equally impossible for me to estimate the advantages the agriculturists of Ontario will derive from the Exhibition. Their stock will now become celebrated and will command better prices than they have hitherto. Buyers in the United States have had their attention directed to this important branch of our commerce, and it will undoubtedly prove a source of increased wealth to our whole Province.

This great success was no doubt partly attributable to the care bestowed by my colleagues and myself in making the selection for Philadelphia.

As a Committee we therefore feel proud of the distinction Ontario has achieved in this important branch of Agriculture, and we have no doubt from the success attendant on the sale of stock in Philadelphia, those sold having realized more than double what they were valued at in Ontario, that the exhibitors will acknowledge their indebtedness to the Ontario Government for the advantages they have derived and the facilities they had for exhibiting their stock.

The exhibitors with whom I have communicated are all unanimous in their praise of the Government that originated, matured, and so carefully carried out the scheme which has proved such a success to our Ontario farmers, and those who did not exhibit are only too sorry that they omitted to take part in the exhibition.

There is no doubt that this will cause a greater spirit of emulation for the future, between our stock-breeders. It is now self-evident that we can successfully compete against older countries.

This will increase the ambition of the smaller farmers, and will cause them to seek after purer and better breeds of horses and cattle, and thus gradually improve the stock throughout the whole Province.

After performing my duties in selecting the stock, you appointed me to be a representative of the Advisory Board of Ontario, to be present at the exhibition of stock in Philadelphia. I proceeded thither on the 26th August, in time for the arrival of the horses.

My first duties were with Mr. Perrault, Secretary, and Mr. Williamson, Superintendent, to arrange and classify the horses, see that they had the proper attendance and care bestowed upon them, so that they might have a good appearance after their journey.

During my stay in Philadelphia, I was appointed by the Canadian Commissioners one of the judges of horses. The following gentlemen were my associates:—

Mr. Ollendorf, Argentine Republic; Mr. George Murray, State of Illinois; Mr. Parnell, England.

The classes on which I adjudicated were Clydesdale, English Cart, Agricultural and Percheron.

The English Judge was requested by the Commissioners to decide on those worthy to receive Canadian Medals.

The only drawback that occurred in connection with our display of stock, was a delay after the prizes were awarded for horses, which prevented them being sent to Hamilton, in time for the Provincial Exhibition; this was occasioned by their having to wait for the cars to arrive which brought the cattle, it having been arranged for the same cars to take the horses from Philadelphia on the return journey.

During the exhibition of stock, cattle, sheep and swine, the Hon. Mr. Christie rendered most valuable services, by giving sound advice when needed; he was also indefatigable in his exertions to make our exhibit a success, by giving vivid descriptions to foreign visitors, of our system of breeding, raising stock, &c., and by explaining to them the many blessings which Canadian farmers enjoy.

Towards the close of the Exhibition, and for two weeks after, at your request, Mr. Christie, and myself, together with Mr. Telfers, of Paris, were engaged in seeking contributions of grain, minerals, woods, &c., from different countries for the Agricultural College at Guelph, and for any other purpose that you might wish to use them for.

In connection with this I must not omit to thank Dr. S. P. May, of the Education Department, for his kindness and assistance in procuring these specimens. In consequence of his long stay in Philadelphia, he was acquainted with the Commissioners from different countries, and thus was enabled, in two instances, to procure specimens where we had been refused.

This collection will prove invaluable to the Board of Agriculture and to the Agricultural College, not only for comparisons, but for experiments as to their adaptation to our climate and their comparitive value from a commercial standpoint.

The samples have just reached Toronto, and are now being classified and fitted up in glass cases, in the Railway Committee Room (No.16), in the Parliament Buildings, under the superintendence of Dr. May and myself.

The collection will be kept in sample bottles, properly labelled (See Catalogue of Seeds, &c.), and will form an interesting memorial of the International Exhibition, in addition to its great value as a collection.

The balance of grain, &c., left over will be sent to the Agricultural College at Guelph, and portions of it placed at the disposal of the Agricultural and Arts Association.

I may also state that the boxes of Agricultural Reports and of the Fruit Growers' Association of this Province, sent to Philadelphia by Mr. Christie and myself, were distributed to the Foreign Commissioners, who gladly received them, and in return presented us with copies of their own reports and catalogues. I am satisfied that much good to our Province will flow from the information and publicity that these reports will give in an agricultural standpoint of view.

Mr. Christie and myself, with the assistance of Dr. May, also succeeded in getting for the Agricultural College collective models of the horse and cow, which will be useful for purposes of reference. These models are so made that they can be taken apart, and exhibit the internal organs, &c., so that there is no difficulty in easily acquiring a considerable amount of useful knowledge on the anatomy of the horse and cow. They would be invaluable to farmers in cases of emergency. As they can be reproduced in Toronto at less than half the price we paid for them in Philadelphia, I would recommend the Minister of Agriculture to take into consideration whether some means cannot be devised by which the Government would assist every agricultural society to procure a set of these models.

I have just received the following note from the Principal of the Ontario Veterinary College, whom I requested to examine them:—

SIR,—I have just examined the two models (one of the cow, the other of the horse), procured by you from the Centennial Exhibition.

The models show all muscles, &c., also the various viscera of the body complete. They will prove of very great benefit to agricultural students, or to any persons interested in the study of anatomy of domesticated animals.

Your obedient servant,
(Signed) ANDREW SMITH, V. S.

In conclusion, I may state that in the performance of the duties you requested me to do, I have been treated with courtesey and every attention that could be desired.

The centennial authorities were extremely kind, and are deserving of public thanks for the interest they took in Canadians, and I hope before long we may have it in our power to show them that we truly appreciate their gentlemanly courtsey, kindness and attention.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
IRA MORGAN.

OSGOODE, 22nd December, 1876.

CLASS 630.—HORSES.

956. *Horses:—*
   (*a*) Heavy draught Stallion, "Dundonald."
   (*b*) Heavy draught Mare, "Jean."
   (*c*) Heavy draught Fillies.—*Jas. and David Boag, Ravenshoe.*

957. *Heavy draught span,* "Tom and Bill."—*William Boyd, Toronto.*

958. *Heavy draught Stallion,* "Honest Sandy.—*A. Burgess, Weston.*

959. *Thoroughbred Stallion,* "Warmanbie."—*Wm. Clark, Greenwood.*

960. *Roadster Stallion,* "Blucher."—*Hugh Cooper, Vachell.*

961. *Agricultural span, Mare and Gelding.—George Currie, Ingersoll.*

962. *Two Agricultural Mares.—George Doidge, Columbus.*

963. *Heavy draught Stallion,* "Marquis."—*C. J. Douglas, Oak Ridges.*

964. *Thoroughbred Stallion,* "Sharpcatcher."—*Wm. J. Douglas, Wellington Square.*

965. *Heavy draught Stallion,* "Lock Fergus."—*Edmondson & Snider, Brantford.*

966. *Heavy draught Stallion,* "Lord Dufferin."—*Wm. L. Ferguson, Carlow.*

967. *Carriage Stallion,* "Beauty of the Dominion."—*David Fisher, Goderich.*

968. *Horses:*
   (*a*) Heavy draught Stallion, "Simon Pure."
   (*b*) Heavy draught Mare, "First Queen."
   (*c*) Carriage Stallion, "Young Peacock."—*Joseph J. Fisher, Benmiller.*

969. *Agricultural Stallion,* "Pat Malloy.—*Joseph P. Fisher, Benmiller.*

970. *Roadster span, Mare and Gelding.—John Galbraith, Kirby.*

971. *Heavy draught span of Mares.—William Gerrie, Dundas.*

972. *Three Agricultural Mares.—John Glen, Carlow.*

973. *Single Roadster*, "Eleanor."—*Lewis Peter Grass, Columbus,*

974. *Carriage Stallion*, "Performer."—*Ezra Hall, Orono.*

975. *Carriage span of Geldings.—Wm. Harris, Mount Albion.*

976. *Agricultural Stallion*, "Lord Logan."—*J. T. Hicks, Mitchell.*

977. *Horses:*
    (*a*) Agricultural Stallion, "Farmer's Fancy."
    (*b*) Heavy draught Mare "Black Bess."—*W. H. Hurdman, Ottawa.*

978. *Heavy draught Mare*, "Coldstream Lass."—*Jeffrey Bros., Whitby.*

979. *Carriage span, Mare and Gelding.—Haliburton Kennedy, Birr.*

980. *Agricultural Mare.—Henry Larter, Ponsonby.*

981. *Agricultural Stallion*, "Young Wonder."—*T. & J. Little, Sandhill.*

982. *Heavy draught Stallion*, "Gleneld."—*Chas. E. Mason, Clinton.*

983. *Horses:*
    (*a*) Roadster Stallion, "Black Jack."
    (*b*) Roadster Mare.—*Alexander McEwen, Ashton.*

984. *Horses:*
    (*a*) Heavy draught Stallion, "Scotsman."
    (*b*) Agricultural Mare, "Fanny.—*James McDonough, Carlow.*

985. *Carriage Stallion*, "Luck's All."—*Wm. McKenzie, Columbus.*

986. *Agricultural Stallion*, "Young Cumberland."—*James McSorley, Jarvis.*

987. *Carriage Stallion*, "Mackenzie."—*Wm. Newhouse, Brampton.*

988. *Agricultural Stallion*, "Duke of Newcastle."—*J. C. Sanderson, Galt.*

989. *Agricultural Mare*, "Dash."—*John Smith, Raglan.*

990. *Horses:*
    (*a*) Agricultural Stallion, "Glory of the Dominion."
    (*b*) Agricultural Mare, "Queen of Huron."
    (*c*) Carriage Mare.—*James Swinerton, Exeter.*

990*. Thoroughbred Stallion, "Terror."—*John White, Milton.*

CLASS 631.—HORNED CATTLE.

991. *Cattle:*
    (*a*) Short-horn Bull, "Duke of Cumberland."
    (*b*) Short-horn Cow, "Lady Hubback."—*Thomas Boak, Hornby.*

992. *Short-horn Bull,* " Count Grindewold."—*James Gardhouse, Highfield.*

993. *Short-horn Cow,* " Graceful."—*Hodge and Ketchly, York Mills.*

994. *Cattle:*

(*a*) Galloway Bull, " Roger."
(*b*) Galloway Cow, " Isabella."
(*c*) do " Dagmar."
(*d*) do " Lily Dale."
(*e*) do " Mary."
(*f*) do " Empress."—*George Hood, Guelph.*

995. *Cattle:*

(*a*) Hereford Bull, " Hero."
(*b*) Hereford Bull, " Robin Hood."
(*c*) Hereford Bull, " Victor 3rd."
(*d*) Hereford Cow, " Victoria."—*George Hood, Guelph.*

996 *Cattle:*

(*a*) Short-horn Bull, " Baron Booth of Killerby."
(*b*) do " Lord Aberdeen."
(*c*) do Calf, " Ranger,"
(*d*) do Cow, " Rose of Spring."
(*e*) do " Maid of Honour."
(*f*) do " Rose Blossom."
(*g*) do " Belle of Sunnyside."—*J. & R. Hunter, Alma.*

997 *Cattle:*

(*a*) Short-horn Cow, " Young Arabella."
(*b*) do " Necklace 7th."
(*c*) do " 2nd Rose of Oxford."—*William Miller, Atha.*

998 *Cattle*

(*a*) Ayrshire Bull, " Carrack Lad."
(*b*) do " General Montgomery."
(*c*) do " Viscount."
(*d*) Ayrshire Cow, " Dewdrop."
(*e*) do " Emma."
(*f*) do " Amelia."
(*g*) do " Countess."
(*h*) do " Simple."
(*i*) do " Lily.—*William Rodden, Plantagenet.*

999. *Cattle:*

(*a*) Alderney Bull, " Baronet."
(*b*) do " Bonne."
(*c*) do " Maggie."
(*d*) Alderney Cow, " Pride."
(*e*) do " Lucy."
(*f*) do " Fame."—*William Rodden, Plantagenet.*

1000. *Cattle,*

(*a*) Devon Bull, " Hartland."
(*b*) do " Duke of Norfolk."—*George Rudd, Guelph.*

1001. *Cattle* :

(*a*) Short-horn Bull, "High Sheriff."
(*b*) do "High Sheriff 2nd."
(*c*) Short-horn Cow, "Isabella."
(*d*) do "Duchess of Springbrook."
(*e*) do "3rd Duchess of Springbrook."
(*f*) Short-horn Heifer.—*James Russell, Richmond Hill.*

1002. *Cattle* :

(*a*) Fat Heifer.
(*b*) Fat Steer.—*Satchell Bros., Ottawa.*

1003. *Cattle* :

(*a*) Short-horn Bull, "Young Scotland."
(*b*) do "Third Duke of Kent."
(*c*) Short-horn Cow, "Duchess of Kent."
(*d*) do "Maid of Kent."
(*e*) do "Maid of Kent 2nd."
(*f*) Short-horn Calf, "Rosedale 2nd."—*W. B. Telfer, Ponsonby.*

1004. *Cattle* :

(*a*) Short-horn Bull, "Glanford Prince."
(*b*) Fat Heifer.—*Jacob Terryberry, Glanford.*

1005. *Cattle* :

(*a*) Ayrshire Bull, "Tarbolton 2nd."
(*b*) Ayrshire Cow, "Mermaid 2nd."
(*c*) Ayrshire Calf, "Sunnyside Lass."—*George Thomson, Bright.*

CLASS 632.—SHEEP.

1006. *Sixteen Leicester Sheep.—P. and J. Brooks, Whalen.*

1007. *Five Lincoln Sheep.—James Healy, Adelaide.*

1008. *Eleven Cotswold Sheep.—William Hodgson, Myrtle.*

1009. *Eleven Lincoln Sheep.—Samuel Langford, Granton.*

1010. *Seventeen Southdown Sheep.—Robert Marsh, Richmond Hill.*

CLASS 634.—SWINE.

1011. *Three Suffolk Pigs.—A. Frank & Sons, Cheltenham.*

1012. *Five Chester White Pigs.—Henry Milton, Ridgetown.*

1013. *Three Berkshire Pigs.—George Newlove, Macville.*

1014. *Swine* :

(*a*) Ten Essex Pigs.
(*b*) Six Suffolk Pigs.—*Wright & Butterfield, Sandwich.*

CATALOGUE OF SEEDS, WOOD, WOOL, &c., COLLECTED FROM THE REPRESENTATIVES OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, AT THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, PHILADELPHIA, 1876.

The splendid collection of seeds, wools, &c., referred to in Mr. Morgan's Report, as having been collected by the Hon. Mr. Christie and himself, from the exhibitors and representatives of foreign countries, is of great commercial importance to Agriculturists, not only for reference, but to enable them to judge of their adaptability to our climate. The collection has been scientifically arranged, and placed in suitable glass-cases at the Parliament Building, under the direction of Dr. S. P. May, who has also prepared the catalogue.

SEEDS.

Country—France.

1	Order Leguminoseæ.	(Pea family.)	Peas.
2	Order Polygonaceæ.	(Buckwheat family.)	Buckwheat.
3	Order Urticaceæ.	(Nettle tribe.)	Hops.
4	Order Graminæ.	(Grass family.)	Spring Wheat.
5	do	do	Wheat.
6	do	do	do
7	do	do	do
8	do	do	Winter Wheat.
9	do	do	Barley.
10	do	do	do
11	do	do	do
12	do	do	do
13	do	do	Rye.
14	do	do	Black Oats.
15	do	do	Black Brown Oats.
16	do	do	Brown Oats.
17	do	do	Grey Oats.

Country—Spain.

18	Order Linaceæ.	(Linen family.)	Flax Seed.
19	Order Leguminoseæ.	(Pea family.)	Peas.
20	do	do	Grey Peas.
21	do	do	Chick Peas.
22	do	do	Horse Peas.
23	do	do	Beans
24	do	do	do
25	do	do	do
26	do	do	do
27	do	do	White Kidney Beans.
28	do	do	do
29	do	do	Kidney Beans.
30	do	do	Purple Dwarf Beans.
31	do	do	do
32	do	do	Broad Windsor Beans.
33	do	do	Horse Beans.

34	Order Leguminoseæ.	(Pea family.)	Lentils.
35	do	do	Lupin.
36	do	do	Lucerne.
37	Order Rosaceæ.	(Rose family.)	Almonds.
38	do	do	do
39	do	do	do
40	do	do	do
41	do	do	do
42	do	do	do
43	do	do	do
44	do	do	do
45	Order Umbelliferæ.	(Umbellate family.)	Anise Seed.
46	Order Juglandaceæ.	(Walnut tribe.)	Walnuts.
47	do	do	do
48	do	do	do
49	Order Cupuliferæ.	(Oak tribe.)	Hazel Nuts.
50	do	do	do
51	do	do	do
52	do	do	do
53	do	do	do
54	Order Urticaceæ.	(Nettle tribe.)	Hemp Seed.
55	Order Cupuliferæ.	(Oak tribe.)	Chestnuts.
56	Order Graminæ.	(Grass family.)	Wheat.
57	do	do	do
58	do	do	do
59	do	do	do
60	do	do	do
61	do	do	Barley.
62	do	do	do
63	do	do	Black Barley.
64	do	do	Chinese Millet.
65	do	do	Canary Seed.
66	do	do	Rice.

COUNTRY—RUSSIA.

67	Order Cruciferæ.	(Turnip family.)	Sweet or German Rapeseed
68	do	do	do
69	do	do	Fodder Seed.
70	Order Malvaceæ.	(Mallow tribe.)	Cotton.
71	do	do	do
72	Order Leguminoseæ.	(Pea family.)	Beans.
73	do	do	do
74	do	do	do
75	do	do	do
76	do	do	do
77	do	do	do
78	do	do	Peas.
79	do	do	do
80	do	do	do
81	do	do	do
82	do	do	do
83	do	do	Clover Seed.
84	do	do	Lucerne.
85	do	do	Tares.
86	Order Compositæ.	(Composite family.)	Sunflower.
87	do	do	do
88	Order Polygonaceæ.	(Buckwheat tribe.)	Buckwheat.

89	Order Urticaceæ.	(Nettle tribe.)	Hempseed.
90	Order Graminæ.	(Grass family.)	Wheat.
91	do	do	do
92	do	do	do
93	do	do	do
94	do	do	do
95	do	do	do
96	do	do	do
97	do	do	do
98	do	do	do
99	do	do	do
100	do	do	do
101	do	do	do
102	do	do	do
103	do	do	do
104	do	do	do
105	do	do	do
106	do	do	do
107	do	do	do
108	do	do	do
109	do	do	do
110	do	do	do
111	do	do	Barley.
112	do	do	do
113	do	do	do
114	do	do	do
115	do	do	do
116	do	do	do
117	do	do	Rye.
118	do	do	do
119	do	do	do
120	do	do	Oats.
121	do	do	do
122	do	do	do
123	do	do	do
124	do	do	do
125	do	do	Grass Seed.
126	do	do	do
127	do	do	do
128	do	do	Indian Millet.
129	do	do	do
130	do	do	do
131	do	do	Indian Corn.
132	do	do	do
133	do	do	do
134	do	do	do
135	Order Plumbinaceæ.	(Thrift family.)	Collomia.

Country—Egypt.

136	Order Cruciferæ.	(Turnip family.)	Cress.
137	Order Malvaceæ.	(Mallow tribe.)	Cotton Seed.
138	do	do	do
139	do	do	do
140	do	do	do
141	do	do	do
142	do	do	do

143	Order Leguminoseæ.	(Pea family.)	Lentils.
144	do	do	do
145	do	do	Crushed Lentils.
146	do	do	do
147	do	do	do
148	do	do	do
149	do	do	Lupins.
150	do	do	White Bean.
151	do	do	do
152	do	do	Red Bean.
153	do	do	Green Crushed Peas.
154	Order Cucurbitaceæ.	(Pumpkin tribe.)	Yellow Gourd.
155	Order Umbelliferæ.	(Umbellate family.)	Coriander Seed.
156	do	do	Anise Seed.
157	do	do	do
158	do	do	Parsley.
159	Order Compositæ.	(Composite family.)	Saffron.
160	do	do	Sunflower.
161	Order Chenopodiaceæ.	(Goosefoot tribe.)	Spinach.
162	Order Euphorbiaceæ.	(Spurge family.)	Castor Oil Beans.
163	do	do	do
164	Order Urticaceæ.	(Nettle tribe.)	Hemp Seed.
165	Order Graminæ.	(Grass family.)	Wheat.
166	do	do	do
167	do	do	do
168	do	do	do
169	do	do	do
170	do	do	do
171	do	do	Barley.
172	do	do	do
173	do	do	do
174	do	do	Rice Barley.
175	do	do	do
176	do	do	do
177	do	do	do
178	do	do	Rice.
179	do	do	do
180	do	do	do
181	do	do	do
182	do	do	do
183	do	do	Maize.
184	do	do	Broom Corn.
185	do	do	Sugar Sorgha.
186	do	do	do
187	do	do	Sorgha Calais.
188	do	do	Dolichos Sesquipedale.
189	do	do	do
190	Miscellaneous.		Date Palm.
191	do		do
192	do		Ramieh.
193	do		do
194	do		Hashich preparation.
195	do		do
196	do		Powder of Henné.
197	do		do
198	do		Glower.
199	do		do

COUNTRY—ALGERIA.

200	Order Graminæ.	(Grass family.)	Wheat.
201	do	do	Barley.
202	Miscellaneous.		Lin de Colons.
203	do		Pate a Sapur.
204	do		Kermes.

COUNTRY—CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

205.	Order Graminæ.	(Grass family.)	Ivory White Wheat.

COUNTRY—NEW ZEALAND.

206	Order Leguminoseæ.	(Pea family.)	Beans.
207	do	do	Cooking Beans.
208	Order Graminæ.	(Grass family.)	White Wheat.
209	do	do	New Zealand Wheat.
210	do	do	Pearl Wheat.
211	do	do	Purple Straw Wheat.
212	do	do	Turcana Wheat.
213	do	do	Red Chaff Wheat.
214	do	do	do
215	do	do	do
216	do	do	Velvet Chaff Wheat.
217	do	do	do
218	do	do	Rough Chaff Wheat.
219	do	do	Barley.
220	do	do	Oats.
221	do	do	Black Oats.
222	do	do	Rye.
223	do	do	Rye Grass Seed.
224	do	do	Grass Seed.

COUNTRY—NEW SOUTH WALES

225	Order Leguminoseæ.	(Pea family.)	Peas.
226	do	do	do
227	do	do	do
228	do	do	do
229	do	do	do
230	do	do	do
231	do	do	do
232	do	do	Beans.
233	do	do	do
234	do	do	do
235	do	do	do
236	do	do	Kidney Beans.
237	do	do	Dwarf Beans.
238	Order Polygonaceæ.	(Buckwheat tribe).	Buckwheat.
239	Order Graminæ.	(Grass family.)	Corn.
240	do	do	Corn.
241	do	do	Grass Seed.
242	do	do	Grass Seed.
243	do	do	Canary Seed.
244	do	do	Broom Corn.
245	do	do	Broom Corn.

Country—Tasmania.

246	Order Cruciferеæ	(Turnip family.)	Rape Seed.
247	Order Linaceæ.	(Linen family.)	Flax Seed.
248	do	do	Flax Seed.
249	Order Leguminoseæ.	(Pea family.)	Green Crushed Peas.
250	do	do	Field Peas.
251	do	do	Grey Peas.
252	do	do	Butter Beans.
253	do	do	Horse Beans.
254	do	do	Golden Tare.
255	do	do	Red Clover Seed.
256	do	do	White Clover Seed.
257	Order Graminæ.	(Grass family.)	Wheat.
258	do	do	do.
259	do	do	do.
260	do	do	White Wheat.
261	do	do	Purple Straw Wheat.
262	do	do	Lamont's Prolific Wheat.
263	do	do	do do
264	do	do	Farmer's Friend Wheat.
265	do	do	Wheat.
266	do	do	Braæmer Velvet Wheat.
267	do	do	Wheat.
268	do	do	Red Tuscan Wheat.
269	do	do	White Wheat.
270	do	do	Wheat.
271	do	do	do
272	do	do	do
273	do	do	do
274	do	do	Oats.
275	do	do	Poland Oats.
276	do	do	Tartarian Oats.
277	do	do	Corn.
278	Miscellaneous.		Common Spet.
279	do		Tasmania Acacia.

Country—Victoria.

280	Order Leguminoseæ.	(Pea family.)	Yorkshire Hero Pea.
281	do	do	Prussian Blue Pea.
282	do	do	New Fodder Pea.
283	do	do	Beans.
284	Order Graminæ.	(Grass family.)	Wheat.
285	do	do	McDonald Wheat.
286	do	do	Red Straw Wheat.
287	do	do	Victoria Wheat.
288	do	do	do
289	do	do	White Tuscan Wheat.
290	do	do	Purple Straw Wheat.
291	do	do	Barley.
292	do	do	do
293	do	do	Tartarian Oats.
294	do	do	Short Oats.
295	do	do	do
296	do	do	Oats.
297	do	do	Grass Seed.

COUNTRY—SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

298	Order Cruciferæ.	(Turnip family.)	Rape Seed.
299	Order Malvaceæ.	(Mallow tribe.)	Georgia Cotton Seed.
300	do	do	Brazilian Cotton Seed.
301	Order Linaceæ.	(Linen family.)	Flax Seed.
302	Order Leguminoseæ,	(Pea family.)	Field Peas.
303	do	do	Garden Peas.
304	do	do	Red Beans.
305	Order Compositae,	(Composite family)	Sunflower Seed.
306	Order Urticaceæ,	(Nettle tribe)	Hemp Seed.
307	Order Graminæ,	(Grass family)	Hybrid Wheat.
308	do	do	Red Straw Wheat.
309	do	do	Nonpariel Wheat.
310	do	do	Purple Straw Wheat.
311	do	do	Wheat.
312	do	do	Malting Barley.
313	do	do	Rye.
314	do	do	White Oats.
315	do	do	Cape Oats.
316	do	do	Prairie Grass.
317	do	do	Rib Grass.
318	do	do	Sorghon Seed.

COUNTRY :—UNITED STATES.

CHICAGO.

319	Order Graminæ.	(Grass family.)	Wheat.
320	do	do	do
321	do	do	Barley.
322	do	do	Rye.
323	do	do	Oats.
324	do	do	White Oats.
325	do	do	Corn.
326	do	do	White Corn.
327	do	do	Yellow Corn.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

From W. O. Bush, Bush Prairie—Thurston County.

328	Order Polygonaceæ.	(Buckwheat tribe.)	Silver Hill Buckwheat.
329	do	do	Buckwheat.
330	Order Graminæ	(Grass Family.)	French Spring Wheat.
331	do	do	Mexican Spring Wheat.
332	Order Graminæ.	(Grass family.)	Cook Spring Wheat.
333	do	do	Australian Spring Wheat.
334	do	do	Chili Spring Wheat.
335	do	do	Sonora Spring Wheat.
336	do	do	Red River Spring Wheat.
337	do	do	Hard Times Spring Wheat.
338	do	do	Russian Spring Wheat.
339	do	do	Russian Spring Wheat.
340	do	do	Mammoth Spring Wheat.
341	do	do	Provence Spring Wheat.
342	do	do	Mexican Spring Wheat.
343	do	do	Red River Spring Wheat.

344	Order Gramineæ.	(Grass family.)	Cook Spring Wheat.
345	do	do	Australian Spring Wheat.
346	do	do	Sonora Spring Wheat.
347	do	do	Spring Wheat.
348	do	do	do
349	do	do	do
350	do	do	do
351	do	do	do
352	do	do	do
353	do	do	do
354	do	do	do
355	do	do	do
356	do	do	do
357	do	do	do
358	do	do	do
359	do	do	do
360	do	do	do
361	do	do	do
362	do	do	do
363	do	do	Excelsior Club Winter Wheat.
364	do	do	Chili Winter Club Wheat.
365	do	do	Champion Winter Wheat.
366	do	do	Prolific Winter Wheat.
367	do	do	Never fail Winter Wheat.
368	do	do	Cook White Winter Wheat.
369	do	do	do
370	do	do	Canada Winter Wheat.
371	do	do	do
372	do	do	Bull forward Winter Wheat.
373	do	do	Hedgerow Winter Wheat.
374	do	do	Arnolds Hybrid Wheat.
375	do	do	White Winter Wheat.
376	do	do	White Dial Winter Wheat.
377	do	do	Satire Chaff Winter Wheat.
378	do	do	Fife Winter Club Wheat.
379	do	do	Arnold's Hybrid Wheat.
380	do	do	Red Winter Wheat.
381	do	do	English Winter Wheat.
382	do	do	Winter Wheat
383	do	do	do
384	do	do	do
385	do	do	do
386	do	do	do
387	do	do	do
388	do	do	do
389	do	do	do
390	do	do	do
391	do	do	do
392	do	do	do
393	do	do	do
394	do	do	do
395	do	do	do
396	do	do	do
397	do	do	do
398	do	do	do
399	do	do	do
400	do	do	do
401	do	do	do

402	Order Graminæ.	(Grass family.)	Winter Wheat.
403	do	do	do
404	do	do	do
405	do	do	do
406	do	do	do
407	do	do	do
408	do	do	do
409	do	do	do
410	do	do	do
411	do	do	Chevalier Barley.
412	do	do	Red River Barley.
413	do	do	do
414	do	do	Russian Barley.
415	do	do	Long Two-rowed Barley.
416	do	do	Six-rowed Barley.
417	do	do	Probestier Barley.
418	do	do	do
419	do	do	Long-eared Barley.
420	do	do	Winter Rye.
421	do	do	White Winter Rye.
422	do	do	do
423	do	do	Spring Rye.
424	do	do	Side Oats.
425	do	do	Pole Oats.
426	do	do	Bun Oats.
427	do	do	White Oats.
428	do	do	Early Yellow Oats.
429	do	do	White Oats.
430	do	do	Somerset Oats.
431	do	do	Russian Oats.
432	do	do	Winter Oats.
433	do	do	Early Yellow Oats.
434	do	do	Surprise Oats.
435	do	do	Somerset Oats.
436	do	do	Black Norway Oats.
437	do	do	White Oats.
438	do	do	do
439	do	do	Millet Seed.
440	do	do	do
441	do	do	do
442	do	do	Timothy Seed.
443	do	do	do
444	do	do	Canary Grass Seed.

IOWA.

445	Order Linaceæ.	(Linen family.)	Flax Seed.
446	do	do	do
447	Order Polygonaceæ.	(Buckwheat tribe.)	Buckwheat.
448	do	do	do
449	do	do	Common Buckwheat.
450	do	do	Mammoth Buckwheat
451	do	do	Silver-skin Buckwheat.
452	do	do	do
453	Order Graminæ.	(Grass family.)	White Spring Wheat.
454	do	do	do
455	do	do	Early Spring Wheat.

456	Order Gramineæ.	(Grass family.)	Russian Golden Straw Spring Wheat.
457	do	do	Russian Golden Straw Spring Wheat.
458	do	do	Spring Wheat.
459	do	do	do
460	do	do	do
461	do	do	do
462	do	do	Amber Winter Wheat.
463	do	do	Tappahanock Wheat.
464	do	do	Blue Stem Wheat.
465	do	do	Rust-proof Wheat.
466	do	do	Red Mediterranean Wheat.
467	do	do	Red Mediterranean Wheat.
468	do	do	Michigan Amber Wheat.
469	do	do	Tappahanock Wheat.
470	do	do	Rust-proof Wheat.
471	do	do	Blue Stem Wheat.
472	do	do	Winter Wheat.
473	do	do	Four-rowed Barley.
474	do	do	do
475	do	do	Chevalier Barley.
476	do	do	Deer-shot Barley.
477	do	do	Thanet Barley.
478	do	do	do
479	do	do	Brewers' Delight Barley
480	do	do	Chevalier Barley.
481	do	do	Black Spring Rye.
482	do	do	do
483	do	do	White Winter Rye.
484	do	do	do
485	do	do	Black Winter Rye.
486	do	do	do
487	do	do	Colorado Oats.
488	do	do	do
489	do	do	Surprise Oats
490	do	do	do
491	do	do	Barley Oats.
492	do	do	do
493	do	do	White Straw Oats.
494	do	do	do
495	do	do	German Oats.
496	do	do	Canada Oats.
497	do	do	Oats.
498	do	do	do
499	do	do	do
500	do	do	Millet Seed.
501	do	do	do
502	do	do	Hungarian Grass.
503	do	do	do
504	do	do	Timothy Seed.
505	do	do	do
506	do	do	Red-Top Grass.
507	do	do	do
508	do	do	Blue Kentucky Grass.
509	do	do	do

OREGON.

510	Order Gramineæ.	(Grass family).	Proper Spring Wheat.
511	do	do	Mammoth Spring Wheat.

512	Order Gramineæ.	(Grass family.)	Spring or Fall Wheat.
513	do	do	do do
514	do	do	do do
515	do	do	Providence Wheat.
516	do	do	Winter Club Wheat.
517	do	do	Canada White Wheat.
518	do	do	White Velvet Winter Wheat
519	do	do	Winter Wheat.
520	do	do	Big Club Wheat.
521	do	do	Side Oats
522	do	do	Surprise Oats.

ILLINOIS.

523	Order Papaveraceæ.	(Poppy family).	Opium Poppy Seed.
524	Order Cruciferæ.	(Turnip family).	French Breakfast Radish Seed,
525	do	do	White Mustard Seed.
526	do	do	Cress Seed.
527	do	do	Rape Seed.
528	Order Malvaceæ.	(Mallow tribe).	Cotton Seed.
529	Order Leguminoseæ.	(Pea family.)	Navy Red Peas.
530	do	do	Extra Early Peas.
531	do	do	Little Gem Peas.
532	do	do	Bishop's Dwarf Peas.
533	do	do	Navy Beans.
534	do	do	Early Mohawk Beans.
535	do	do	Early Beans.
536	do	do	White Dutch Beans.
537	do	do	White Kidney Beans.
538	do	do	Lima Beans.
539	do	do	Red Beans.
540	Order Cucurbitaceæ.	(Pumpkin tribe.)	Gherkins.
541	do	do	Squash.
542	do	do	Sculptured Water Melon.
543	Order Umbelliferæ.	(Umbellate family.)	Anise Seed.
544	do	do	Sugar Beet.
545	do	do	Long Orange Carrot.
546	do	do	Sweet Fennell.
547	Order Compositæ.	(Composite family.)	Illinois Sunflower.
548	do	do	Spinage.
549	Order Chenopodiaceæ.	(Goose-foot tribe.)	Prickly Spinage.
550	Order Polygonaceæ.	(Buckwheat tribe.)	Buckwheat.
551	do	do	do
552	Order Liliaceæ.	(Lily tribe.)	Onion Seed.
553	do	do	Colossal Sparrowgrass.
554	Order Graminæ.	(Grass family.)	Talavera Spring Wheat.
555	do	do	do
556	do	do	Spring Wheat.
557	do	do	Red Winter Wheat.
558	do	do	Rye.
559	do	do	Black Oats.
560	do	do	do
561	do	do	Norway Oats.
562	do	do	Grass Seed.
563	do	do	Millet Seed.
564	do	do	Canary Seed.
565	do	do	African Sugar Cane Seed.

566	Order Graminæ.	(Grass family.)	Evergreen Sugar Corn.
567	do	do	White Corn.

KANSAS.

568	Order Linaceæ.	(Linen family.)	Flax Seed.
569	do.	do	do
570	Order Leguminoseæ.	(Pea family.)	Peanuts.
571	do	do	Sweet Peas.
572	Order Polygonaceæ.	(Buckwheat tribe.)	Buckwheat.
573	do	do	do
574	Order Euphorbiaceæ.	(Spurge family.)	Castor Oil Beans.
575	do	do	do
576	Order Cupriliferæ.	(Oak tribe.)	Hazel Nuts.
577	Order Graminæ.	(Grass family.)	Spring Wheat.
578	do	do	Early May Wheat.
579	do	do	Fall Wheat.
580	do	do	Winter Wheat.
581	do	do	Red Wheat.
582	do	do	Blue Stem Wheat.
583	do	do	Mediterranean Wheat.
584	do	do	Spring Barley.
585	do	do	Barley Oats.
586	do	do	White Oats.
587	do	do	Oats.
588	do	do	Corn.
589	do	do	do
590	do	do	Yellow Corn.
591	do	do	do
592	do	do	Millet Seed.
593	do	do	do
594	do	do	do
595	do	do	Timothy Seed.
596	do	do	Hungarian Seed.
597	do	do	Broom Corn.

ARKANSAS.

598	Order Polygonaceæ.	(Buckwheat tribe.)	Buckwheat.
599	Order Graminæ.	(Grass family.)	May Wheat.
600	do	do	Mediterranean Wheat.
601	do	do	Red Walker Wheat.
602	do	do	White Walker Wheat.
603	do	do	Barley.
604	do	do	Rye.
605	do	do	Red Oats.
606	do	do	Red Rust-proof Oats.
607	do	do	Brown Oats.
608	do	do	Black Oats.
609	do	do	Medium Red Corn.
610	do	do	White Gored Corn.

KENTUCKY.

611	Order Cruciferæ.	(Turnip family.)	Cotton Seed.
612	Order Leguminoseæ.	(Pea family.)	Lima Beans.
613	do	do	Cornfield Beans.

614	Order Juglandaceæ.	(Walnut tribe.)	Walnuts.
615	do	do	do
616	do	do	do
617	Order Graminæ.	(Grass family.)	Tappahannock Wheat.
618	do	do	Barley.
619	do	do	do
620	do	do	White Rye.
621	do	do	Little White Oats.
622	do	do	Corn.
623	do	do	Blue Grass Seed.
624	do	do	do
625	do	do	do
626	do	do	do
627	do	do	Orchard Grass.
628	do	do	do
629	do	do	Timothy Grass.
630	do	do	do

NORTH CAROLINA.

631	Order Cruciferæ.	(Turnip family.)	Cotton Seed.

LANDRETH & SON, PHILADELPHIA.

632	Order Leguminoseæ.	(Pea family.)	Clover Seed.
633	do	do	do
634	Order Graminæ.	(Grass family.)	Doff Wheat.
635	do	do	Michigan Wheat.
636	do	do	Louisiana Wheat.
637	do	do	Kentucky Wheat.
638	do	do	Silver Chaff Fall Wheat.
639	do	do	Mediterranean Wheat.
640	do	do	Shumaker Wheat.
641	do	do	Post Wheat
642	do	do	Nursery Wheat.
643	do	do	Grecian Wheat.
644	do	do	White Winter Wheat.
645	do	do	Tappahannock Wheat.
646	do	do	Red May Wheat.
647	do	do	Russian Wheat.
648	do	do	Arnold's Hybrid Wheat.
649	do	do	Amber Wheat.
650	do	do	Fall Wheat.
651	do	do	Barley.
652	do	do	Virginia Winter Oats.
653	do	do	Surprise Oats.
654	do	do	Probstier Oats.

COUNTRY.—CANADA.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

TORONTO.

655	Order Graminæ.	(Grass family.)	Fife Spring Wheat.
656	do	do	White Toronto Wheat.
657	do	do	Delhi Fife Wheat.
658	do	do	Spring Wheat.
659	do	do	White Oats.
660	do	do	Winter Rye.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

MONTREAL.

661	Order Leguminoseæ.	(Pea family.)	Horticultural Beans.
662	do	do	Broad Windsor Beans.
663	do	do	Early Brown Beans.
664	do	do	Early Yellow Beans.
665	do	do	White Beans.
666	do	do	White Marrowfat Beans.
667	do	do	China Bush Beans.
668	do	do	Fall Butter Beans.
669	do	do	Horse Beans.
670	do	do	Scarlet Runners.
671	do	do	Early Marrowfat Peas.
672	do	do	Bean Peas.
673	do	do	Early Dwarf Peas.
674	do	do	Yellow Field Peas.
675	do	do	White Clover Seed.
676	do	do	Black Tares.
677	do	do	Grey Tares.
678	Order Graminæ.	(Grass family.)	Fall Wheat.
679	do	do	Wheat.
680	do	do	do
681	do	do	Barley Oats.
682	do	do	Spring Rye

NOVA SCOTIA.

683	Order Leguminoseæ.	(Pea family.)	Green Marrowfat Peas.
684	do	do	Purple Bush Beans.
685	do	do	Bush Beans.
686	do	do	Dwarf China Bush Beans.
687	do	do	Royal Pole Beans.
688	do	do	Pole Beans.
689	do	do	Bush Beans.
690	do	do	Lawn Beans.
691	do	do	Provincial Beans.
692	Order Polygonaceæ.	(Buckwheat tribe.)	Buckwheat.
693	Order Graminæ.	(Grass family.)	Spring Wheat.
694	do	do	Winter Wheat.
695	do	do	Barley.
696	do	do	Rye.
697	do	do	White Oats.
698	do	do	Black Oats.
699	do	do	Indian Corn.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

700	Order Linaceæ.	(Linen family.)	Flax Seed.
701	Order Graminæ.	(Grass family.)	Spring Wheat.
702	do	do	do
703	do	do	Black Oats.
704	do	do	Black Oats.

MANITOBA.

705	Order Graminæ.	(Grass family.)	Spring Wheat.

MISCELLANEOUS.—FROM VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

706	Order Malvaceæ.	(Mallow tribe.)	Hibiscus Esculeatus.
707	Order Umbilliferæ.	(Umbellate family.)	Buplenrum.
708	Order Compositæ.	(Composite family.)	Terminalia mollis.
709	do	do	Gaillardia Picta.
710	Order Graminæ.	(Grass family.)	Common Spelt.
711	do	do	Spring Wheat.
712	do	do	Siberian Wheat.
713	Order Tabaceæ.	(Melilot family.)	Robinia pseudocacacia.
714	do	do	Meliolutis.
715	do	do	do
716	do	do	Parkinsonia aculeata.
717	Order Tetagonacea.	(Spinach family.)	Tetrogona comutum.
718	Order Anacardiaceæ.	(Turpentine tree family.)	Pistacia terebinthus.
719	Order Amaranthaceaæ.	(Amaranth family.)	G. Globosa.
720	Order Moringaceæ.	(Moringada family.)	M. plerigosperma.

KANSAS.

721	Order Graminæ.	(Grass family.)	Indian Corn.
722	do	do	do
723	do	do	do
724	do	do	do
725	do	do	do
726	do	do	do
727	do	do	do
728	do	do	do
729	do	do	do
730	do	do	do
731	do	do	do
732	do	do	do
733	do	do	do
734	do	do	do
735	do	do	do
736	do	do	do
737	do	do	do
738	do	do	do
739	do	do	do
740	do	do	do
741	do	do	do
742	do	do	do
743	do	do	do
744	do	do	do
745	do	do	do
746	do	do	do
747	do	do	do
748	do	do	do
749	do	do	do
750	do	do	do
751	do	do	do
752	do	do	do
753	do	do	do
754	do	do	do

KENTUCKY.

755	Order Graminæ.	(Grass family.)	Indian Corn.
756	do	do	do
757	do	do	do
758	do	do	do
759	do	do	do
760	do	do	do
761	do	do	do
762	do	do	do
763	do	do	do
764	do	do	do
765	do	do	do
766	do	do	do
767	do	do	do

ILLINOIS.

768	Order Graminæ.	(Grass family.)	Indian Corn.
769	do	do	do
770	do	do	do
771	do	do	do
772	do	do	do
773	do	do	do
774	do	do	do

IOWA.

775	Order Graminæ.	(Grass family.)	Indian Corn.
776	do	do	do
777	do	do	do
778	do	do	do

QUEENSLAND.

779	Order Graminæ.	(Grass family.)	Indian Corn.
780	do	do	do
781	do	do	do
782	do	do	do
783	do	do	do
784	do	do	do

KANSAS.—GRAIN IN THE STRAW.

785	Order Graminæ.	(Grass family.)	Blue Grass.
786	do	do	Blue Joint Grass.
787	do	do	Hungarian Grass.
788	do	do	Wild Grass.
789	do	do	Buffalo Grass.
790	do	do	Timothy.
791	do	do	Broom Grass.
792	do	do	do
793	do	do	Flax.
794	do	do	Winter Wheat.
795	do	do	Barley.
796	do	do	Rye.
797	do	do	Oats.

Washington Territory.

798	Order Graminæ.	(Grass family.)	Hybrid Winter Wheat.
799	do	do	Mammoth Winter Wheat.
800	do	do	Champion Winter Wheat.
801	do	do	Canada Winter Wheat.
802	do	do	Cook's Winter Wheat.
803	do	do	Tappahanock Winter Wheat.
804	do	do	Bush's large White Winter.
805	do	do	Russian Winter Club.
806	do	do	Early Winter Club.
807	do	do	Chili Winter Club.
808	do	do	Hedge-row Winter Wheat.
809	do	do	Long-eared Spring Wheat.
810	do	do	Blue Stem Spring Wheat.
811	do	do	Cook's Spring Wheat.
812	do	do	Austrian Spring Wheat.
813	do	do	Spring Wheat.
814	do	do	Chili Spring Wheat.
815	do	do	Arnold's Hybrid Wheat.
816	do	do	Spring Wheat.
817	do	do	do
818	do	do	Red River Spring Wheat.
819	do	do	Russian Spring Wheat.
820	do	do	Surprise Oats.
821	do	do	Early Fallow Oats.
822	do	do	Millet.

California.—Sections of Wood, Etc.

823	Order Junglandaceæ.	(Walnut family.)	Black Walnut.
824	do	do	Hickory.
825	Order Vitaceæ	(Grape family.)	Grapes.
826	Order Rosaceæ.	(Rose family.)	Wild Cherry.
827	do	do	Peach.
828	Order Leguminosæ.	(Pea family.)	Honey Locust.
829	Order Cupuliferæ.	(Oak family.)	White Oak.
830	do	do	Red Oak.
831	Order Ulmacea.	(Elm family.)	White Elm.
832	Order Oleaceæ.	(Olive family.)	White Ash.
833	do	do	Quacking Ash.
834	Order Caprifoliaceæ.	(Honey Suckle family.)	Box Elder.
835	Order Urticaceæ.	(Nettle family.)	Mulberry.
836	Order Liliaceæ.	(Linden family.)	Kansas Linden.
837	Order Pinacea.	(Pine family.)	Red Cedar.
838	do	do	Pine Cone.
839	do	do	do
840	do	do	do
841	Miscellaneous.		Osage Orange.
842	do		Kansas Pecan.
843	do		Cotton Wood.
844	do		Red Bud.
845	Order Euphorbaceae.	(Spurge family.)	Castor Beans.

COLLECTION OF WOOL.

Illinois.

846	Order Ungulata.	Family, Ovis.	Washed Wool.
847	do	do	do
848	do	do	do
849	do	do	do
850	do	do	do
851	do	do	do
852	do	do	Unwashed Wool.
853	do	do	do
854	do	do	do
855	do	do	do
856	do	do	do
857	do	do	do
858	do	do	do

Victoria.

859	Order Ungalata.	Family, Ovis.	Washed Wool.
860	do	do	do
861	do	do	do
862	do	do	do
863	do	do	do
864	do	do	do
865	do	do	do
866	do	do	do
867	do	do	do
868	do	do	do
869	do	do	do
870	do	do	do
871	do	do	do
872	do	do	Unwashed Wool.
873	do	do	do
874	do	do	do
875	do	do	do
876	do	do	do
877	do	do	do
878	do	do	do
879	do	do	do
880	do	do	do
881	do	do	do
882	do	do	do
883	do	do	do
884	do	do	do
885	do	do	do

Tasmania.

886	Order Ungulata.	Family, Ovis.	Washed Wool.
887	do	do	do
888	do	do	do
889	do	do	do
890	do	do	do
891	do	do	do
892	do	do	do
893	do	do	do

894	Order Ungulata.	Family, Ovis.	Washed Wool.
895	do	do	do
896	do	do	do
897	do	do	do
898	do	do	do
899	do	do	do
900	do	do	do
901	do	do	do
902	do	do	do
903	do	do	do
904	do	do	do
905	do	do	do
906	do	do	do
907	do	do	do
908	do	do	do
909	do	do	do
910	do	do	do
911	do	do	do
912	do	do	do
913	do	do	do
914	do	do	do
915	do	do	do
916	do	do	do
917	do	do	do
918	do	do	do
919	do	do	do
920	do	do	do
921	do	do	do
922	do	do	do
923	do	do	do
924	do	do	do

RUSSIA.

925	Order Ungulata.	(Family Ovis.)	Washed Wo
926	do	do	do
927	do	do	do
928	do	do	do
929	do	do	do
930	do	do	do
931	do	do	do
932	do	do	do
933	do	do	do
934	do	do	do
935	do	do	do
936	do	do	do
937	do	do	do
938	do	do	do
939	do	do	Unwashed Wool.
940	do	do	do
941	do	do	do
942	do	do	do
943	do	do	do

MISCELLANEOUS.

944 Gum Falmic from Red Sea Coast.
945 Gum Litty from Red Sea Coast.
946 Gum Theiky from Red Sea Coast.

947 Gum Thalker from Jordan Coast.
948 Apricot Paste, Jordan.
949 Refined Beet Root Sugar, Illinois.
950 Unrefined Beet Root Sugar, Illinois.
951 Unrefined Beet Root Sugar, Illinois.
952 Oegle Marmelos.
953 Flax from Algeria.
954 Tow from Algeria.
955 Broken Flax from Algeria.
956 Heckled Flax from Algeria.
957 Flax from Algeria.
958 Flax from Russia.
959 Collection of Silk Cocoons and Raw Silk from Australia.
960 Collection of Vegetable Ivory Nuts from Peru.

POULTRY.

The selection of Poultry was delegated to the Ontario Poultry Society, who appointed a Committee for that purpose.

The following extracts are from a circular issued by Mr. Daniel Allen, President Ontario Poultry Society :—

To the Fanciers and Breeders of Poultry in Ontario :—

"The Ontario Advisory Board of the Canadian Commission, Centennial Exhibition, Philadelphia, having placed the arrangements of the Poultry Department at the Centennial Exhibition in the hands of the Ontario Poultry Society, they respectfully solicit applications for entries for Birds.

"Our Society would recommend that parties having good Birds should enter them for competition at the *Provincial*, but will examine and give a chance to all birds brought under their notice on the second day of said show, whether on exhibition or not.

"The Canadian Commission will provide free transportation from Hamilton to and from Philadelphia, the feed and attendance of birds during transit and exhibition, also entry fee—in fact, all expenses to and from Hamilton.

"It is the intention of our Society to enter at least two hundred pairs of Fowls ; therefore it is necessary, for the credit of Ontario, that all the *Best Birds* should be brought to the front, so as to enable us to make a creditable show at the Centennial.

"There will be two competitions : 1st, An open competition to the World, for which prizes will be awarded by the Centennial Commission. 2nd, Competition confined to Canada, for which prizes will be awarded by the Canadian Commission."

The following is a list of the exhibitors of Poultry from Ontario.

CLASS 635.—POULTRY AND BIRDS.

1015.—*Game Fowl :*
(*a*) Four pair Black-breasted Red (fowls.)
(*b*) Two do do (chicks.)
(*c*) do do Brown-breasted (fowls.)
(*d*) One do do (chicks.)
(*e*) do do Red pile (fowls.)
(*f*) do do do (chicks.)
(*g*) Two do Yellow and Silver Duckwing (fowls.)
(*h*) One do do do (chicks.)—*Daniel Allen, Galt.*

The display of Poultry made by Mr. Allen was so excellent that the Judges recommended that a special Gold Medal should be rewarded him for his very fine and extensive collection

1016. *Game Fowl:*

(*a*) One pair Black-breasted Red (fowls.)
(*b*) do do brown do do.—*James Beswick, Toronto.*

1017. *Game Fowl:*

(*a*) One pair Black-breasted Red (fowls.)
(*b*) Two do Yellow and Silver Duckwing (fowls.)—*H. M. Thomas, Brooklin.*

Mr. Thomas was highly complimented by the Judges on the excellence of his exhibit

1018. *Game Fowl:*

(*a*) One pair Black-breasted Red (chicks.)
(*b*) One pair Yellow and Silver Duckwing (chicks.)—*Perley & McCummins, Paris.*

1019. *Game Fowl:*

One pair Yellow and Silver Duckwing.—*W. M. Campbell, Brooklin.*

1020. *Game Fowl:*

One pair Yellow Silver Duckwing (fowls.)—*H. Cooper, Hamilton.*

BANTAMS.

1021. *Bantams:*

(*a*) Two pair Black-breasted Red (fowls.)
(*b*) Two pair Black-breasted Red (chicks.)
(*c*) Two pair Black Rose Comb (fowls.)
(*d*) One pair do (chicks.)
(*e*) Two pair Brown-breasted Red (fowls.)
(*f*) Two pair Yellow and Silver Duckwing (fowls.)
(*g*) Two pair do (chicks.)
(*h*) One pair Red Pile (chicks.)—*Daniel Allen, Galt.*

1022. *Bantams:*

(*a*) One pair Black-breasted Red (fowls.)
(*b*) Two pair do (chicks.)—*W. H. Doel, Toronto.*

1023. *Bantams:*

(*a*) One pair Black-breasted Red (chicks.)
(*b*) One pair White Rose Comb (fowls.)
(*c*) One pair Brown-breasted Red (chicks.)
(*d*) One pair Red Pile (chicks.)
(*e*) Two pair Golden and Silver Sebright (fowls.)
(*f*) One pair do (chicks.)—*W. H. Campbell, Brooklin.*

1024. *Bantams:*

(*a*) One pair Black Rose Comb (fowls.)
(*b*) One pair Red Pile (fowls.)—*R. McMillan, Galt.*

1025. *Bantams:*

One pair Yellow and Silver Duckwing (fowls.)—*Duncan Kay, Galt.*

1026. *Bantams:*

One pair WhitePile (fowls).—*Perley & McCummins, Paris.*

SPANISH.

1027. *Spanish :*

(*a*) One pair Black Spanish (fowls.)
(*b*) Two pair do (chicks.)—*R. McMillan, Galt.*

1028. *Spanish :*

(*a*) One pair Black Spanish (fowls.)
(*b*) One pair do (chicks.)—*Duncan Kay, Galt.*

1029. *Spanish :*

One pair Black Spanish (chicks.)—*Thos. Pellow, London.*

1030. *Spanish :*

(*a*) One pair Black Leghorn (fowls.)
(*b*) do do (chicks.)
(*c*) do White Leghorn (fowls.)—*W. M. Smith, Fairfield Plains.*

1031. *Spanish :*

One pair White Leghorn (fowls.)—*H. M. Thomas, Brooklin.*

1032. *Spanish :*

One pair White Leghorn (chicks.)—*W. G. Hewson, Oakville.*

1033. *Spanish :*

One pair Brown Leghorn (fowls.)—*W. M. Campbell, Brooklin.*

BRAHMAS.

1034. *Brahmas :*

(*a*) One pair Dark Brahmas (fowls.)
(*b*) do do (chicks.)
(*c*) do Light Brahmas (fowls.)
(*d*) do do (chicks.)—*H. M. Thomas, Brooklin.*

1035. *Brahmas:*

(*a*) Two pair Dark Brahmas (fowls.)
(*b*) Two pair Dark Brahmas (chicks.)—*W. H. Doel, Toronto.*

Mr. Doel, who is an extensive breeder of Dark Brahmas, sold part of his exhibit to poultry fanciers in the United States, and there is every prospect of his doing an extensive business across the borders by supplying poultry and eggs for breeding purposes ; the excellence of this variety for improvement of stock is universally admitted.

COCHINS.

1036. *Cochins :*

(*a*) Two pair Buff Cochins (fowls.)
(*b*) Two pair White Cochins (fowls.)
(*c*) Two pair Partridge Cochins (fowls)
(*d*) One pair Black Cochins (fowls.)—*H. M. Thomas, Brooklin..*

1037. *Cochins :*

One pair White Cochins.—*W. Forbes, Grimsby.*

DORKINGS.

1038. *Dorkings :*

(*a*) One pair White Dorkings (fowls.)
(*b*) One pair Silver Grey Dorkings (fowls.)—*John Bogue, London.*

1039. *Dorkings :*

One pair White Dorkings.—*R. McMillan, Galt.*

1040. *Dorkings :*

Two pair Silver Grey (chicks.)—*John Weld, London.*

1041. *Dorkings :*

One pair Coloured Dorkings (fowls.)—*Thos. Pellow, London.*

HOUDANS.

1042. *One pair Houdans* (fowls.)—*H. M. Thomas, Brooklin.*

1043. *One pair Houdans* (fowls.)—*John Bogue, London.*

1044. *One pair Houdans* (fowls.)—*Thos. Pellow, London.*

LA FLECHE.

1045. *One pair La Fleche* (fowls.)—*H. M. Thomas, Brooklin.*

1046. *One pair La Fleche* (fowls.)
(*b*) Two pair La Fleche (chicks.)—*W. N. Smith, Fairfield Plains.*

CREVE-CŒUR.

1047. *One pair Creve-cœur* (Fowls)
(*b*) Two pair do (chicks.)—*W. M. Smith, Fairfield Plains.*

SEBRIGHT.

1048. *One pair Golden Sebright* (fowls.)—*James Brayley, Hamilton.*

HAMBURGS.

1049. *Hamburgs :*

(*a*) One pair Silver Spangled (fowls.)
(*b*) One pair Golden Spangled do
(*c*) One pair Silver Pencilled do
(*d*) One pair do (chicks.)
(*e*) Two pair Golden Pencilled (fowls.)
(*f*) One pair do (chicks.)
(*g*) One pair Black do (fowls.)
(*h*) Two pair do (chicks.)—*R. McMillan, Galt.*

1050. *Hamburgs:*

(*a*) One pair Golden Pencilled (fowls.)
(*b*) One pair do (chicks.)
(*c*) Two pair Silver Pencilled do
(*d*) Two pair Black do —*Duncan Kay, Galt.*

1051. *Hamburgs:*

One pair Golden Spangled (fowls.)—*H. & F. Wardell, Hamilton.*

1052. *Hamburgs:*

One pair Black (chicks.)—*W. M. Campbell, Brooklin.*

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

1053. *One pair Plymouth Rocks* (fowls.)

One pair do (chicks.)—*W. M. Campbell, Brooklin.*

POLANDS.

1054. *Polands:*

(*a*) One pair Silver Bearded (fowls.)
(*b*) One pair Golden Bearded do
(*c*) One pair White Bearded do —*Daniel Allen, Galt.*

1055. *Polands:*

(*a*) Two pair Silver Spangled Bearded (fowls.)
(*b*) Two pair Golden do do
(*c*) One pair White do do —*H. M. Thomas, Brooklin.*

1056. *Polands:*

(*a*) One pair Silver-spangled Bearded (chicks.)
(*b*) One pair Golden do (chicks.)—*Wm. McNeil, Toronto.*

1057 *Polands:*

Three pair White-crested Black (fowls.)—*Jno. Bogue, London.*

1058. *Polands:*

Two pair White-crested Black (chicks.)—*J. Plummer, London.*

DUCKS.

1059. *Ducks:*

One pair Aylesbury (ducks.)—*Daniel Allen, Galt.*

1060. *Ducks:*

(*a*) One pair Aylesbury (ducks.)
(*b*) One Pair Aylesbury (ducklings.)—*Jno. Bogue, London.*

1061. *One pair Aylesbury Ducklings.—W. M. Smith, Fairfield Plains.*

1062. *One pair Rouen Ducks.—Daniel Allen, Galt.*

1063. *One pair Rouen Ducks.—A. Terrell, Wooler.*

1064. *One pair Muscovy Ducks.—Platt Himman, Grafton.*

1065. *Ducks:*

(*a*) Two pair Muscovy (ducks.)
(*b*) Two pairs Muscovy (ducklings.)
(*c*) One pair Cayuga (ducks.)
(*d*) One pair Cayuga (ducklings.)—*W. M. Smith, Fairfield Plains.*

GEESE.

1066. *Geese:*

(*a*) One pair Bremen.
(*b*) One pair Chinese.—*A. Terrell, Wooler.*

1067. One pair Chinese Geese.—*W. H. Doel, Toronto.*

1068. One pair Chinese Geese.—*W. M. Smith, Fairfield Plains.*

PIGEONS.

1069. *Pigeons:*

(*a*) Two pair Carriers.
(*b*) Two pair Pouters.—*H. B. B. Alley, London.*

1070. *Pigeons:*

(*a*) One pair Carriers.
(*b*) Two pair Pouters.
(*c*) Two pair Jacobins.
(*d*) Two pair Fantails.
(*e*) Two pair Tumblers.
(*f*) Two pair Barbs.
(*g*) Two pair Trumpeters.
(*h*) One pair Dragoons.
(*i*) One pair Archangels.
j) One pair Black Magpies.
k) One pair Blue Owls.
(*l*) One pair Blue Fantails.
(*m*) One pair Silver Antwerps.
(*n*) One pair Black Turbits.—*H. Cooper, Hamilton.*

1071. *Pigeons:*

(*a*) Two pair Pouters.
b) One pair Jacobins.
c) Two pair Fantails.
(*d*) Two pair Tumblers.
(*e*) Two pair Barbs.
(*f*) One pair Trumpeters.
(*g*) One pair Horsemen.
(*h*) One pair Dragoons.—*Frank Thomas, Brooklin.*

The following Report is from the deputation appointed by the Ontario Poultry Association to take charge of this important exhibit at Philadelphia.

REPORT OF MESSRS. DANIEL ALLEN AND W. H. DOEL,

ON THE ONTARIO POULTRY EXHIBIT AT THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, PHILADELPHIA, 1876.

GALT, Ont., Nov. 14th, 1876.

The Hon. S. C. Wood, Commissioner of Agriculture.

SIR,—The deputation empowered to collect and exhibit the Ontario Poultry at the Centennial, beg to report that they have fulfilled their mission, and now will lay before you some of the results.

At the last moment, before leaving Hamilton, we were doomed to grievous disappointment, first, in consequence of the non-arrival of birds from some of our best breeders, which had been entered in good faith as part of the Ontario exhibit, particularly from the yards of Messrs Sturdy and Wright, and Butterfield,—Mr. Sturdy, in consequence of a bereavement in his family, and Messrs. Wright and Butterfield, in consequence of Mr. Butterfield's absence with their exhibit of pigs, which was detained, so that he could not attend to the poultry exhibit. However, we made a bold front, and started to do the best we could with the material that came to hand, and on the whole, made a very creditable display, and the Americans themselves acknowledged both verbally and through their papers, that the Canadian exhibit contained a greater average of really first-class stock than their own. In regard to numbers, we were ahead of any single State. In the following list you will see how we stood, as against the world in numbers :—

Asiatics.	World,	172	coops.	Ontario,	16	coops.
Hamburgs.	do	66	do	do	18	do
Game.	do	69	do	do	19	do
Spanish.	do	78	do	do	13	do
Dorkings.	do	18	do	do	8	do
Bantams.	do	101	do	do	32	do
Polish	do	15	do	do	16	do

Also 17 coops of ducks and geese. To give a review as to how Canada stood as against each separate State. (This does not include water fowl) :—

Ontario, 132 coops. Pennsylvania, 130 coops. New York, 72 coops. New Jersey, 71 coops. Massachusetts, 67 coops. Connecticut, 50 coops. Ohio, 19 coops. North Carolina, 17 coops. Michigan, 9 coops. Illinois, 7 coops. Delaware, 7 coops. Indiana, 4 coops. Missouri, 2 coops.

So you will see that Ontario outstripped any single State. Your deputation would have much preferred had the Canadian birds come in direct competition with the world, as we are satisfied we could have taken every prize in many varieties, and stood well in the rest.

In pigeons we had 35 coops against 511 shown by the United States, and 17 pairs by England. In this department we were nowhere. It was the finest display of pigeons ever seen by any person with whom we came in contact, and we do not think it could be beaten.

The deputation attended several meetings of Poultry Fanciers, and did their best to speak and act for the interests of the Dominion. We were received kindly, and always had prominent places in the meetings, and believe that those meetings will result to the benefit of Canadian breeders at large.

As Mr. Sturdy was unable to attend the Centennial, Mr. W. H. Doel, of Toronto, was appointed as his substitute.

We remain, Sir,
Your obedient servants,
DANIEL ALLEN, } Deputation.
W. H. DOEL. }

CLASS 635.—*Continued.*

1072. *Six Cases of Stuffed Birds.—G. F. Norwell, Hamilton.*

1073. *Typical Collection of Stuffed Birds for teaching Zoology.—Dr. S. P. May, Toronto.*

This collection received the International Award for its excellence.

CLASS 636.—DOGS AND CATS.

The Chief of Bureau of Agriculture at the International Exhibition, issued a circular, from which I take the following extracts :—

"The Centennial Commission has provided for a Bench Show of sporting and non-sporting dogs, to be held in conjunction with the International Exhibition of Horses, commencing 1st September, and continuing for eight days.

"Benches will be furnished free of charge. Exhibitors may themselves assume the costs of attendance upon the animals ; but to provide for those who cannot conveniently attend the Exhibition, the Commission will assume the expense of feeding and daily care upon the payment of an attendance charge of three dollars upon each animal."

In reference to this circular, only one entry was made from Ontario, viz. :—

1074.—*Dogs.*

(*a*) Imported English Setter Dog, "Leicester."
(*b*) do do "Llewellen."
(*c*) do do "Paris."
(*d*) do do "Unnamed."—*L. H. Smith, Strathroy.*

CLASS 637.—WILD ANIMALS.

1075. *Stuffed Mammalia, representing the different orders, for the purpose of teaching Zoology.—Dr. S. P. May, Toronto.*

This collection consisted chiefly of Canadian Mammals, and was much admired for the life-like appearance and natural positions of the specimens.

CLASS 638.—INSECTS, USEFUL AND INJURIOUS.

The importance of having a proper representation of this branch of science induced the Government to give a special grant to the Ontario Entomological Society, for the purpose of procuring a suitable collection of Canadian insects. The following were exhibited :—

1076. *Collection of Insects :*

(*a*) Forty-five cases Butterflies and Moths.
(*b*) Twenty-seven cases Beetles.
(*c*) Fourteen cases Flies, Wasps, Bees, Grasshoppers, &c.—*Ontario Entomological Society, London.*

It is not necessary for me to refer to the excellence of the collection, as Mr. Saunders, the indefatigable President of the Society, has prepared a Report on this exhibit, which will now follow.

REPORT OF WM. SAUNDERS, ESQ.,

PRESIDENT OF THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF ONTARIO,

On the Exhibit of Canadian Insects at the International Exhibition Philadelphia, 1876.

To the Honourable the Commissioner of Agriculture.

Sir,—On behalf of the Entomological Society of Ontario, I beg to submit to you a few facts in reference to the collection of Canadian Insects, which, at your request was prepared and shown at the Centennial Exhibition, Philadelphia, as an illustration of the progress Canada is making in this very important department of natural science.

When the preparation of the collection was resolved on, the first difficulties requiring solution were, how best to preserve a large and valuable collection of specimens from injury during transportation; how to secure them during the months of exposure there, from dust and insect parasites, and at the same time to make the collection pleasing and effective, and a means of instruction to all who might choose to study it. To secure the specimens firmly in their place, a large quantity of sheet cork, of double the usual thickness, was ordered from a cork factory in England for the purpose of lining the bottoms of the cases, so that when the pins on which the insects were mounted were forced into this body of cork, displacement by any amount of shaking or jarring would be almost impossible. The proper construction of the cases was a matter of great moment. A sample case, such as is used in the Museum of Comparative Zoology in Cambridge, Mass., was kindly suplied to our Society through the courtesy of Prof. H. Hagen, and this form of case, with some slight modifications, was adopted. These cases were of a convenient size for handling, measuring 16 by 20 inches, and were so ingeniously constructed as to entirely exclude dust as well as to secure against the entry of those insect pests which are the dread of every collector. They were also lined with very white paper.

Having thus laid a good foundation, the work of classification and arrangement was begun. This involved some months of continuous labour, and, as is usual in such cases, the chief burden of the work fell upon a few individuals. Mr. J. Pettit, of Grimsby, undertook the arrangement of the Beetles (Coleoptera); the writer assumed the labour required on the Butterflies and Moths (Lepidoptera); Mr. E. B. Reed, of London, took charge of the Two-winged Flies (Diptera), and of the True Bugs (Hemiptera); Mr. G. Geddes, of London, of the Wasps, Bees, &c., (Hymenoptera), and Mr. J. M. Denton, of London, of the Grasshoppers, &c., (Orthoptera); the latter gentleman also kindly lent material aid in the arrangement of other specimens.

All the members of our Society in London placed their entire collections at the disposal of the parties named Mr. Pettit supplied from the immense material in his possession—the accumulated results of many years of patient labour—a very large proportion of the Coleoptera, as well as many species belonging to other orders. Mr. H. Cowdry, of Toronto, and Messrs. Moffat and Murray, of Hamilton, contributed some rare and interesting specimens, while a considerable quantity of material belonging to the several Orders was sent by the members of the Montreal Branch of our Society, from the cabinets of Messrs. Wm. Couper, F. B. Caulfield, C. W., and G. B. Pearson, P. Kentzing, H. H. Lyman and Mr. Whiteaves. All these, added to the specimens in the Society's collections, furnished ample material for the purpose.

When completed, the collection was a very large and handsome one, as well as highly instructive. In every department the best system of classification was followed, and to ensure the greatest accuracy in naming, all doubtful specimens were submitted to the best informed specialists on the continent. The whole collection filled eighty-six cases, forty-five of which were occupied by Butterflies and Moths; twenty-seven with Beetles, and the remaining fourteen with insects belonging to the other orders. To ensure safe transportation, the cases when filled were placed in four cabinets constructed for the purpose, each case being well padded with cotton. These cabinets were enclosed in strong outer cases with elastic packing between the two, so that no injury could result from any ordinary amount of jarring. On arriving at Philadelphia the cases were arranged in a double row on a suitable stand seventy-six feet in length, erected in the Canadian Department in Agricultural Hall.

This collection from the first attracted much attention, and was far in advance of any other display of the kind in the whole exhibition. The specimens were all in an excellent state of preservation, but the feature which attracted the chief attention of those interested in this branch of science was the thorough and correct manner in which so many thousands of specimens were classified and named; a matter of much difficulty, and the accomplishment of which reflects great credit on the painstaking efforts of those who undertook this part of the work. The names were all neatly and uniformly printed and placed immediately behind the series to which they referred, while attached to each single specimen was the name of the collector with the locality of capture. Worked up in this thorough manner the collection gave valuable information to all seeking it, not only on the species themselves as far as their identity and relative position in the system of classification was concerned, but also on their geographical distribution throughout our country; a branch of Entomological knowledge of great importance. The insect pests which inflict injuries on the crops of the agriculturist and horticulturist were prominently displayed, as well as those which are friendly to the farmer and fruit-grower by preying on the foes which attack their products.

The working-up of this collection to its present perfect condition, has involved a large outlay in cases, cabinets, printing, the transportation of specimens to and fro from all parts of the country, the providing for the careful unpacking and proper arrangement of the insects in Philadelphia, and their re-packing for return, with many other incidental expenses. This outlay has been chiefly met by the special grant given by the Ontario Government to the Entomological Society for this purpose, and the deficiency supplied from the funds of the Society. Without this timely aid, the formation of the collection on so extended a scale would have been impossible; as the funds available to the Society are already taxed to their utmost in carrying out the other important measures entrusted to its care.

The economic value of a collection of this sort, can only be fairly estimated by those who have given some attention to the subject. It forms a groundwork on which will be built up observations of the greatest value; and the facilities afforded to beginners in this science for naming the specimens which have been the objects of their study, will have the effect of greatly stimulating intelligent observation in this important department of natural science, in which there is still so much to learn, and which is so intimately associated with the progress of successful agriculture.

It is intended to preserve this collection, as far as possible, unbroken, as a collection of reference, in the Society's rooms in London, Ont., where it will be well cared for, and at the same time be accessible to all who take an interest in entomological pursuits. In such manner this Centennial effort, which has already redounded with so much credit to Canada, will mark an era in the progress of entomology in our country, and the benefits resulting from it will be felt by generations of entomologists yet unknown.

Through the fostering care of your department the Entomological Society of Ontario has grown to a position of importance, scarcely contemplated by its originators. Its publications for the past eight years contain a vast amount of original matter, recording valuable observations on insects in all parts of our country. These publications have been so much sought after both in Europe and America, that it has been found necessary to reprint some of those of earlier date, in order to meet the demand, and complete sets of the Society's Works are now found in a large number of the more prominent scientific libraries on both Continents.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Wm. Saunders,
President Entomological Society of Ontario.

London, January, 1877.

CLASS 641.—*Fishes, living or preserved.*

1077. *Typical collection of Fishes.—Dr. S. P. May, Toronto.*

These were included in the general collection exhibited by Dr. May, and not entered separately for competition, but the Judges of this class having seen them as they were passing through the main building, were so impressed with their natural and life-like appearance, and considered them so much superior to other fishes exhibited, that they, without solicitation, awarded them the International Prize.

CLASS 647.—INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS OF FISHING.

1078. *Fishing Apparatus.*
 (*a*) *Trolling Spoon for Fishing.*
 (*b*) *Trolling Pole used in Fishing skiffs, &c.—G. M. Skinner, Gananoque.*

CLASS 651.—MILK, BUTTER, AND CHEESE.

JULY EXHIBIT OF CHEESE.

1079. *Six boxes Factory Cheese,* 382 *lbs.—Robert Facey, Harrietsville.*

1080. *Six boxes Factory Cheese,* 365 *lbs.—Wm. Ellis, Culloden.*

1081. *Six boxes Factory Cheese,* 349 *lbs.—Jas. A. Robins, Avon.*

1082. *Five boxes Factory Cheese,* 313 *lbs.—P. Hemmingway, Firby's.*

1083. *Four boxes Factory Cheese,* 226 *lbs.— John Butler, Mount Elgin.*

1084. *Six boxes Factory Cheese,* 345 *lbs.—J. W. Lawson, Peebles.*

1085. *Four boxes Factory Cheese,* 252 *lbs.—D. B. Cohoe, Holbrook.*

1086. *Four boxes Factory Cheese,* 238 *lbs.—J. W. Cohoe, New Durham.*

1087. *Ten boxes Factory Cheese,* 575 *lbs.—Jas. F. Williams, Ingersoll.*

1088. *Four boxes Factory Cheese,* 296 *lbs.—Wm. Arthur, Ingersoll.*

1089. *Six boxes Factory Cheese,* 346 *lbs.—Jas. Iceland, Ingersoll.*

1090. *Eight boxes Factory Cheese,* 485 *lbs.—Peter Dunn, Ingersoll.*

1091. *Six boxes Factory Cheese,* 348 *lbs.—Anna Paddon, Beachville.*

1092. *Ten boxes Factory Cheese,* 617 lbs.—*Adam Bell, Innerkip.*

1093. *Four boxes Factory Cheese,* 248 *lbs.—Orlando Collins, Mount Elgin.*

1094. *Four boxes Factory Cheese,* 244 *lbs.—William Wilkinson, Ingersoll.*

1095. *Six boxes Factory Cheese,* 371 *lbs.—Samuel Elliott, Ingersoll.*

1096. *Six boxes Factory Cheese,* 356 *lbs.—James Craik, Putnam.*

1097. *Thirty boxes Factory Cheese,* 1,760 *lbs.—H. S. Losee, Norwich.*

1098. *Six boxes Factory Cheese,* 380 *lbs.—T. & G. Nagle, Delaware.*

1099. *Four boxes Factory Cheese,* 239 *lbs.—Wm. Anderson, Woodstock.*

1100. *Twelve boxes Factory Cheese,* 727 *lbs.—Hugh Matheson, Embro.*

1101. *Six boxes Factory Cheese,* 332 *lbs.—David Malcolm, Innerkip.*

1102. *Four boxes Factory Cheese,* 222 *lbs.—J. S. Henderson, Ingersoll.*

1103. *Six boxes Factory Cheese,* 381 *lbs.—George Smith, Verschoyle.*

1104. *Ten boxes Factory Cheese,* 644 *lbs.—E. Hunter, Mount Elgin.*

1105. *Ten boxes Factory Cheese,* 644 *lbs.—J. V. Bodwell, Mount Elgin.*

1106. *Ten boxes Factory Cheese,* 646 *lbs.—William Tripp, Mount Elgin.*

1107. *Ten boxes Factory Cheese,* 602 *lbs.—H. P. Hopkins, Ingersoll.*

1108. *Four boxes Dairy Cheese,* 243 *lbs.—Thomas Hawkins, Holbrook.*

1109. *Five boxes Factory Cheese,* 296 *lbs.—R. R. Cranston, Holton.*

1110. *Five boxes Factory Cheese,* 283 *lbs.—D. Chalmers, Musselburg.*

1111. *Ten boxes Factory Cheese,* 590 *lbs.—David Morton, Cassels.*

1112. *Twenty boxes Factory Cheese,* 1,107 *lbs.—Alexander McKenzie, Kastnerville.*

1113. *Thirteen boxes Factory Cheese,* 791 *lbs.—Thos. Ballantyne, Stratford.*

1114. *Ten boxes Factory Cheese,* 707 *lbs.—John Styner, New Hamburgh.*

1115. *Ten boxes Factory Cheese,* 610 *lbs.—Wm. Huxley, Fullerton.*

1116. *Ten boxes Factory Chese,* 593 *lbs.—Geo. Hamilton, Cromarty.*

1117. *Three boxes Cheese,* 150 *lbs. (made in* 1875.)*—E. Casswell, Ingersoll.*

AUGUST EXHIBIT OF CHEESE.

1118. *Six boxes Factory Cheese,* 351 *lbs.—Hugh Matheson, Embro.*

1119. *Six boxes Factory Cheese,* 357 *lbs.—Chas. Wilson, Ingersoll.*

1120. *Six boxes Factory Cheese* 364 *lbs.—Geo. Smith, Verschoyle.*

1121. *Six boxes Factory Cheese,* 339 *lbs.—H. P. Hopkins, Ingersoll,*

1122. *Three boxes Factory Cheess,* 184 *lbs.—E. Hunter, Mount Elgin.*

1123. *Six boxes Factory Cheese,* 360 *lbs.—Robt. Agur, Milestown.*

1124. *Six boxes Factory Cheese,* 347 *lbs.—Jas F. Williams, Ingersoll.*

1125. *Six boxes Factory Cheese,* 385 *lbs.—E. Healy, Aylmer.*

1126. *Six boxes Factory Cheese,* 339 *lbs.—Jas. R. Tenant, Richwood.*

1127. *Six boxes Factory Cheese,* 345 *lbs.—Jas. A. Robins, Avon.*

1128. *Six boxes Factory Cheese,* 370 *lbs.—D. W. Pratt, Mount Elgin.*

1129. *Three boxes Factory Cheese,* 220 *lbs.—John Chisholm, Ingersoll.*

1130. *Six boxes Factory Cheese,* 360 *lbs.—Mark Chalcroft, Thamesford.*

1131. *Nine boxes Factory Cheese,* 679 *lbs.—L. R. Richardson, Kerwood.*

1132. *Four boxes Factory Cheese,* 257 *lbs.—Orlando Collins, Mount Elgin.*

1133. *Four boxes Factory Cheese,* 245 *lbs.—Wm. Morris, Newark.*

1134. *Six boxes Factory Cheese,* 360 *lbs.—Peter Dunn, Ingersoll.*

1135. *Six boxes Factory Cheese,* 347 *lbs.—Wm. Dunn, Ingersoll.*

1136. *Four boxes Factory Cheese,* 222 *lbs.—Wm. Wilkinson, Ingersoll.*

1137. *Six boxes Factory Cheese,* 350 *lbs.—Robert Oliver, Ingersoll.*

1138. *Six boxes Factory Cheese,* 339 *lbs.—H. S. Losee, Norwich.*

1139. *Six boxes Factory Cheese,* 342 *lbs.—James Ireland, Ingersoll.*

1140. *Six boxes Factory Cheese,* 352 *lbs.—Mary Jane Colhoun, Derwent.*

1141. *Six boxes Factory Cheese,* 363 *lbs.—Adam Bell, Innerkip.*

1142. *Six boxes Factory Cheese,* 360 *lbs.—Wm. Anderson, Woodstock.*

1143. *Four boxes Dairy Cheese,* 249 *lbs.—Thomas Hawkins, Holbrook.*

1144. *Four boxes Dairy Cheese,* 200 *lbs.—James Jarvis, Embro.*

1145. *Four boxes, Dairy Cheese,* 238 *lbs.—Wm. Agur, Verscho*

First September Exhibit of Cheese.

1146. *Three boxes Factory Cheese,* 153 *lbs.—John Blue, Duart.*

1147. *Three boxes Factory Cheese,* 344 *lbs.—E. Hunter, Mount Elgin.*

1148. *Six boxes Factory Cheese,* 326 *lbs.—Geo. Smith, Verschoyle.*

1149. *Six boxes Factory Cheese,* 354 *lbs.—H. P. Hopkins, Ingersoll.*

1150. *Six boxes Factory Cheese,* 361 *lbs.—Mark Chalcroft, Thamesford.*

1151. *Six boxes Factory Cheese,* 348 *lbs.—Hugh Matheson, Embro.*

1152. *Nine boxes Factory Cheese,* 440 *lbs.—James Ireland, Ingersoll.*

1153. *Twelve boxes Factory Cheese*, 557 *lbs.—Peter Dunn, Ingersoll.*

1154. *Six boxes Factory Cheese*, 446 *lbs.—John Chisholm, Ingersoll.*

1155. *Six boxes Factory Cheese*, 339 *lbs.—John Butler, Mount Elgin.*

1156. *Six boxes Factory Cheese*, 351 *lbs.—Robert Agur, Nilestown.*

1157. *Twelve boxes Factory Cheese*, 717 *lbs.—Jas. F. Williams.*

1158. *Four boxes Factory Cheese*, 241 *lbs.—Wm. Anderson, Woodstock.*

1159. *Six boxes Factory Cheese*, 361 *lbs.—Chas. Wilson, Ingersoll.*

1160. *Six boxes Factory Cheese*, 338 *lbs.—William Cole, Sarnia.*

1161. *Six boxes Factory Cheese*, 358 *lbs.—Samuel Elliott, Ingersoll.*

1162. *Six boxes Factory Cheese*, 367 *lbs.—Mary Jane Colhoun, Derwent.*

1163. *Six boxes Factory Cheese*, 387 *lbs.—John Evans, Gladstone.*

1164. *Six boxes Factory Cheese*, 358 *lbs.—James A. James, Nilestown.*

1165. *Six boxes Factory Cheese*, 359 *lbs.—Jas. A. Robins, Avon.*

1166. *Six boxes Factory Cheese*, 342 *lbs.—Anna Paddon, Beachville.*

1167. *Thirty boxes Factory Cheese*, 1734 *lbs.—Mt. Elgin Cheese Co.—Mt. Elgin.*

1168. *Six boxes Factory Cheese*, 326 *lbs.—J. S. Henderson, Ingersoll.*

1169. *Six boxes Factory Cheese*, 335 *lbs.—Howell & Mullen, St. George.*

1170. *Six boxes Factory Cheese*, 360 *lbs.—Adam Bell, Innerkip.*

1171. *Six boxes Factory Cheese*, 332 *lbs.—V. Grenzibach, Cassels.*

1172. *Six boxes Factory Cheese*, 360 *lbs.—Geo. McCabe, Sutherland's Corners.*

1173. *Nine boxes Factory Cheese*, 513 *lbs.—Geo. Hamilton, Cromarty.*

1174. *Six boxes Factory Cheese*, 366 *lbs.—David Morton, Cassels.*

1175. *Three boxes Factory Cheese*, 216 *lbs.—Wm. Gillard, Tavistock.*

1176. *Six boxes Factory Cheese*, 364 *lbs.—R. Gardner, Hibbert.*

SECOND SEPTEMBER EXHIBIT OF CHEESE.

1177. *Three boxes Factory Cheese*, 208 *lbs.—John Chisholm, Ingersoll.*

1178. *Three boxes Factory Cheese*, 182 *lbs.—Mark Chalcroft, Thamesford.*

1179. *Three boxes Factory Cheese*, 177 *lbs.—Geo. Hamilton, Cromarty.*

1180. *Three boxes Factory Cheese*, 185 *lbs.—Samuel Elliott, Ingersoll.*

1181. *Three boxes Factory Cheese*, 187 *lbs.—E. E. Mott, Burgessville.*

1182. *Three boxes Factory Cheese*, 180 *lbs.—J. L. Farrington, Burgessville.*

1183. *Three boxes Factory Cheese*, 172 *lbs.—H. S. Losee, Norwich.*

1184. *Six boxes Factory Cheese*, 333 *lbs.—Peter Dunn, Ingersoll.*

1185. *Three boxes Factory Cheese*, 161 *lbs.—Jas. F. Williams, Ingersoll.*

1186. *Three boxes Factory Cheese*, 182 *lbs.—Jas. Ireland, Ingersoll.*

1187. *Three boxes Factory Cheese*, 171 *lbs.—Jas. A. James, Nilestown.*

1188. *Three boxes Factory Cheese*, 177 *lbs.—J. S. Henderson, Ingersoll.*

OCTOBER EXHIBIT OF CHEESE.

CLASS C.

1189. *Six boxes Factory Cheese*, 346 *lbs.—Robert Agur, Nilestown.*

1190. *Three boxes Factory Cheese*, 189 *lbs.—Mary Jane Calhoun, Derwent.*

1191. *Three boxes Factory Cheese*, 191 *lbs.—Robert Facey, Harrietsville.*

1192. *Three boxes Factory Cheese*, 176 *lbs.—W. Ellis, Cedarville.*

1193. *Six boxes Factory Cheese*, 358 *lbs.—James Elliott, Brownsville.*

1194. *Six boxes Factory Cheese*, 356 *lbs.—E. N. Hopkins, Brownsville.*

1195. *Three boxes Factory Cheese*, 217 *lbs.—John Chisholm, Ingersoll.*

1196. *Three boxes Factory Cheese*, 169 *lbs.—Wm. Harris, Mount Elgin.*

1197. *Three boxes Factory Cheese*, 174 *lbs.—E. Hunter, Mount Elgin.*

1198. *Three boxes Factory Cheese*, 165 *lbs.—John Butler, Mount Elgin.*

1199. *Three boxes Factory Cheese*, 163 *lbs.—J. A. Robins, Avon.*

1200. *Three boxes Factory Cheese*, 179 *lbs.—Wm. Cole, Sarnia.*

1201. *Three boxes Factory Cheese*, 166 *lbs.— Anna Patton, Beachville.*

1202. *Six boxes Factory Cheese*, 356 *lbs.—Jas. Ireland, Ingersoll.*

1203. *Three boxes Factory Cheese*, 175 *lbs.—J. F. Williams, Ingersoll.*

1204. *Three boxes Factory Cheese*, 176 *lbs.—Irwin Lewis, Ingersoll.*

1205. *Three boxes Factory Cheese*, 177 *lbs.—Mark Chalcroft, Thamesford.*

1206. *Three boxes Factory Cheese*, 178 *lbs.—H. S. Losee, Norwich.*

1207. *Six boxes Factory Cheese*, 350 *lbs.—J. A. James, Nilestown.*

1208. *Six boxes Factory Cheese,* 356 *lbs.—J. W. Cohoe, New Durham.*

1209. *Three boxes Factory Cheese,* 174 *lbs.—Mr. Wilkinson, Ingersoll.*

1210. *Six boxes Factory Cheese,* 376 *lbs.—J. W. Cohoe, New Durham.*

1211. *Three boxes Factory Cheese,* 174 *lbs.—William Wilkinson, Ingersoll.*

1212. *Three boxes Factory Cheese,* 190 *lbs.—Samuel Elliott, Ingersoll.*

1213. *Three boxes Factory Cheese,* 162 *lbs.—Peter Dunn, Ingersoll.*

1214. *Four boxes Factory Cheese,* 245 *lbs.—Hugh Matheson, Embro.*

1215. *Four boxes Factory Cheese,* 234 *lbs.—Neil Matheson, Embro.*

1216. *Three boxes Factory Cheese,* 176 *lbs.—William Ingram, Dorchester.*

1217. *Three boxes Factory Cheese,* 191 *lbs.—John Evans, Gladstone.*

1218. *Three boxes Factory Cheese,* 172 *lbs.—Robert Oliver, Ingersoll.*

1219. *Three boxes Factory Cheese,* 197 *lbs.—A. J. Herrick, Acacia.*

1220. *Three boxes Factory Cheese,* 198 *lbs.—O. P. Mabee, Courtland.*

1221. *Three boxes Factory Cheese,* 172 *lbs.—James Elliott, Mount Elgin.*

1222. *Three boxes Factory Cheese,* 180 *lbs.—Adam Bell, Innerkip.*

1223. *Three boxes Factory Cheese,* 180 *lbs.—William Anderson, Woodstock.*

1224. *Three boxes Factory Cheese,* 177 *lbs.—D. Chalmers, Musselburg.*

CLASS C.C.

1225. *Three boxes Factory Cheese,* 111 *lbs.—Peter Dunn, Ingersoll.*

1226. *Three boxes Factory Cheese,* 98 *lbs.—James Ireland, Ingersoll.*

1227. *Three boxes Factory Cheese,* 60 *lbs.—Adam Bell, Innerkip.*

CLASS C.C.C.

1228. *Three boxes Factory Cheese,* 29 *lbs.—Peter Dunn, Ingersoll.*

CLASS C.C.C.C.

1229. *Three boxes Factory Cheese,* 29 *lbs.—Wm. Dunn, Ingersoll.*

CLASS D.

1230. *Three boxes Factory Cheese,* 188 *lbs.—Robt. Facey, Harrietsville.*

1231. *Three boxes Factory Cheese,* 219 *lbs.—John Chisholm, Ingersoll.*

1232. *Three boxes Factory Cheese,* 153 *lbs.—John Butler, Mount Elgin.*

1233. *Three boxes Factory Cheese,* 175 *lbs.—Mark Chalcroft, Thamesford.*

1234. *Three boxes Factory Cheese,* 179 *lbs.—Wm. Wilkinson, Ingersoll.*

1235. *Three boxes Factory Cheese,* 159 *lbs.—Peter Dunn, Ingersoll.*

1236. *Three boxes Factory Cheese,* 167 *lbs.—H. S. Losee, Norwich.*

1237. *Three boxes Factory Cheese,* 180 *lbs.—Adam Bell, Innerkip.*

1238. *Three boxes Factory Cheese,* 180 *lbs.—Wm. Anderson, Woodstock.*

1239. *Three boxes Factory Cheese,* 210 *lbs.—Wm. Gellard, Tavistock.*

1240. *Three boxes Factory Cheese,* 178 *lbs.—David Morton, Cassells.*

1241. *Three boxes Factory Cheese,* 176 *lbs.—David Chalmers, Musselburg.*

1242. *Three boxes Factory Cheese.—Thomas Ballantyne, Stratford.*

1243. *Three boxes Factory Cheese,* 180 *lbs.—Alex. McKenzie, Kastnerville.*

1244. *Six boxes Factory Cheese,* 338 *lbs.—H. Ashley, Belleville.*

1245. *Six boxes Factory Cheese,* 360 *lbs.—John Gilbert, Gilbert's Mills.*

Class DD.

1246. *Three Boxes Factory Cheese,* 111 *lbs.—Peter Dunn, Ingersoll.*

Class DDD.

1247. *Three Boxes Factory Cheese,* 58 *lbs.—Peter Dunn, Ingersoll.*

Class DDDD.

1248. *Three boxes Factory Cheese,* 25 *lbs.—Peter Dunn, Ingersoll.*

Class F.

1249. *Twelve boxes Factory Cheese,* 709 *lbs.—David Morton, Cassells.*

1250. *Twelve boxes Factory Cheese,* 686 *lbs.—J. R. Tennant, Richwood.*

1251. *Twelve boxes Factory Cheese,* 684 *lbs.—S. Elliott, Ingersoll.*

1252. *Twelve boxes Factory Cheese,* 860 *lbs.—Adam Bell, Innerkip.*

1253. *Twelve boxes Factory Cheese,* 668 *lbs.—H. S. Losee, Norwich.*

1254. *Twelve boxes Factory Cheese,* 692 *lbs.—Hugh Matheson, Embro'.*

1255. *Twelve boxes Factory Cheese,* 627 *lbs.—Peter Dunn, Ingersoll.*

Class Dairy Cheese.

1256. *Three boxes Dairy Cheese,* 152 *lbs.—Thos. Hawkins, Holbrook.*

1257. *Three boxes Dairy Cheese, 145 lbs.—M. Ballantyne, St. Mary's.*

BUTTER.—CLASS I.

1258. *Four firkins Butter.—Wm. Dunn, Ingersoll.*

1259. *Four firkins Butter.—John McClurg, Lobo.*

1260. *Four firkins Butter.—Hettle & Inglis, Teeswater.*

BUTTER CLASS II.

1261. *One crock Butter.—Wm. Dunn, Ingersoll.*

1262. *One crock Butter.—John McClurg, Lobo.*

1263. *One crock Butter.—Hettle & Inglis, Teeswater.*

1264. *Two tennets Butter.—Samwell & Pickard, Exeter.*

1265. *One crock Butter.—Chas. Liddell, Dundas.*

1266. *One crock Butter.—M. Ballantyne, St. Marys.*

1267. *One crock Butter.—R. W. Bass, Ingersoll.*

BUTTER CLASS III.

1268. *One basket Butter.—Wm. Dunn, Ingersoll.*

1269. *One box Butter.—John McClurg, Lobo.*

1270. *One box Butter.—Hettle & Inglis, Teeswater.*

1271. *One box Butter.—James Liddel, Dundas.*

1272. *One box Butter.—M. Ballantyne, St. Marys.*

The following is the Report of the Committee appointed to take charge of the Ontario exhibit of Dairy products at Philadelphia.

REPORT OF

J. BALLANTYNE, ESQ., M. P. P., E. CASSWELL, ESQ., AND J. MOXON, ESQ.,

COMMITTEE OF THE DAIRYMAN'S ASSOCIATION ON THE ONTARIO EXHIBIT OF BUTTER AND CHEESE AT THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, PHILADELPHIA, 1876.

To the Honourable the Commissioner of Agriculture:

SIR,—We have the honour to report that, on our appointment as a Committee to represent the Ontario Dairyman's Association at Philadelphia, being aware of the great responsibility devolving upon us, knowing as we do, the great importance attached to this growing branch of Canadian Industry, we immediately made arrangements to obtain a sufficient display of Dairy Products that we might show the visitors from all nations who attended the Exhibition, that Canada is not the barren snow-clad country as many Europeans imagine, but that in Ontario we have a rich virgin soil which produces the best of pasturage. Dairy farming in particular requires good pasturage; by it the milk-giving properties of the cow are increased; it also produces a better quality of milk than can be obtained from grass grown on poor land. There is nothing so unremunerative to dairymen as poor pasture; certain chemical elements derived from the soil are necessary to form good milk, without which it is impossible to obtain first-class butter or cheese.

Now, sir, we consider that no stronger proof of the excellence of our land, and no better illustration of our climatology can be shown than the productions which emanate from one, and are to a certain extent dependent upon the other; no more convincing method to dissipate incorrect ideas formed from ignorance can be produced than that of ocular demonstration.

Throughout the whole exhibition we kept this in view, and probably gave more information to visitors about this country than they otherwise would ever have obtained.

We had no difficulty in collecting a sufficient quantity of cheese for exhibition; Canadians are ever ready to bring their goods into competition with the goods of other countries, and such is the case especially in dairy products.

We had, however, a difficulty which seemed insurmountable at first, but fortunately it was removed by the liberality of the Canadian Government. At a meeting of delegates of Dairymen's Associations from the United States and Canada, held in Philadelphia for the purpose of making arrangements for the display of dairy products, we learned for the first time that the Centennial Commissioners had not provided a building for this department. The delegates from the United States, who had previously given this matter careful consideration, stated that it would take ten thousand dollars ($10,000) to erect a suitable building, and that if Canada would raise two thousand dollars ($2,000), they would contribute the balance.

To the honour of Canada be it said, the Government immediately acquiesced, and thus enabled us to obtain that unprecedented success which no other of Her Majesty's colonies has ever yet achieved—we refer to our great victory in receiving the highest award of merit for cheese given in the competition of the whole world, and this too at the largest International Exhibition that has ever been held.

In addition to the two thousand dollars subscribed for building purposes, the Canadian Commissioners agreed to give, 1 Gold, 5 Silver, and 10 Bronze Medals, as prizes in this Department.

In regard to our exhibit the members of our Association acted nobly; they contributed month after month from their best stock, and thus kept up the excitement which our exhibit had created among Dairymen from other countries. We thank them for this; it was a source of gratification to know that we were sure of their support. We experienced none of the difficulties to which some of the other societies had to submit. Even after the building was erected, it seemed doubtful whether a fair representation would be sent from the United States, and Mr. Burnet Landreth, the polite and gentlemanly Chief of the Bureau of Agriculture at Philadelphia, was compelled to issue the following circular to Dairymen's Associations in the United States:—

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1876.

UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL COMMISSION.
PHILADELPHIA, 1876.

SIR,—The space allotted for the exhibition of dairy products remains almost entirely vacant. Unless prompt measures are taken, one of our most important agricultural interests will be left unrepresented at the International Exhibition, and the great progress made in cheese and butter dairying in the last few years be recognized only by those who are commercially connected with that interest.

Cannot you influence your County Agricultural Society to unite in an application for space, the area so granted to be filled by successive contributions from its members.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) BURNET LANDRETH,
Chief of Bureau of Agriculture.

This circular gave a certain impulse to the members of County Associations in the United States, yet they did not altogether exhibit so large a quantity of cheese as we did from Ontario.

The number of United States exhibits was only one hundred and fifty-one, whilst all the exhibits from Ontario numbered one hundred and ninety-five, thus, from Ontario, from the three towns, Ingersoll, Stratford and Belleville, there was shipped nearly thirty per cent. more cheese to the Philadelphia Exhibition than was shown by all of the United States Dairymen's Associations collected together.

Our display of cheese in *July* was 307 packages, weighing 18,359 lbs., the contributions of 39 exhibitors.

In *August* we had 153 packages, weighing 9,180 lbs., from 28 exhibitors.

In *September*, 253 packages, weighing 14,702 lbs., from 46 exhibitors.

In *October*, 290 packages, weighing 16,476 lbs., from 64 exhibitors.

Only two exhibitors from the United States sent cheese to the Exhibition in August. The total weight of the whole exhibit of cheese, sent by 177 contributors, was 58,717 lbs.

It will be seen from this that our monthly exhibits were more uniform than those of the United States.

There was not a single month during the Exhibition, that cheese was not sent from Ontario to keep up the display, and from first to last it was very excellent ; at no time did it appear at a disadvantage, but the foremost position secured for Canadian cheese at the opening of the Exhibition, was successfully held until its close. This was done, and could be done only by the employment of competent caretakers. and the almost individual attention of the Committee who, largely to the exclusion of their own private business, faithfully performed the duties assigned to them. The result is that Ontario shone more successfully in the Dairy Department than in any other of the great agricultural departments of the Exhibition, splendidly leading in this branch of agriculture the competition of the world.

It must be remembered that the United States exhibitors represented some of the largest and best cheese factories in the world, and that they had more experience than ourselves in this business ; yet the highest point of merit they obtained was 96, whilst the highest point made to Canada was 100.

This is a victory of which Ontario should be proud.

The following extract from the Utica *Weekly Herald* contains the Report of a paper by Prof. L. B. Arnold, upon "Dairy Products at the Centennial," and is of so much interest that we thought it advisable to insert it in this Report :—

Professor Arnold's paper was a description of the dairy building, of the method of award. of the extent of the display, and a statement of its practical lessons. A large proportion of the paper consisted of his Official Report as one of the Judges of Award. This is doubtless the most complete record of the Dairy Exhibition which has yet appeared. It shows that, notwithstanding the extraordinary discouragements which impeded the Committee of Management, the Butter and Cheese display was at least worthy to be compared with that of any other single agricultural product. An abstract, presenting the points of Professor Arnold's paper, with some detail, is as follows :

THE PREPARATIONS.

With commendable exertions money was raised by private subscription in New York, Vermont, Pennsylvania and Ohio, and also by legislative aid in New York ; and a model butter and cheese factory, with ample rooms for display, and for a complete outfit of apparatus, was erected at a cost of $10,000, of which $2,000 was contributed by the Canadian Government. A description of the building, with whose construction our readers are familiar, followed. The butter and cheese display rooms were fitted with shelving, and the room for butter was supplied with the necessary means of refrigeration. Against my protest, and, as it proved, much to the injury of the display of cheese, this precaution against extreme heat was left out of the annexes where cheese was to be shown. Though no positive injury necessarily resulted to the cheese placed in them from this omission, yet in the hottest part of the summer the temperature in these rooms could not, without refrigeration, be prevented from becoming too high to allow of keeping cheese in them more than a short time without hurrying them to premature ripeness and to a depreciation of value. Dairymen did not dare, or could not afford, to risk the dangers of long transportation by rail, and the long carting to and from the dairy building, and therefore the frequent relays of cheese necessaary to keep a continued show were not provided. This worked a double disadvantage. It gave the croakers—always too abundant in every public enterprise—a handle for discouraging exhibits, and the result was, the cheese display room for the United States was nearly empty during the months of July and August. A part of the upper story was occupied with rooms for officers and committees; a part with a cheap lunch room for dairymen and others, which proved to be a needed and valuable auxiliary to the department; leaving about one-third of the upper part without any special use. The dairy department, like every department in the great show, has its friends and supporters, its troubles and its defamers. In whatever light different parties may view it from their different standing points, it has proved a creditable and successful exhibition of dairy products, as will be evident from the following summary of its exhibits:

SUMMARY OF EXHIBITS.

The display of products connected with the dairy which were submitted to the judges of group four for examination, were butter, cheese, condensed and preserved milk, butter and cheese colouring, preserved rennets, and rennet extracts. Of butter. there were shown a total of 291 packages, having a total weight of 9,150 pounds. Of this number there were from the United States 226 packages, weighing 7,051 pounds; from Canada, 23 packages, weighing 1,749 pounds; and from other sources, 42 packages, weighing about 350 pounds. This amount was presented in 149 exhibits, of which 123 were from the United States, 16 from Canada, 10 from other foreign nations, including Portugal, the Argentine Republic, Brazil, the Netherlands, Germany, Italy, and Denmark. Of the entire exhibits, New York furnished 48, and Iowa 29.

The display of cheese was much larger than that of butter. There were exhibited at the dairy building and on the grounds, 2,080 packages of cheese, weighing 55½ tons, which were presented in 411 exhibits. There were from the United States 1,012 packages, weighing over 26 tons; from Canada, 1,003 packages, weighing over 29 tons; from other countries, 61 packages, estimated at 500 pounds. Cheese was offered from the different States as follows:—New York, 621 boxes; Wisconsin, 284 boxes; Pennsylvania, 55 boxes; Ohio, 48 boxes; Connecticut, 4 boxes. The cheeses from foreign conntries were generally of small size, and embraced samples of Stilton, Pocquefort, Edams, Switzer-case, and small cheeses from the milk of goats and ewes. Several of these were very distinctly affected with a flavour and odour resembling the perspiration of these animals, showing that the existence of what is known as "animal odour," is not confined to the milk of the cow. Some of these cheeses from the milk of goats and ewes were made as far back as 1872, and were still in an excellent state of preservation, rich, clean flavoured, and palatable. Cheese from the United States and Canada are mostly the product of factories. Few of dairy make were shown from either country. Over 100 awards were recommended for exhibits of cheese. Of these, 45 were for the United States, and were distributed among the States in the following order:—To New York, 21; Wisconsin, 20; Pennsylvania, 3; Ohio, 1. The recommendations for Canada were 49, and the rest for other countries.

CONCLUSIONS.

The speaker then gave a detailed account of the method of award, and closed with a summary of the "inferences and lessons of the centennial dairy show." Two lessons were suggested in relation to butter. With the exception of Canada, the butter from foreign countries came from long distances. It was necessarily made a long time in advance of its exhibition and its test by the judges. The greater part of it was unsalted, and to such aa received salt at all it was applied very sparingly. Yet some of these samples were in a fine state of preservation, and were not at all rancid. Packages of recent make from our country, and highly salted to preserve them, were hurrying to destruction in a few short weeks. The long keeping of the fresh butter seems to prove that salt does not preserve butter; but that keeping quality in butter depends more on milk than on salt.

Factory and creamery butter has generally been regarded inferior to dairy butter. But at both the June and October displays the most perfect flavour, and the indications of the longest keeping quality were found in the butter of factory make. The samples of butter at this show have thus evidenced an important advance in this branch of the dairy interest.

The cheese exhibits from both countries in the October display were generally fine, and attested the superior excellence to which the factory system is capable of reaching. Finer samples of cheese I have nowhere met with than appeared among them. some being absolutely faultless. The very choicest had, so far as I could trace, one peculiar feature in their manufacture. The whey had been removed from the curd at the earliest period in manufacturing. This is the essential point in what is styled the Chedder process, and it is one which our dairymen must adopt if they would have the richest and cleanest flavoured cheese.

The cheese shown by the United States was not very uniform in quality, some of it being of great excellence, and some quite ordinary. The cheese of the highest order was confined to no particular locality, though our own State took the lead in the proportion of such cheese shown. Among the best cheese from the States were samples from the factories of Dr. L. L. Wight, Whitesboro, N. Y. ; E. C. Bice, Fairfield, N. Y. ; M. N. Seward, Lake Falls, Wis. ; and J. G. Holman, Cormauntville, Penn., all of which were graded at 95 per cent. of perfection. The best exhibit was shown by C. W. Richardson, of Herkimer, N. Y., and was graded at 96 per cent.

The factory cheese from Canada was also quite uneven. Some of it ran very low, and some very high, making the extremes even further apart than in the cheese from the States. But its average was higher. The Chedder cheese system, I think from what I have learned this summer of its manufacture, is practised more than with us, and it is to that fact, I suspect, that the superiority of their cheese is to be ascribed. The cheese presented in October by Thomas Ballantyne, M. PP., in which this peculiarity of make was most successfully carried out, was the finest of any shown during the entire show, and was graded at 100. It was awarded the sweepstake prize offered by the Canadian Government. The averages of the October exhibits of cheese were as follows: Canada, 87.36 ; Herkimer county, 81.76 ; New York State, 79.05 ; United States, 76.82. The paper concluded with some account of the condensed and preserved milk, and the rennets exhibited at the Centennial.

The above extract shows Professor Arnold's opinion of Canadian Cheese, which, as he stated, was made in Canadian Factories.

The establishment of these Factories was at first attended with considerable difficulty ; almost every farmer considered that he could manufacture his own cheese, although he was unacquainted with the first principles of this important chemical and mechanical process. Our Dairy productions, however, are now of so much value to the country from the large amount of capital invested in stock, &c., that farmers see the necessity of producing good cheese, which costs no more in its manufacture than that of an inferior class. The consequence is, that even those who prognosticated that the Factory system could not last, are now its supporters. They are now believers in the universal law of progress, and see for themselves that, in a factory superintended by men combining practical and scientific knowledge, a better article can be produced than by private efforts. It was owing to the intelligent management of the Factory system that we were able to compete so satisfactorily at the International Exhibition, which is a strong proof that we have made a progressive step in the right direction.

The following tables exhibit the packages, weights and exhibitors of cheese from Canada and the United States, from July to October, together with the number of awards to each of these countries:

TABLE I.

CANADIAN CHEESE EXHIBIT AT THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, PHILADELPHIA. 1876.

Dates.	Packages.	Weights.	Exhibits.	Exhibitors.	Awards.
July	307	18,359	41	39	22
August......	153	9,180	31	28	5
September..........	253	14,702	49	46	5
October..............	290	16,476	74	64	17
Totals......	1,003	58,717	195	177	49

TABLE II.

UNITED STATES CHEESE EXHIBIT, AT THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, PHILADELPHIA, 1876.

Dates.	Packages.	Weights.	Exhibits.	Exhibitors.	Awards.
July	306	16,520	52	50	19
August	6	292	2	2	1
September	142	7,428	18	18	6
October	564	27,806	79	66	19
Totals	1,018	52,046	151	136	45

Points of perfection in Canadian Cheese	8736
do do United States Cheese	7062
Highest perfection or number of any Canadian Cheese	1000
do do do United States Cheese	96

TABLE III.

SHOWING THE SHIPPING POINTS AND QUANTITES OF CHEESE SENT FROM ONTARIO.

Shipping Point.	Number of Boxes.
Ingersoll	851
Stratford	140
Belleville	12

Several of the best prizes awarded by our Association to Canadian competitors are given to the Stratford Section; this may be attributed not so much to any excellence in that locality as to the fact that many of the cheese manufacturers in that district have either been pupils of one of your committee (Mr. Ballantyne), or have received personal information or instruction from him.

Your committee would strongly recommend that an efficient Inspector be appointed by yourself, to visit the factories from time to time, in order to examine the processes adopted in them, also to give instruction where necessary, or, what would be far preferable, that the Legislature encourage the establishment of a Dairy station with a proper factory, where instruction could be given in the manufacture of cheese; this is the more desirable at the present time as the demand is likely to increase very much since our exhibit at Philadelphia, and as many of our cheese-makers can produce cheese only of an inferior quality, from want of scientific knowledge, the sale of their cheese may severely damage the future trade in foreign countries. The exports of Butter and Cheese from Ontario are now of considerable commercial importance.

In the year 1875 Ontario exported 3,196,563 lbs. of cheese, value $373,938, and 130,042 lbs. of butter, value $31,109, to Great Britain; also, 1,330,465 lbs. of cheese, value $185,105, and 578,435 lbs. of butter, to the United States.

The total value of butter and cheese exported from Ontario to these two countries in 1875, amounted to *seven hundred and sixty-two thousand seven hundred and five dollars.*

Cheese is also becoming one of the staple articles of food in this country; good cheese is the most nutritious article of food that the art of man can produce, and as the price of animal food will increase in the same ratio as the increased exportation of cattle, some cheap substitute for meat must eventually be used in this Province. Cheese is the article that is sure to be adopted, as it contains more flesh-forming properties than animal food. Professor Arnold states that, "one half pound of flour converted into bread combined with one pound of cheese will furnish more nutriment than two pounds of meat." The following figures are taken from his Prize Essay on "The claims of cheese as a wholesome, nutritious, and economical article of food:"—

	Flesh Forming	Fat Forming.
One pound cheese	24	31
One half pound flour	5.9	36
	29.9	67
Two pounds meat	28.8	59.8

We shall now give a brief description of the Ontario Exhibit of butter.

TABLE IV.

SHOWING THE QUANTITY OF BUTTER EXHIBITED FROM ONTARIO AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION, 1876.

Dates.	Packages.	Weight.	Exhibits.	Exhibitors.	Awards.
October	23	1,749	16	Not reported.	5

TABLE V.

SHOWING THE QUANTITY OF BUTTER EXHIBITED FROM THE UNITED STATES AT PHILADELPHIA, 1876.

Date.	Packages.	Weight.	Exhibits.	Exhibitors.	Awards.
July	76	1,995	45	29	10
October	150	5,056	78	49	12
	226	7,051	123	78	22

Points of perfection in Canadian butter	6,475
" United States butter	7,062
Highest perfection or number of any Canadian butter	90
" " United States Butter	100

It will be seen from Table IV that Ontario was not so well represented in butter as it was in cheese. This is to be regretted, as we feel certain that had there been a greater spirit of emulation in this branch of Dairy Products, we should have taken the same proud position that we now hold in regard to the manufacture of cheese.

In conclusion, we may state that the Canadian Government and the Ontario Legislature, represented so ably by yourself as Minister ot Agriculture, have rendered so much generous assistance to our Association, that we believe every farmer in the country must feel thankful that we have such able administrators of the law, who also condescend to participate with us by assisting to gain the great victory we have just now achieved.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servants.
T. BALLANTYNE. M.P.P.,
E. CASSWELL,
J. MOXON.

CLASS 652.—HIDES, LEATHER, OIL, GLUE, ETC.

1273. *Leather:*

(*a*) Sole Leather, (Slaughter.)
(*b*) Sole Leather, (Spanish.)—*A. Gunn & Co., Kingston.*

This Leather is hemlock-tanned, and is said to be found quite equal in point of quality to oak-tanned, both the Slaughter and the Spanish are in great demand in Ontario. The exhibit included different varieties of Slaughter, also of Spanish.

1274. *Coloured Sheepskins.—J. Wagner, Galt.*

1275. *Sheepskins.—W. Craig & Son, Port Hope.*

1276. *Leather.—Robert Kiely, Dundas.*

1277. *Buff and Pebbled Leather.—S. R. Wickett, Toronto.*

This Leather is made from cow hides, and has now greatly superseded the use of calfskins in the manufacture of boots and shoes, being equal in appearance and quality, yet much lower in price.

1278. *Leather.—Leander Martin, St. Catharines.*

1279. *Leather,* (Calf Skins.)—*R. Laing, Berlin.*

1280. *Lace Leather.—W. H. McCordick, St. Catharines.*

1281. *Glue.—Fischer & Son, Berlin.*

CLASS 654.—HONEY AND WAX.

1282. *Honey Extractor and Bee Hive.—A. Attwood, London.*

CLASS 657.—FLOUR, CRUSHED AND GROUND CEREALS, &C.

1283. *Flour, (Spring extra and strong baker's).—J. McDougall, Bowmanville.*

1284. *Flour.—J. P. Wadsworth, Meaford.*

1285. *Flour.—J. S. King, Port Hope.*

1286. *Flour.*—Oatmeal.—*N. Weatherstone, Toronto.*

1287. *Flour.—W. P. Howland & Son, Toronto.*

1288. *Flour.—Corn Exchange Association, Toronto.*

1289. *Oatmeal.—James Wilson, Fergus*

1290. *Oatmeal.—T. Martin, Guelph.*

1291. *Oatmeal.—Martin & Sons, Mount Forest.*

1292. *Oatmeal.—Scott & Co., Highgate.*

1293. *Miscellaneous :*

(*a*) Oatmeal.
(*b*) Pearl Barley.
(*c*) Split Peas.—*Muirhead & Gray, London.*

1294. *Oatmeal.—Aspden & Pritchard, London.*

This firm exhibited four grades of manufacture—coarse and fine granulated, medium, and ordinary oatmeal flour. They claim for their flour a superior process for drying the meal, and that they can produce better granulated meal than is usually sold. They have made numerous sales to persons who have examined their goods at the Exhibition.

CLASS 659.—SUGARS AND SYRUPS.

1295. *Confectionery :*

(*a*) Comfits in great variety.
(*b*) Lozenges, various flavours, Medicated, &c.
c) Gumdrops, Jujubes, &c.
(*d*) Boiled work, such as Bon-bons, Fruit-drops, &c.
(*e*) Liquorice.
(*f*) French Creams, Bon-bons, &c.
(*g*) Jams, Jellies and Preserved fruits.
(*h*) Candied Lemon, Orange and Citron Peels.—*William Hessin, Wholesale Manufacturing Confectioner, Toronto.*

This exhibit consists of about five hundred varieties of confectionery.

All of these goods are maufactured by improved machinery at Mr. Hessin's establishment in Toronto; the only factory of the kind probably on this continent, which includes the manufacture of so many branches of confectionery.

This collection was tastefully arranged, showing artistic taste in the blending of colours, and harmonious grouping. As may be supposed, it was a special attraction to visitors, the constant throng of people around these glass cases was an undeniable proof that even children of a larger growth feel deeply interested in those commodities which the juvenile community are supposed to be more especially delighted with.

Through the liberality of Mr. Hessin, hundreds of visitors had an opportunity of tasting his confectionery, and were thus enabled to judge of its excellent flavour and quality, as well as beautiful appearance; as may be supposed, the favoured ones were unanimous in their praise of this exhibit.

In addition to the confectionery business Mr. Hessin is a very large manufacturer of biscuits in all their varieties (See Class 664), He was awarded an International medal, also a silver medal for the excellence of his exhibits.

1296. *Ginger Ale, Double Soda Water, Potass Water.—Charles Wilson, Toronto.*

The proprieter of this establishment has been engaged twenty-six years in the manufacture of aerated waters, and claims for his ginger ale, that it is equal to the celebrated Belfast Ginger Ale, and superior to any other make in the United States or Canada. He states that instead of red pepper, which is frequently used, his ale is made from the best Jamaica ginger with spring water, and the best materials that can be procured.

The machinery is of English manufacture, and has all the latest improvements.

The aerated waters are said to be equal to those imported from the old country. Last year thirty-five thousand dozen were sent out from this manufactory.

CLASS 660.—WINES, ALCOHOL, MALT LIQUORS, &C.

1297. *Ale in Barrels and Bottles.—O'Keefe & Co., Toronto.*

1298. *Ale and Porter.—John Labatt, London.*

It has been stated that the British Judge pronounced Mr. Labatt's ale equal to that of Bass.

1299. *Ale and Porter.—T. Davies & Bro., Toronto.*

1300. *Ale and Porter.—J. Waterhouse, Chatham.*

1301. *Malt.—Wm. Osborne, Hamilton.*

1302. *Malt.—Slater & Scringer, Galt.*

1303. *Malt. –John Labatt, London.*

This malt was of superior brand, being quite equal in quality to any other samples in the exhibition.

1304. *Malt.—Howard & Northwood, Chatham.*

This firm claim that their malt is made from the best Canadian Barley, and that every modern improvement is used by them in their malt house, consequently the article they supply is equal to any manufactured. Their trade is confined chiefly in supplying the United States market.

1305.—*Malt.—George Morton, & Son, Kingston.*

The barley from which this malt is made was grown near the Bay of Quinté, which is considered to be one of the best barley-producing districts on the continent. This firm has every facility for superior malting. Several applications for samples and prices have been received from Brewers in the United States since the close of the Exhibition.

1306. *Wines and Brandy.*

(*a*) Fine old red wine, delicate and rather rich.
(*b*) Fine old red wine, dry.
(*c*) Amber wine, resembling Madeira.
(*d*) Fine Wine, vintage 1873.
(*e*) Rose-coloured Catawba, dry.
(*f*) Light delicate Wine, resembling Sauterne.
(*g*) Fine high coloured Wine, resembling Claret.
(*h*) Fine old light Wine, resembling Hock.
(*i*) Pure grape Wine Brandy.—*Canada Vine-growers' Association, Toronto.*

Several Vintages of wine were exhibited by this Association. They are said to be perfectly free from chemical substances so frequently used for colouring and flavouring wines. They are recommended as pure and wholesome Canadian wines.

1307. *Native Wines.—R. Smith & Co., Fairfield Plains.*

1308. *Pure Grape Wine.—A. F. Farrell, Cayuga.*

1309. *Native Wines.—V. Casci, Toronto.*

Mr. Casci has had great experience in the manufacture of wine, as he was formerly an overseer of several vineyards in Italy. All his wines are manufactured from the pure juice of the grape, without colouring or flavouring materials, and being pure and unadulterated, are strongly recommended for medicinal purposes.

1310. *Vinegar.—Birely & Co., Hamilton.*

CLASS 661.—BREAD, BISCUITS, CRACKERS, &C.

1311. *Biscuits and Crackers.—Christie, Brown & Co., Toronto.*

This firm exhibited two hundred and twenty-five distinct varieties of plain and fancy biscuits, made from Canadian flour. This exhibit was tastefully arranged in tin boxes, with glass covers on a platform fitted up with a successive range of shelves, it was a great attraction to visitors who daily crowded around this section of the Canadian Department.

Thousands of visitors were gratified not only by having ocular demonstration of the excellence of these goods, but through the liberality of this well-known Toronto firm, they had an opportunity of judging for themselves of the quality and flavour of the goods exhibited. Messrs. Christie, Brown & Co., generously supplied a large quantity of their various grades of biscuits for public distribution, so that persons could judge for themselves whether or not their goods were superior to those usually exhibited on such occasions. The verdict, as may be supposed, was unanimous in favour of this display.

There is no doubt, that this firm will, for the future, have a world-renowned reputation, both for liberality and excellence of goods, to which Canadians assert they are justly entitled.

Their biscuit manufactory is one of the largest on this continent. Messrs. Christie & Brown use in the manufacture of Soda Biscuits alone, no fewer than eighty barrels of flour per day.

1312. *Collection of Biscuits.—Wm. Hessin, Toronto.*

This very excellent and varied collection of Fancy Biscuits was very much admired. The biscuits were tastefully arranged in neat boxes with glass covers, giving them a very beautiful appearance.

Mr. Hessin who is the Canadian Pioneer in the introduction of steam machinery for confectionery, was also the first to establish steam machinery for the purpose of manufacturing biscuits in Toronto. He first introduced into the Dominion the *travelling oven.* This oven is similar to those used in the large establishments in England, in some of which they employ over two thousand men. This immense oven fifty feet long, is so constructed, that the trays of raw biscuits on being placed at the mouth of the oven, are moved on by machinery, and come out of the other end of the oven baked. The advantages by this method are, that the biscuits are not handled, and the whole batch consisting of several hundred of boxes, are baked of a uniform colour and do not necessitate the mixing of burnt biscuits through the boxes as was formerly the case when hand work was used.

CLASS 666.—HEMP, FLAX, &C.

1313. *Flax, Manufactured.—Robt. Nichol & Bros., Belmont.*

1314. *Dressed Flax.*

(*b*) Flax Seed.—*S. S. Fuller, Brantford.*

1315. *Dressed Flax.—D. H. Harrison, St. Mary's.*

CLASS 667.—WOOL.

1316. *Samples of Canada Fleece and Skin Wools, and Sheep Skins.*

1	Crossed Leicester and	Southdown,	(Hogg.)
2	do	Merino,	do
3	do	do	do

4	Leicester,	(Ewe.)
5	Crossed Cotswold and Leicester,	(Hogg.)
6	do do	do
7	do do	do
8	Crossed Lincoln and Cotswold,	(Wether.)
9	do do	do
10	Crossed Leicester and Merino,	(Hogg.)
11	do Southdown,	do
12	do do	do
13	do do	do
14	do Merino,	(Ewe.)
15	do do	(Hogg.)
16	do do	do
17	Leicester.	(Ewe.)
18	do	(Hogg.)
19	Leicester,	(Hogg.)
20	Cotswold,	do
21	do	(Ewe.)
22	Crossed Cotswold and Leicester,	(Hogg.)
23	do do	do
24	Leicester,	do
25	do	do
26	do	do
27	do	do
28	do	do
29	Crossed Leicester and Southdown,	(Ewe.)
30	do do	(Hogg.)
31	Crossed Leicester and Merino,	do
32	do do	do
33	do do	do
34	do do	do
35	do do	do
36	Crossed Leicester and Southdown,	(Ewe.)
37	Leicester,	(Hogg.)
38	do	do
39	Cotswold,	do
40	do	do
41	do	do
42	do	do
43	do	do
44	do	(Wether.)
45	do	(Hogg.)
46	do	do
47	Crossed Cotswold and Leicester,	do
48	Leicester,	(Wether.)
49	Cotswold,	(Hogg.)
50	do	do
51	Crossed Cotswold and Lincoln,	(Wether.)
52	Crossed Cotswold and Leicester,	(Ewe.)
53	Leicester,	(Wether.)
54	Leicester,	(Ewe.)
55	do	do
56	do	(Hogg.)
57	Crossed Cotswold and Leicester,	do
58	do do	(Wether.)
59	do do	do
60	Cotswold,	(Hogg.)
61	do	do

62	Crossed Cotswold and Leicester,	(Hogg.)
63	do do	do
64	do do	do
65	do do	(Wether.)
66	Leicester,	(Ewe.)
67	do	do
68	do	do
69	do	do
70	do	(Hogg.)
71	do	do
72	Crossed Leicester and Merino,	do
73	do do	do
74	do Southdown,	do
75	do do	(Ewe and Hogg.)
76	Canada X. Super pulled.	
77	Canada XX. Super pulled.	
78	Canada XXX. Super pulled.	
79	Canada X. Combing pulled.	
80	Canada XX. Combing pulled.	
81	Canada Black pulled.	
82	Canada Unwashed Combing Fleece.	
83	Canada Merino.	
84	Fleeces Canada Combing Fleece Wool.	(Hogg.)
85	Fleeces Canada Combing Fleece Wool.	(Ewe.)
86	Parcel X. Canada Combing pulled Wool.	
87	Parcel XX. Canada Combing pulled Wool.	
88	Parcel X. Canada Super pulled Wool.	
89	Parcel XX. Canada Super pulled wool.	
90	Parcel XXX. Canada Super pulled wool.	
91	Parcel Canada Black pulled wool.	

Sheep-Skins.

92	Lincoln.	(Wether.)
93	Leicester,	(Hogg.)
94	do	(Ewe.)
95	Cotswold,	(Hogg)
96	do	(Ewe.)
97	Crossed Merino and Southdown,	(Hogg.)
98	Southdown,	(Ewe.)—*John Harvey & Co., Hamilton.*

This extensive exhibit is a very complete descriptive classification of the various grades of wool grown in Canada. As a collection it was not surpassed by any other country. The Canadian wool is said to be unsurpassed in quality and freedom of *kemp,* which is found, more or less, in all English wools, the only country that Canada has much competition with for washed combing wools.

The samples of fleece and pulled (skin) were all taken from one season's purchase of upwards of one million and a quarter pounds (1,250,000 lbs.), which was all sold to purchasers in Canada.

There were many inquiries for wool and sheep-skins at the Exhibition, but this firm was unable to fill the orders.

The sheep-skins are all full grown wools.

1317. *Combing Wool.—T. H. Taylor & Co., Chatham.*

Class 669.—Hair Bristles, &c.

Hair for Upholstering, &c.—J. Peconer, Hamilton.

Tillage :—Class 670.—Ploughs, Cultivators, Harrows, &c.

1318. *Ploughs, various :*

(*a*) Gang Plough.
(*b*) Subsoil Plough.
(*c*) Swing Plough.—*John Watson, Ayr.*

Mr. Watson exhibited altogether sixteen distinct articles. (See also Classes 671-2-4.) This was by far the largest collection of Agricultural Machinery contributed by any manufacturer in the Dominion.

The articles exhibited were of sound and durable construction—no unnecessary polish or ornamentation, in fact, the whole of his exhibit had the appearance of instruments intended for work and not made for show.

The proprietor of this large Agricultural Implement Manufactory, which is situated in Ayr, claims special advantages for some of his manufactures, especially in Class 674.

As may be expected, Mr. Watson's Agricultural Implements were a great attraction, the excellence of his workmanship, together with the ingenuity of some of his original appliances in their construction, attracted considerable attention, and was a source of admiration to groups of agriculturists who daily examined this exhibit. It is also pleasing to state that a large, and we trust remunerative business is likely to follow Mr. Watson's efforts at Philadelphia, in proving that Canada can manufacture Agricultural Implements equal to any in the whole world.

The following sales were made at Philadelphia :—

Angus McKay, Esq., for the Government of Queensland, Australia :

Corn Sheller.
Victor Chopper.
Hand Straw Cutter.
Power Straw Cutter and Carrier.
Root Cutter and Pulper.
Turnip Drill.
Bevil Jack.
Mowing Machine.

Firm in Sydney, New South Wales, Australia :

Drag Saw.
Field Roller.
Two Straw Cutters with Carriers.
Straw Cutter, power or hand.
Hand Straw Cutter.
Royce Reaper.
Hummingbird Mower.
Three Victor Chopping Mills.
Gang Plough.
Turnip Drill.
Groove-roller Chopper.
Triple Root Cutter and Pulper.
Four-horse Pitts' Power.
Corn Sheller.
Bevil Jack.
Subsoil Plough.
Swing Plough.
Grain Drill.
Gardeners' Root Cutter.
Patent Skim.

Huscal, Marshall & Co., Baltimore, Maryland :

Triple Root Cutter and Pulper.

William Smith, Washington :

Triple Root Cutter and Pulper.

Messrs. Stahlke & Detlegsen, Hamburg, Germany :

30 Grooved Roller Chopping Mills.
6 Victor Grinding Mills.
2 Gardeners' Root Cutters.
6 Bevil Jacks.
5 Four-horse Pitt's Powers.
1 Straw Cutter with Carriers.
1 Swing Plough.

In addition to the articles sold, other orders are likely soon to follow, as valuable agencies have been established for the sale of these manufactures in several foreign countries, including the Australian Colonies, Russia, Denmark, Germany, Austria, and Prussia. Mr. Watson also states, that a large American trade is just now developing itself.

1319. *Harrows, &c. :*

(*a*) Collard's Patent Flexible Iron Harrow.
(*b*) do do do do Cultivator.
(*c*) do do Iron Combined Horse Hoe.—*Geo. Gillies, Gananoque.*

The Harrow (*a*) consists of four sections, ten teeth in a section, which are so connected with hinges, that there is a joint behind each horse, and also one between them. As each section is complete itself, the size of the harrow can be easily diminished or enlarged, and as no key is required to take the sections apart, it saves a great deal of trouble. The teeth are made of wrought iron by means of a machine which presses the teeth into a diamond shape. They are pointed with steel the greater part of their length, and are said to be almost equal to steel teeth.

The cultivator (*b*) is constructed either in narrow or wide sections, with eight or twelve teeth in each section. The teeth are specially adapted for loosening up the ground, preparatory to sowing the seed, and even where the ground is baked hard it pulverizes it completely. The manufacturer also says, that it has no equal for working on heavy, stiff soil.

The Horse Hoe (*c*) is a combined horse hoe, scarifier, and double mould plough. It can be used in the root field shortly after the crop has shown itself; after a few days, when the weeds have become wilted by the sun, the implement is easily changed into a scarifier which loosens the ground and keeps the weeds down. After this, a reversible mould-board can be attached to draw the earth, and throw it back to the plants. The same implement can be used as a Double Mould-board Plough for hilling up corn and potatoes. It is also useful for drains and planting potatoes, and makes a simple and efficient potato-digger.

1320. *Patent Cultivator.—A. S. McDonell, Osgoode.*

The Cultivator is so constituted as to admit of all kinds of cultivation. The frame is pendant on two adjustable wheels that propel the cylinder. The cylinder is in three sections; the centre one is taken out in corn drilling.

It is claimed that it can easily cultivate ten acres a day, is of less draught than iron harrows, and if run into a stone, the Cultivator, in the working of the wheels, raises the cylinder over the stone, or any other obstruction.

1321. *Stevenson Plough.—Acton Plough Company, Acton.*

This single and double frame-wrought, iron Plough, with steel landside and mould-board is one of the most popular ploughs of Canadian manufacture. It has been before the Canadian Public since 1864, and has been brought into competition with all classes of ploughs of other makers, and has secured *Fifty-six First Prizes and Medals,* besides a large number of Second Prizes in the same classes.

The most valuable features claimed for the Stevenson Plough are that it *runs very light,* is a *perfect scourer,* is *easily handled and adjusted,* and is very durable and cheap. The *share,* instead of being made as usual with a socket, is manufactured from a solid piece having a shank which enters a solid wrought iron socket, forged on the end of the standard, consequently it will wear longer, keep firmer in its place, and can be laid with less trouble than the generality of plough-shares.

The coulter is made with a round shank, which enables it to be set more readily in any required position, viz., either *to* or *from* land, erect or slanting backwards, which last position is of great advantage, as the choking up of the plough by weeds or grass roots is prevented, by allowing them to slide up the coulter and drop into the furrow.

The set screw is placed at the heel of the plough, and attached to the landside, it is used, instead of a clevis, to regulate the plough to the required depth, in any kind of soil, by raising or lowering the landside.

The landside has a "lug" attached to the sole plate, and passing up on the inside of the landside, to which it is secured by a bolt. The sole plate is made narrower at the front than at the back, which causes it to wear more evenly on the bottom than it would do if the plate was the same width throughout, as it is a well-known fact that the sole plate wears quicker at the heel than at the point.

The mould-board has a uniform turn, which enables it to turn a furrow without breaking or rubbing the crest. This establishment is fully equipped with all the modern appliances of machinery, and can produce work at a very low minimum of cost.

1322. *Steel Plough.—George Ross, Chatham.*

The manufacturer of this plough has taken various prizes at the Provincial and othe, Exhibitions. At the recent ploughing match at Wyoming, four of these ploughs were used all of which took prizes, viz.: first and third in first class, and first and second in second class. Several letters of enquiry have been received from visitors at the Exhibition respecting this plough, and there is a good prospect of a large trade being opened up in Germany.

1323. *Scythes, Forks, Hoes, Rakes, &c.*:

1. Fancy Scythes.
2. Grass Scythes, German Steel.
3. do Cast Steel.
4. do "Concave Clipper."
5. do "Red Rover."
6. do "Oshawa Chief."
7. do Silver Steel, "Tip Top."
8. do "Red Rover."
9. do "Dominion Champion."
10. do "Clipper or Eureka."
11. do "Climax."
12. Cradle Scythes, superior quality.
13. do ground sharp.
14. do Silver Steel, "Harvest Victor."
15. Lawn Scythes, cast steel.
16. Brush Scythes, cast steel.
17. Two-prong best cast steel Fish Forks.
18. do Boys' Forks.
19. Two-prong best Cast Steel Hay Forks, three varieties.
20. Three-prong best Cast Steel Hay Forks, three do
21. Three-prong best Cast Steel Straw Forks.
22. Four-prong best Cast Steel Barley Forks.
23. Four-prong best Cast Steel Barley Forks, with movable backs.
24. Four-prong Wooden Barley Forks.
25. Four-prong Cast Steel Manure Forks, four varieties.
26. Five-prong Cast Steel Long-handle Manure Forks, four varieties.
27. Six-prong Cast Steel Manure Forks, four varieties.
28. Four-prong Spading Forks, four varieties.—*A. S. Whiting, Manufacturing Co., R. S. Hamlin, President, Cedar Dale Works, Oshawa.*

This magnificent collection was a great attraction to visitors; their assortment was not only large, but varied, and elicited commendatory remarks for its excellence from all acquainted with the value of good farming implements.

This firm has been awarded medals for the excellence of their workmanship at the International Exhibition in London, 1862, also at Holland, in 1874, besides numerous awards at Provincial Exhibitions and Agricultural Fairs.

1324. *Two Iron Ploughs.—Thomas Yeandle, Stratford.*

1325. *Gang Plough and Double Furrows combined.—W. B. Walton, Fergus.*

1326. *Cultivators, Harrows, &c :*
(*a*) Iron Cultivator.
(*b*) Iron Harrow.
(*c*) Tire Setter.—*John Dow, Gananoque.*

1327. *Harrow.—Charles Duperon, Stratford.*

1328. *Two wrought Iron hand Ploughs.—Munroe & Hodgins, Seaforth.*

1329. *Iron Plough.—J. Mathieson, Tavistock.*

1330. *Combined Sulkey, Harrow and Hay Roller.—Wilson & Piper, Strathroy.*

1331. *Various Ploughs :*
(*a*) Double Furrow Plough.
(*b*) Iron Plough.
(*c*) Gang Plough.—*Geo. Wilkinson, Aurora.*

1332. *Gang Plough.—T. Richardson, Fergus.*

1333. *Champion Sod Plough.—W. Sparling, Parkhill.*

1334. *Steel Garden Plough.—C. R. Bell, Parkhill.*

CLASS 671.—PLANTING.—GRAIN AND MANURE DRILLS.

1335. *Drills :*
(*a*) Grain Drill.
(*b*) Turnip Drill.—*John Watson, Ayr.*

The Turnip Drill is so constructed that it will sow and cover two rows at one time, it is made entirely of iron and is said to perform its work in a superior manner.

See also Classes 670, 672, 674, for other goods, exhibited by Mr. Watson.

1336. *Grass Seeder with Turnip Drill attached.—J. W. Mann, Toronto.*

This machine is adapted to all kinds of small seeds, such as timothy, clover, millet, Hungarian rape and flax. It is furnished with an attachment by which it can be converted into a drill for sowing onion, turnip, carrot, or any other seed sown in drills. Twenty acres per day can be sown, and any quantity of seed sown per acre, from one to thirty pounds ; it being a hand machine, grass seed can be sown upon fall wheat in the Spring. There need be no delay on account of windy weather, as is often the case where the work is done by hand, the wind having no effect upon it. This machine can be used instead of the more expensive horse machine. Those having the horse machine will find the "grass seeder' eminently useful for many purposes where the horse machine is not available.

CLASS 672.—HARVESTING :—REAPERS, MOWERS, RAKES, POTATO DIGGERS.

1337. *Four Pitt's Power.—John Watson, Ayr.*

This machine has a sweep or lever power, and had no competition in the same style.

See also Classes 670–671–674 for other goods sent by this exhibitor.

1338. *Iron-clad Mower and Reaper.—L. D. Sawyer & Co., Hamilton.*

This machine is said to be suitable for all kinds of reapers, and adapted to every kind of grain. It has been in constant use for years in all kinds of ground, and in every condition of grain, and is claimed to be the most successful single reaper in the market. The manufacturers state that it will cut, rake, and deliver in good condition for binding, any grain that grows, either thick or thin, lodged or standing. The following copy of the award given by the Judges at the International Exhibition is a sufficient proof of its excellence.

Award of Judges, on Iron-clad Mower and Reaper, for the following reasons :—

1st. Excellent material and ingenious arrangement of parts.

2nd. Clutch gear replaced by eccentric shaft.

3rd. Ratchet self-adjusting without springs.

4th. Inside wheel one inch the larger to counteract side draft.

5th. Finger bar and shoe suspended on drag bar which can be screwed up to frame, so as to secure the position of bar always at right angles.

6th. Platform of reaper hinged, so it can be swung back behind main frame, so as to facilitate its passage through narrow gateways, an excellent arrangement which deserves special commendation.

The business transactions resulting from the exhibition is best explained in a letter received from the firm, they say, " We had offers for our machines for the coming season from different foreign countries, but on account of the limited number that we will be able to put into the market next season, and the great demand in the Dominion, we have accepted only orders from Europe for samples, and an order for fifty for Australia. But we hope to open up a trade in the near future for our machines, as a result of our exhibiting at the Centennial Exhibition, that will pay us and the Government for all the outlay.

1339. *Combined Hay Raker and Loader.—Thos. Elliot, Peterborough.*

This machine, which is intended for gathering hay and loading it into a waggon, is so constructed that the hay cannot be blown off by the wind ; it is said to be very effective in operation, strong and durable, and not liable to get out of order.

1340. *Excelsior Hay Fork.—Peter Grant, Clinton.*

The merit claimed for this fork is its simplicity of construction, strength and durability. The barbs on the points of the prongs are so constructed that they will take up the shortest hay, and it is so simple that it can be used by a boy of 12 years of age.

1341.—*Mower, Rake, &c.* :

(*a*) Sharpe's Self-Dumping Rake.
(*b*) Wood's Iron Mower.
(*c*) Reaper.—*Massey Manufacturing Co., Newcastle.*

1342.—*Reaping Machine.—Green Brothers, Waterford.*

This machine was much admired, and attracted the attention of foreign dealers in agricultural implements. The result of this exhibit at Philadelphia is the sale of several reapers for Russia, and a prospect of trade with Scotland, Germany, and Australia.

1343. *Pea Harvester Attachment.—J. Johnston, London.*

1344. *Combined Mower and Reaper.- Sharman & Foster, Stratford.*

1345. *Combined Mower and Reaper.—Forsyth & Company, Dundas.*

1346. *Combined Mower and Reaper.—A. Harris, Son & Co., Brantford.*

1347. *Reaper.—Green Bros. & Co., Watford.*

1348. *Potato Digger.—P. M. Bantenhimer, Clifton.*

1349. *Potato Digger.—E. Bartlett, Renfrew.*

1350. *Potato Digger.—Thomas Head, Copetown.*

CLASS 673.—THRESHERS, WINNOWING MACHINERY, &C.

1351. *Threshing Machine.—Haggert Bros., Brampton.*

The advantages claimed for this machine are: 1st. The separator being entirely closed from cylinder to straw carrier, there is comparatively no dust in the barn. 2nd. The shoe by being enclosed cannot by any possibility throw grain over, therefore, no loss can arise in this way. 3rd. By means of a shaft attached to the tumbling rod of horse power, and running through the cylinder gear to the canvas or big rake shaft, from the opposite end of which are driven the elevator beaters and back rakes, thus effecting a great saving of power, from the fact that the speed is not increased beyond that required, while on machines driven by belt from cylinder shaft a very high rate of speed is attained, which has to be reduced, thus losing much power. 4th. By means of a pulley on the above shaft a belt is carried to a second shaft connected with shoe, thereby giving a smooth and noiseless shake, never before attained. 5th. The shaft from cylinder is allowed to project beyond the big rakes, and by means of a universal joint or coupling, another shaft is carried to the end of separator from which by level wheels is driven a short upright shaft on which is placed a groove pulley, and by means of which the straw can be delivered into either right or left hand mow, or on stack in yard as may be desired. The heads of the steel cylinder or the part the bars are fitted on are turned perfectly true, consequently insuring a round and true cylinder.

The cylinder tooth bars are double, the upper teeth are made of steel; the gearing of this machine running outwardly, all the shafts being covered with loose tubes, and the couplings absolutely safe; the danger of accidents is reduced to a minimum. The manufacturers guarantee that this machine has a capacity, with ten horses, to thresh and clean from 100 to 150 bushels per hour of grain fit for market. Although no sales were made at the Exhibition, negotiations have partly been conducted for the sale of these machines in the United States, Brazil, Australia, &c.

1352. *Steam Thresher.—A. Champion, Arkona.*

The boiler of this machine is so constructed that it can stand at an angle at a distance from the machin- ery, preventing danger from fire. The steam can be transmitted either through ordinary pipes or steam hose. All the shafts run with one belt. The raising appliance is a screw working into a pinion, consequently holds itself in all positions without dogs, ratchets or cranks. One team of horses and one man and a boy can work the machine, and one-quarter cord of wood will do the work of ten horses.

The advantages claimed over horse machinery are, that it does entirely away with rods, belts, horse-powers, side-gears, jacks, slaking and setting, heavy lifting, loading and unloading, bad tracks; ten horses to feed and pay help; jerking on gears, stopping to rest horses, fixing up stables, providing for the large number of teams, and feeding, whether working or stopping. The best season for fall ploughing is not lost, neither is there the expense of teams when a break-down happens.

The proprietors, in consequence of the high tariff, have decided to manufacture their machines in the United States. It is to be regretted that this machine, as stated by Mr. Champion, was overlooked by the International Judges. It was first fitted up in the Canadian department of the Agricultural Hall, but as steam could not be applied, it was removed to the American department, therefore did not receive proper recognition as a Canadian exhibit.

1353. *Fanning-Mill and Grain Separator.—T. Wilson, Richmond Hill.*

The advantages claimed for this machine are, that it will clean more grain than other machines, and will also clean small seeds. It is said that the great defect in other Fanning Mills is in this machine obviated by causing a double action; the shoe being made in two pieces, allows one piece to be worked fast and the other slow.

1354. *Pea Thresher.—Luke & Folton Bros., Guelph.*

1355. *Fanning Machine.—A. Gerolamy, Owen Sound.*

1356. *Fanning Mill.—E. F. Armstrong Bros., Goderich.*

This is a self-feeding machine, with thirteen sieves and screens.

1357. *Threshing Machine and Grain Separator.—J. G. Bricker, Waterloo.*

CLASS 674.—PORTABLE AND STATIONARY ENGINES, HAY CUTTERS, &C.

1358. *Straw Cutters, &c.:*

(*a*) Straw Cutter, power or hand.
(*b*) Straw Cutter, with carriers.
(*c*) Hand Straw Cutter.
(*d*) Double Action Root Cutter.
(*e*) Triple Action Root Cutter and Pulper.
(*f*) Groove Roller Chopping Mill.
(*g*) Victor Grinding Mill.
(*h*) Corn Sheller.
(*i*) Flexible Field Roller.
(*j*) Bent Jack.—*John Watson, Ayr.*

In all the Straw Cutters the knives cut against a plate of steel instead of cast iron, which is generally used for this purpose.

The principle involved in the action of a pair of scissors is employed in these Straw Cutters.

The "Straw Cutter, with carriers," (*b*) has three knives entirely boxed in with a carrier, elevated to deliver the straw away from the machine as fast as cut, instead of being permitted to fly around. This machine will also cut six distinct lengths of straw, from three-eighths of an inch to 2¼ inches long, the length of cut being changed by simply moving a handle. The same handle starts the feed-rollers, or stops them if required, when in motion, or the motion can be reversed; in case of a person's hand being caught between the rollers, the lever can be thrown forward by the body, thus stopping the machine and releasing the person caught.

Mr. Watson claims for this machine certain improvements over any other straw-cutting machine exhibited at the Centennial exhibition.

The "Hand Straw Cutter" (*c*), is distinguished for its simplicity of design, durability, and ease of management.

The "Triple-action Root Cutter and Pulper" (*e*), is really three machines in one, and stood without a rival in the whole exhibition.

The "Flexible wooden Field Roller" (*i*), is made so that the drums are at liberty to move up and down, to accommodate themselves to inequalities of surface. This principle of construction being original it attracted much attention. See also classes 670, 671, 672, for other goods exhibited by Mr. Watson.

1359. *Straw Cutter, Hay-cutter, etc.—A. Anderson, London.*

1360. *Straw Cutter, with Pneumatic Chaff Carrier attached.—Luke & Folton Bros., Guelph.*

1361. *Miscellaneous Implements.*

(*a*) Two Chaff Cutters.
(*b*) Root Pulper.
(*c*) Root Cutter.—*David Maxwell, Paris.*

These Chaff Cutters being patented in the United States, the orders received at Philadelphia were chiefly transferred to Wisconsin, where they are manufactured, the patentee receiving a royalty. Formerly a large number were shipped to the United States. In 1875, one hundred and twenty were sent to Racine, in Wisconsin. This machine is very much simplified and can be easily handled. The method of changing the lengths of cut, stopping, and reversing the feed by one lever is conveniently placed for the operator. Mr. Maxwell says that for the purpose of introducing a good power chaff cutter to the farmers of Canada, he took the Richmond and Chandler Cutter of Manchester, and changed its construction so that it could be sold for about one-half the price, although the durability was not lessened in any degree.

1362. *Straw Cutter, &c.:*

(*a*) Straw Cutter.
(*b*) Grain Crusher.—*Massey Manufacturing Co., Newcastle.*

1363. *Corn Shellers, &c.*

(*a*) Two Corn Shellers.
(*b*) Two Grain Choppers.—*John Watson, Ayr.*

CLASS 675.—DAIRY FITTINGS AND APPLIANCES.

1364. (*a*) *Two Cream Gatherers.*
(*b*) Refrigerator.—*James McKelvey, St. Catharines.*

CLASS 680.—FENCES, GATES, &c.

1365. *Excelsior Entrance Gate.—J. E. Strong, Newton Brook.*

This gate can be opened or shut without alighting from any vehicle or load of hay, and is as easily opened from the latch as any other gate. The fixings are so arranged that there is very little strain on either gate or post, and they can be adapted to any gate with very little expense. The gate is simple, cheap, and durable, requires no castings, makes a good, sure gate, and is also portable, not being sunk into the ground. Patent rights were sold at the Exhibition for England, Scotland, France, Germany, Sweden, Russia, Australia, New Zealand, United States, and Canada, realizing over $5,000 from their sale.

1366. *Wire Fencing, &c.—B. Greening & Co., Hamilton.*

CLASS 681.—COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS, &c.

1367. *Superphosphate, Bone Dust, &c.—W. H. Marcon, Guelph.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

1368. *Model of Hen's Nest.—W. H. Dod, Doncaster.*

1369. *Model of Hen's Nest.—W. H. Doel, Toronto.*

1370. *Iron Plough Sleigh.—Peter Bradford, Barrie.*

1371. *Cheese Hoops and Press.—Ashley & Smith, Belleville.*

1372. *Plaster Casts of Fruits, Fish, &c.—V. Casci, Toronto.*

These casts are from nature, and are remarkably good.

DEPARTMENT VII.—HORTICULTURE.

Class 709.—Preserved Flowers, Leaves, Plants, &c.

1373. *Botanical Collection of Plants and Flowers.—Professor Macoun, Albert College, Belleville.*

This botanical collection was considered very excellent; the specimens were preserved, mounted, and classified with that great care and skill for which the Professor is so deservedly celebrated in this branch of Natural History.

WOMENS DEPARTMENT.

1374. *Berlin Wool Work, "The Last Supper."—Mrs. S. W. Scales, Toronto.*

This is a copy of Leonardo da Vinci's fine painting; it is remarkable as a work of Art, thousands of visitors imagined it was an oil painting. There are no less than thirteen figures faithfully delineated; the faces instead of being painted, as is frequently the case in wool-work, are most exquisitely worked in wool on fine silk canvas. The garments are done with fine silk chenille, and the harmonious rendering of the colours, with the faithful life-like representations of the group, far excels work of this kind usually exhibited.

1375. *Berlin Wool Work, &c.*

(*a*) (Mary Queen of Scots.)
(*b*) Velvet Sofa Cushion.
(*c*) Photograph of Convent of St. Joseph.—*Ladies of the Convent of St. Joseph, Toronto.*

The piece of work, "Mary Queen of Scots," embroidered in silk and wool, is a faithful representation of a very fine picture; it was very much admired for its excellence, and at a short distance was frequently mistaken for an oil painting. The colours and shading were beautifully executed. The size of the picture was 42 by 53 inches.

The cushion (*b*) was a very fine specimen of round chenille.

1376. *Embroidery Work:*

(*a*) Church Vestments.
(*b*) Wax Flowers in Glass Shade.—*Ladies o Loretto Abbey, Toronto.*

The vestments, valued at $400, are of white moire antique, richly embroidered in silk and chenille. They were a great attraction to connoisseurs in Ladies' work; the beautiful finish of the embroidery could not be surpassed.

1377. *Leather Work.*

(*a*) Drawing Room Screen.
(*b*) Fancy Book Shelves.—*Mrs. Neville, Ottawa.*

These were beautiful specimens of leather work. The screen is made in three compartpartments; the frame is of wood, covered with fine tanned calf skin, and decorated with flowers, fruit, foliage, etc., made of leather. The panels of each compartment of the screen were filled in with rich scarlet rep, with a border of gold card. The book shelves are of the same style and material.

This kind of work is entirely new in this country, being introduced only recently from England, and certainly is a very great attraction to the drawing-room, relieving the dull every-day monotonous appearance of ordinary furniture.

1378. *Fancy Work:*

(*a*) Guipure Work, six specimens.
(*b*) Embroidery in Muslin, seven specimens.
(*c*) Fancy Netting, eight specimens.
(*d*) Fancy Knitting, five specimens.
(*e*) Embroidery in Cotton, three specimens.
(*f*) Crotchet Work, thirteen specimens.
(*g*) Braiding, four specimens.
(*h*) Embroidery in Worsted, one specimen.
(*i*) Ornamental Table Cover, one specimen.—*The Misses N. M. & S. Strickland, Oshawa.*

In addition to this large and varied exhibit of fancy work, these ladies exhibited a fine collection of paintings. They certainly deserve great praise for the interest taken by them in showing visitors that fancy work can be produced in Canada equal to any in the world. All of their work was artistically executed, and was much admired.

1379. *Florence Work.—Miss J. V. Crawford, Toronto.*

This was an original composition of beautiful design.

1380. *Miscellaneous Fancy Work:*

(*a*) Pair of Bannerets.
(*b*) Wax Flowers.
(*c*) Case of Water Lilies.
(*d*) Cross, trimmed with flowers, under glass shade.
(*e*) Coloured Flowers.
(*f*) Harp, trimmed with flowers, under glass shade.
(*g*) Two Figures and two Bouquets, under glass shade.—*Mrs. A. H. Heaslip, Toronto.*

Mrs. Heaslip was also a large contributor in Fine Arts. The whole of this exhibit was considered very excellent, and excited many remarks on the versatility of talent that this lady possesses.

1381.—*Canadian Autumn Leaves.—Mrs. B. French, Prescott.*

These were exquisitely done, and were much admired by thousands who formerly had no idea of the beautiful tints of our autumn foliage.

1382.—*Lace Work:*

(*a*) Handkerchief.
(*b*) Cushion Cover.
(*c*) Parasol Cover.
(*d*) Antimacassar.—*Mrs. H. A. Wickstead, Ottawa.*

This exhibit consisted of Honiton and other kinds of lace, which, being of a very superior finish, were awarded a prize for their excellence.

1383. *Needlework:*

(*a*) Berlin work picture, Don Quixote.
(*b*) Gold beaded Frame.—*Mrs. West, Ottawa.*

1384. *Fancy-work:*

(*a*) Table border of lace, worked on dark crimson.
(*b*) Turkish Towel, with strips of Persian embroidery, worked in black, with coloured braids.—*Mrs. McLaren, Hamilton.*

1385. *Lace-work:*

(*a*) Point lace Pocket Handkerchief.
(*b*) Neck Tie, imitation Honiton Lace.—*Miss Notman, Hamilton.*

1386. *Fancy Work in Perforated Paper.—Miss A. Ellison, Toronto.*

1387. *Moss Picture, " View of Thousand Islands."—Mrs. Kivas Tully, Toronto.*

This was a faithful representation of the beautiful scenery of these Islands, and was much admired for the novelty of design and material, also its skilful execution.

1388. *Moss Picture, Mrs. A. G. Baird, Toronto.*

This was also a very fine picture done in moss work.

1389. *Photograph of Opera House.—Mrs. Morrison, Toronto.*

1390. *Painting on Velvet.—Miss Farquharson, Whitby.*

1391. *Hood in Bead Work.—Mrs. Zimmerman, Toronto.*

1392. *Straw Plait.—Miss Bidwell, Brighton.*

1393. *Carriage Rug of Woolwork.—Mrs. A. P. Farrell, Cayuga.*

1394. *Needle Work.—Miss Hammond, Hamilton.*

1395. *Fancy Work:*

(*a*) White Knitted Quilt, Star Pattern, divided into square blocks, with deep border fringed.
(*b*) Knitted Wool Shawl, made of Red Shetland Wool.
(*c*) Crotchet Shawl, Pink, with White and Pink Fringe.
(*d*) Fancy Thread Knitting, in Square, Octagon, and Star Patterns.
(*e*) Specimens of Tatting, consisting of Ladies' Collars, &c.—*Miss O. M. Parks, Waterdown.*

All of this work was finely finished. The specimens exhibited were all done by hand, and were worthy of the admiration bestowed upon them.

1396. *Berlin Wool Work, Scottish Gamekeepers.—Mrs. Robertson, Stratford.*

1397. *Point Lace.—Mrs. Nunn, Belleville.*

This was one of the finest specimens of Lace exhibited from Canada; the design was good and the work exceedingly well done.

1398. *Fancy Work.—Miss Cramer, Toronto.*

1399. *Needle Work.—Miss Brown, Brampton.*

1400. *Lace Work.—Miss S. Smith, Dundas.*

1401. *Pair Mitts and Pair Gauntlets.—Miss J. Grant, Aberfoyle.*

1402. *Lace.—Miss Helen Hooper, (Address not given.)*

This was one of the finest exhibits of lace in the Ladies' Pavilion.

The list of awards to Ontario Exhibitors by the United States Centennial Commission, also the awards by the British Judges, of Gold, Silver and Bronze Medals offered by the Canadian Commission will now follow; in addition, I have requested Dr. May to prepare an historical and descriptive sketch of our whole exhibit, which will enable strangers to form some idea of the natural resources, climatology, manufactures, educational facilities, &c., in this Province.

LIST OF AWARDS TO ONTARIO EXHIBITORS

BY THE CANADIAN COMMISSION AT THE INTERNATIONAL COMPETITION, PHILADELPHIA, 1876.

The Gold, Silver, and Bronze Medals given by the Canadian Commission for Special Competition among Canadian Exhibitors, were awarded in accordance with the decision of the British Judges :

GROUP I.

Minerals, Metals, Metallurgical Products.

Dominion Plumbago Company, Ottawa, Graphite, Silver Medal.
P. T. Somerville, Arnprior, Marble Monument, Bronze Medal.
Ontario Lithographic Stone Co., Marmora, Lithographic Stone, Bronze Medal.

GROUP II.

Pottery, Artificial Stone, etc., and Machinery.

Geo. S. Tiffany, London, Combined Brick and Tile Machine, Bronze Medal.

GROUP III.

Chemistry and Pharmacy.

Waterman Bros., London, Petroleum Products, Gold Medal.
Lyman Bros., Toronto, Pharmaceutical Preparations, Silver Medal.

GROUP IV.

Animal and Vegetable Products, and Machinery for their Preparation.

Wm. Dunn, Butter, 200 lbs., Silver Medal.
Hettle & Inglis, Butter, 200 lbs., Bronze Medal.
John McClurg, Butter, 200 lbs., Bronze Medal.
M. Ballantyne, Package of Butter, Silver Medal.
Wm. Dunn, Package of Butter, Bronze Medal.
R. W. Bass, Package of Butter, Bronze Medal.
Hettle & Inglis, Roll Butter, Silver Medal.
M. Ballantyne, Roll Butter, Bronze Medal.
John McClurg, Roll Butter, Bronze Medal.
Peter Dunn, Ingersoll, 3 Coloured Cheese, Silver Medal.
Hugh Matheson, 3 Coloured Cheese, Bronze Medal.
David Morton, Cassels, 3 Coloured Cheese, Bronze Medal.
M. Ballantyne, Dairy Cheese, Bronze Medal.
T. Hawkins, Holbrook, Dairy Cheese, Bronze Medal.
David Chalmers, Stratford, 3 Coloured Cheese, over 40 lbs., Silver Medal.

Adam Bell, Blanford, 3 Coloured Cheese, over 40 lbs., Bronze Medal.
H. S. Losee, Norwich, 3 Coloured Cheese, over 40 lbs., Bronze Medal.
Samuel Elliott, Ingersoll, 3 Coloured Cheese, over 40 lbs., Bronze Medal.
Adam Bell, Blanford, 3 Coloured Cheese, under 40 lbs., Silver Medal.
James Ireland, Ingersoll, 3 Coloured Cheese, under 40 lbs., Bronze Medal.
Peter Dunn, Ingersoll, 3 Coloured Cheese, under 40 lbs., Bronze Medal.
Peter Dunn, Ingersoll, 3 Cheese, under 30lbs., best.
Peter Dunn, Ingersoll, 3 Cheese, under 20lbs., best.
Thomas Ballantyne, Stratford, 3 White Cheese, over 40 lbs., Gold Medal.
Alexander MacKenzie, 3 White Cheese, over 40 lbs., Silver Medal.
William Gillard, 3White Cheese, over 40 lbs., Bronze Medal.
Peter Dunn, Ingersoll, 3 White Cheese, under 40 lbs., Silver Medal.
Christie, Brown & Co., Toronto, Biscuits, Silver Medal.
William Hessin, Toronto, Confectionery and Biscuits, Silver Medal.
G. W. Copping, Toronto, Lozenge Machine, Silver Medal.
J. C. King, Port Hope, Flour, Silver Medal.
Martin & Sons, Mount Forest, Oatmeal, Silver Medal.
Samuel Davis, Whitby, Wheat, Silver Medal.
James Wilson, Fergus, Oatmeal, Bronze Medal.
R. McGill, Erie, Wheat, Bronze Medal.
William Rennie, Toronto, Wheat, Bronze Medal.
William Bell, Tuckersmith, Wheat, Bronze Medal.
James Smith, Chatham, Oats, Bronze Medal.
George Stonehouse, Scarboro', Barley, Bronze Medal.
J. S. Stewart, Renfrew, Rye, Bronze Medal.
John Labatt, London, Ale, Silver Medal.
Canadian Vine-growers' Association, Toronto, Hock, Silver Medal.
Thomas Davies & Bro., Toronto, Ale, Bronze Medal.
J. W. Labatt, London, Porter, Bronze Medal.
V. Casci, Toronto, Collection of Wines, Bronze Medal.
James Hastings, Whitchurch, Wine of 1874, Bronze Medal.
Geo. Copeland Hamilton, Twine and Cord, Bronze Medal.

GROUP VII.

Furniture, Upholstery, &c.

R. Hay & Co., Toronto, Sideboard, Silver Medal.
Wm. Lee, Toronto, Inlaid Tables, Bronze Medal.
Ewing & Co., Toronto, Mouldings, Bronze Medal.

GROUP VIII.

Cotton, Linen, and other Fabrics.

Canada Cotton Manufacturing Co., Cornwall, Domestics, Bags, etc., Silver Medal.
Dundas Cotton Mills Co., Hamilton, Cotton Fabrics, Bronze Medal.

GROUP IX.

Woollen Fabrics.

Rosamond Woolen Co., Almonte, Woollens, Gold Medal.
Toronto Tweed Co., Toronto, Tweeds, Silver Medal.
T. S. Fisher, Toronto, Tweeds, Silver Medal.
Jno. Harvie & Co., Hamilton, Wool, Silver Medal.

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* The Judges subjoin a recommendation to the effect that Mr. Peter Dunn's exhibit was the best in the classes DDDD., DDD., CC., and CCCC.

George W. Warner, London, Furs, Bronze Medal.
John Wardlaw, Galt, Woollen Yarns, Bronze Medal.
McCrae & Co., Guelph, Woollen Yarns, Bronze Medal.

GROUP X.

Clothing, Furs, Fancy Goods, Ladies' Work.

R. F. Taylor & Son, Toronto, Clothing, Bronze Medal.
Miss H. Hooper,———, Lace Work, Silver Medal.
Convent St. Joseph, Toronto, Wool Work, Bronze Medal.
The Misses Strickland, Oshawa, Fancy Work, Bronze Medal.
Lizzie Farquharson, Whitby, Painting on Velvet, do

GROUP XII.

Leather and Manufactures of Leather.

King & Brown, Toronto, Fancy Boots, Silver Medal.
R. Malcom, Toronto, Harness and Postal Bags, Silver Medal.
S. R. Wickett, Brookland, Leather, Silver Medal.
R. Kelly, Dundas, Leather, Bronze Medal.
W. Vahey, Forest, Block for Horse Collars, Bronze Medal.
Wagner & Co., Galt, Fancy Morocco, Bronze Medal.
A. Gunn & Co., Kingston, Leather, Bronze Medal.
S. & H. Burbridge, Ottawa, Harness and Trunks, Bronze Medal.
Lugsden & Barnett, Toronto, Saddles.
W. Craig & Son, Port Hope, Leather, Bronze Medal.
W. H. McCordick, St. Catharines, Lace Leather, Bronze Medal.

GROUP XV.

Builders' Hardware, Tools, Cutlery, etc.

Date's Steel Co., Toronto, Axes and Edge Tools, Silver Medal.
R. H. Smith & Co., St. Catharines, Saws, etc., Gold Medal.
Joseph Warnock & Co., Galt, Axes, etc., Bronze Medal.
Peter Robertson, Ottawa, Tools, Bronze Medal.
Thos. Moore, Cooksville, Tool-handles, Bronze Medal.
A. S. Whiting & Co., Oshawa, Steel Tools, Bronze Medal.
J. M. McManus, Hamilton, Tinware, Bronze Medal.

GROUP XVI.

Military and Sporting Arms and Hunting Appliances.

W. G. Rawbone, Toronto, Cartridge-creaser, Bronze Medal.

GROUP XVII.

Carriages, Vehicles, and Accessories.

D. Conboy, Uxbridge, Sleigh, Silver Medal.

GROUP XVIII.

Railway Plant, Rolling Stock, &c.

Toronto Car Wheel Company, Car Wheels, Silver Medal.
Toronto Car Wheel Company, Toronto, Wheels and Axles, Bronze Medal.
W. C. Nunn, Belleville, Railway Signals, Bronze Medal.

GROUP XIX.

Vessels and apparatus for transportation.

Wm. English, Peterborough, Hunting Canoe, Bronze Medal.
D. Herald, Gore's Landing, Hunting Canoes, Bronze Medal.
Wm. Power & Co., Kingston, Models of Ship, &c., Bronze Medal.

GROUP XX.

Motors, Hydraulic and Pneumatic Apparatus.

John D. Ronald, Chatham, Steam Fire Engine, Silver Medal.
W. Kennedy & Sons, Owen Sound, Water-wheel, do
Goldie & McCulloch, Galt, do Bronze Medal.
Barber & Harris, Meaford, do do
James Morrison, Toronto, Steam Gauges, Silver Medal.
J. Ritchie & Son, Toronto, Brass Works, Silver Medal.
F. W. Tuerk, Berlin, Water-wheel.
H. W. Cox, Peterborough, Rotary Force Pump, Bronze Medal.
Toronto Fire Extinguishing Co., "Fire King," Silver Medal.
Stephen Webster, St. Catharines, Oil-storing Tank, Bronze Medal.
W. G. Smith, Toronto, Soda Water Fountain, Silver Medal.

GROUP XXI.

Machinery and Tools for Wood, Metal, and Stone.

McKechnie & Bertram, Dundas, Engineers' Tools, Silver Medal.
Waterous Engine Works Co., Brantford, Portable Saw Mill, Bronze Medal.

GROUP XXII.

Machines and Apparatus used in Sewing, &c.

R. M. Wanzer, & Co., Hamilton, Sewing Machines, Gold Medal.
Wilkie & Osborn, Guelph, Sewing Machines, Bronze Medal.
Elliott's Washing Machine Co., Guelph, Washing Machine, Honourable Mention.

GROUP XXIII.

Agricultural Machines, Implements of Agriculture.

John Watson, Ayr, Large and Excellent Display, Gold Medal.
John Abell, Woodbridge, Portable Engine &c., Silver Medal.
L. D. Sawyer & Co., Hamilton, Mower and Reaping Machines, Silver Medal.
Haggart & Bros., Brampton, Threshing Machine, Bronze Medal.
David Maxwell, Paris, Chaff Cutters, Bronze Medal.

A. Anderson, London, Hand Power, Bronze Medal.
Massey Manufacturing Co., Newcastle, Horse Rake, Bronze Medal.
J. E. Strong, Newton Brook, Self-acting Gate, Bronze Medal.
Acton Plough Co., Acton, General purpose Plough, Bronze Medal.
Thos. Yeandle, Ploughs, Bronze Medal.
Geo Wilkinson, Aurora, Ploughs, Bronze Medal.
P. M. Bawtenheimer, Clifton, Potato Digger, Bronze Medal.
Geo. Ross, Chatham, Ploughs, Bronze Medal.
J. Fisher, Kincardine, Shearing Machine, Honourable Mention.
Walsh & Ahearn, Ottawa, Bread and Vegetable Slicer, Bronze Medal.

Group XXIV.

Surgical Apparatus, &c.

Hamilton & Sons, Surgical Appliances, Bronze Medal.

Group XXV.

Instruments of precision, Music, &c.

Weber & Co. Kingston, Pianos, Silver Medal.
Bell & Co., Guelph, Cabinet Organ, Silver Medal.
Heintzman &Co., Toronto, Pianos, Bronze Medal.
Marrin Bros., Parkhill, Organ, Bronze Medal.
J. W. Delamere, Toronto, Organ, Bronze Medal.
C. Mee & Co., Kingston, Melodeon, Bronze Medal.
C. F. Thomas & Co., Hamilton, Piano, Bronze Medal.
John Knott & Son, Hamilton, Piano, Bronze Medal.
Thomas Kater, Hamilton, Piano, Bronze Medal.
Rainer & Son, Guelph, Piano, Bronze Medal.
E. Draper, London, Harmonic Instructor, Bronze Medal.

Group XXVI.

Architecture and Engineering.

Smith & Gemmell, Toronto, Architectural Designs, Silver Medal.
Langley, Langley & Burke, Toronto, Architectural Designs, Bronze Medal.

Group XXVII.

Plastic and Graphic Art.

D. Fowler, Amherst Island, Drawings in Water Colour, Bronze Medal.
Rolph, Smith & Co., Toronto, Engraving, Bronze Medal.
M. Staunton & Co., Toronto, Room-papers, Bronze Medal.

Group XXVIII.

Education and Science.

Education Department, Ontario, Gold Medal.
James Browne, Toronto, Map Stand, Silver Medal.
Walker and Miles, Toronto, Atlas of Dominion, Silver Medal.

GROUP XXX.

Horses.

Wm. Clarke, Greenwood, Light Thorough-bred Stallion, Gold Medal.
F. & J. Little, Sandhill, Agricultural Stallion, Gold Medal.
John White, Milton, Thorough-bred Stallion, Silver Medal.
Chas. E. Mason, Clinton, Heavy Draught Stallion, Silver Medal.
Wm. Long, Lansing, Coach Stallion, Silver Medal.
M. A. Burgess, Weston, Heavy Draught Stallion, Silver Medal.
J. & D. Boag, Ravenshoe, Heavy Draught Mare, Silver Medal.
Jas. Swimerton, Exeter, Agricultural Stallion, Silver Medal.
J. C. Sanderson, Galt, Agricultural Stallion, Silver Medal.
J. P. Fisher, Benmiller, Agricultural Stallion, Silver Medal.
Jas. McDonnough, Carlow, Agricultural Mare, Silver Medal.
Jas. & D. Boag, Ravenshoe, Agricultural Mare, Silver Medal.
A. Somerville, Huntingdon, Carriage Stallion, Silver Medal.
C. J. Douglass, Oak Ridges, Heavy Draught Stallion, Bronze Medal.
J. & D. Boag, Ravenshoe, Heavy Draught Stallion, Bronze Medal.
Jas. McDonnough, Carlow, Heavy Draught Stallion, Bronze Medal.
Edmuntson & Snyder, Brantford, Heavy Draught Stallion, Bronze Medal.
Jeffrey Bros., Whitby, Heavy Draught Mare, Bronze Medal.
W. H. Hurdman, Ottawa, Heavy Draught Mare, Bronze Medal.
W. H. Hurdman, Ottawa, Agricultural Stallion, Bronze Medal.
Wm. Boyd, Toronto, Heavy Draught Span, Bronze Medal.
Wm. Gerrie, Dundas, Heavy Draught Span, Bronze Medal.
F. K. Hicks, Mitchell, Agricultural Stallion, Bronze Medal.
J. McSorley, Jarvis, Agricultural Stallion, Bronze Medal.
G. Doidge, Columbus, Agricultural Mare, Bronze Medal.
J. Smith, Raglan, Agricultural Mare, Bronze Medal.
Geo. Currie, Ingersoll, Agricultural Span, Bronze Medal.
Andrew Somerville, Huntington, Roadster Stallion, Bronze Medal.
A. McEwen, Ashton, Roadster, Mare, Bronze Medal.
H. Kennedy, Birr, Carriage Span, Bronze Medal.
W. Long, Lansing, Horse, Bronze Medal.
W. Long, Lansing, English Draught Horse, Bronze Medal.

GROUP XXXI.

Horned Cattle.

J. & R. Hunter, Alma, Aged Short-horn Bull, Silver Medal.
James Russell, Richmond Hill, Aged Short-horn Bull, Bronze Medal.
James Gardhouse, Highfield, Aged Short-horn Bull, Bronze Medal.
Jacob Terryberry, Glanford, Aged Short-horn Bull, Bronze Medal.
Thomas Boak, Milton, Two Year Short-horn Bull, Silver Medal.
J. & R. Hunter, Alma, Two Year Short-horn Bull, Bronze Medal.
James Russell, Richmond Hill, Short-horn Bull, Silver Medal.
J. & R. Hunter, Alma, Short-horn Bull, Bronze Medal.
W. B. Telfer, Ponsonby, Short-horn Bull, Bronze Medal.
James Russell, Richmond Hill, Short-horn Cow, Gold Medal.
James Russell, Richmond Hill, Short-horn Cow, Silver Medal.
W. B. Telfer, Ponsonby, Short-horn Cow, Bronze Medal.
J. & R. Hunter, Alma, Short-horn Cow, Bronze Medal.
W. W. Kitchen, Grimsby, Short-horn Cow, Bronze Medal.
W. W. Kitchen, Grimsby, Short-horn Cow, Bronze Medal.
Wm. Miller, Pickering, Three Year Short-horn Heifer, Silver Medal.
J. & R. Hunter, Alma, Three Year Short-horn Heifer, Bronze Medal.
W. B. Telfer, Ponsonby, Three Year Short-horn Heifer, Bronze Medal.

Wm. Miller, Pickering, Two Year Short-horn Heifer, Silver Medal.
J. &. R. Hunter, Alma, Two Year Short-horn Heifer, Bronze Medal.
Thomas Boak, Milton, Two Year Short-horn Heifer, Bronze Medal.
Wm. Miller, Pickering, One Year Short-horn Heifer, Silver Medal.
James Russell, Richmond Hill, One Year Short-horn Heifer, Silver Medal.
Hodge & Ketchley, York Mills, One Year Short-horn Heifer, Bronze Medal.
Hodge & Ketchley, York Mills, One Year Short-horn Heifer, Bronze Medal.
W. B. Telfer, Ponsonby, one year Short-horn Heifer, Bronze Medal.
do do do do do
G. Hood, Guelph, Hereford Bull, Silver Medal.
do do do do
do do do Bronze Medal.
do do Hereford Cow, Silver Medal.
G. Rudd, Guelph, Devon Bull, Bronze Medal.
do do do Silver Medal.
W. Rodden, Plantagenet, Ayrshire Bull, Silver Medal.
Geo. Thompson, Bright, Ayrshire Bull, Bronze Medal.
Wm. Rodden, Plantagenet, Ayrshire Bull, Silver Medal.
do do Ayrshire Cow with calf, Gold Medal.
do do Ayrshire Cow, Silver Medal.
do do do Bronze Medal.
do do Alderney Bull, Silver Medal.
do do Alderney Cow, Silver Medal.
do do do Bronze Medal.
do do do do
G. Hood, Guelph, Galloway Bull, Silver Medal.
do do Galloway Cow, do
do do Galloway Heifer, Bronze Medal.
Satchell Bros., Ottawa, Fat Ox, Silver Medal.
do do Fat Beast, Silver Medal.
Messrs. Russell, Richmond Hill, Short-horn Herd, Silver Medal.
Messrs. Hunter, Alma, Short-horn Herd, Bronze Medal.
W. Rodden, Plantagenet, Ayrshire Herd, Silver Medal.
do do Alderney Herd, Silver Medal.
G. Hood, Guelph, Galloway Herd, Silver Medal.
Samuel Longford, Granton, Lincoln Ram, Silver Medal.
do do Ten Lincoln Ewes, Silver Medal.
do do Flock Lincolns, Silver Medal.
do do Three Lincoln Ewes, Bronze Medal.
do do Best Lincoln Ram, Silver Medal.
do do Best Lincoln Ewes, Silver Medal.
James Healy, Adelaide, Lincoln Ram, Bronze Medal.
do do Lincoln Ewes, do
P. & J. Brooks, Whalen, Leicester Ram, Silver Medal.
do do Leicester Ewes, do
do do do (lambed 1874) Bronze Medal.
do do do (lambed 1873) Bronze Medal.
Wm. Hodgson & Co., Myrtle, Cotswold Ram, Silver Medal.
do do do do
do do Cotswold Ewes, do
do do do Bronze Medal.
do do Cotswold Ewe Lambs, Bronze Medal.
Robert Marsh, Richmond Hill, Southdown Ram (over two years), Bronze Medal.
do do do Ram (lambed 1872) do
do do do Ram Lamb, do
do do do 4 Breeding Ewes, do
do do do 3 do do
do do do 3 Ewes (shearlings), do

Robert Marsh, Richmond Hill, Southdown 3 Ewes (shearlings), Bronze Medal.
do do do 3 Ewe Lambs, do

Group XXXIII.

Swine.

Wright & Butterfield, Sandwich, Essex Boar, Silver Medal.
do do do do do
do do do do do
do do do do do
do do Essex Sow, do
do do do do do
do do do do do
do do do do do
do do do do do
do do Essex Boar, do
do do do do do
do do 3 Essex Sows, do
do do Suffolk Sow, do
do do do do do
do do do do do
do do do do do
do do 3 Suffolk Sows, do
do do 2 do Sows and Boar, Silver Medal.
do do do Boar, Bronze Medal.
do do do do do
A. Frank & Sons, Cheltenham, Suffolk Sow, Silver Medal.
do do do do do
do do do Boar and two Sows, Silver Medals.
do do do Boar, Silver Medal.
do do do Sow, do
Geo. Newlove, Macville, Berkshire Boar, Silver Medal.
do do do Sow, Bronze, Medal.
Henry Milton, Ridgetown, Chester White Sow, Silver Medal.
do do do Two Sows and Boars, Silver Medal.
do do do Sow, Bronze Medal.

Group XXXIV.

Poultry.

H. M. Thomas, Brooklin, Partridge Cochins, Silver Medal.
Daniel Allan, Galt, Black-breasted Red Game Chicks, Silver Medal.
Duncan Kay, Galt, Silver-pencilled Hamburg Chicks, Silver Medal.
Richard McMillan, Galt, Golden-pencilled Hamburg Chicks, Silver Medal.
John Bogue, London, White-crested Black Polands, Silver Medal.
A. Terrill, Wooler, Black Carrier Pigeons, Silver Medal.
Daniel Allen, Galt, Rouen Ducks, Silver Medal.
do do Yellow Duck-wing Game, Bronze Medal.
do do Black-breasted Red Game Chicks, Bronze Medal.
W. H. Doel, Toronto, Black-breasted Red Game Chicks, Bronze Medal.
W. H. Campbell, Brooklin, Red Pile Game Bantam Chicks, Bronze Medal.
R. McMillan, Galt, Golden-spangled Fowls, Bronze Medal.
Duncan Kay, Galt, Golden-spangled Fowls, Bronze Medal.
John Bogue, London, Silver-grey Dorking Fowls, Bronze Medal.
H. M. Thomas, Brooklin, La Flèche Fowls, Bronze Medal.

H. Cooper, Hamilton, Silver Duck-wing Bantam, Bronze Medal.
W. McNeill, London, Bearded Polish Chicks, Bronze Medal.
Daniel Allen, Galt, Black African Bantams, Bronze Medal.
do do Aylesbury Ducks, Bronze Medal.
H. Cooper, Hamilton, Collection of Pigeons, Bronze Medal.

Group XXXVI.

Natural History, &c.

Entomological Society, London, Collection of Insects, Silver Medal.
G. F. Norvell, Hamilton, Stuffed Birds, Bronze Medal.
M. Folly, Lindsay, Stuffed Birds, Bronze Medal.

LIST OF AWARDS TO ONTARIO EXHIBITORS

By the United States Centennial Commission at the International Competition, Philadelphia, 1876.

In the preparation of the lists of awards I am not responsible for any errors that may occur. The awards are taken chiefly from the " Toronto Globe," which seems at the present to be the best authority, as no official information can yet be obtained. The system of awards adopted by the International Commissioners is embodied in the following :—

The Centennial Commission substituted for the International Juries employed at previous International Exhibitions, a system of awards which provided :—

That awards should be based upon written reports attested by the signatures of their authors :

That the judges should be selected for their known qualifications and character, and should be experts in the departments to which they are respectively assigned :

The judges should be reimbursed for their personal expenses :

That reports and awards should be based upon inherent and comparative merit, the elements of merit being held to include considerations relating to originality, invention, discovery, utility, quality, skill, workmanship, fitness for the purpose intended, adaptation to public wants, economy, and cost :

That each report should be delivered to the Centennial Commission, as soon as complete, for final award and publication.

That awards should be finally decreed by the United States Centennial Commission, in compliance with the Act of Congress, and should consist of a diploma, with a uniform bronze medal, and a special report of the judges on the subject of the award.

Group I.

Minerals, Mining, and Metallurgy, including the Machinery, Metals, Metallurgical Products and Processes.

(There were 10 American and 10 Foreign Judges appointed to this group.)

P. T. Somerville, Arnprior, Marble Monuments.
Ontario Lithographic Stone Co., Marmora, Lithographic Stone.
John Kelly, Belleville, Lithographic Stone.
Grey, Young & Sparling, Seaforth, Refined Salt.
Waterman Bros., London, Petroleum.
Dominion Plumbago Co., Ottawa, Graphite and Products.
Alex. Cowan, Brockville, Phosphate of Lime, Pyrites, &c.
Gatling Gold & Silver Mining Co., Marmora, Gold Ores.
Silver Islet Mining Company, Silver Islet Silver, etc.

GROUP II.

Pottery, Glass, Artificial Stone, &c.

(5 American and 5 Foreign Judges.)

Wm. McKay, Ottawa, Hydraulic Cement.
Geo. Sylvester, Tiffany, London Brick and Tile Machine.
Dominion Plumbago Co., Ottawa, Plumbago Crucibles.

GROUP III.

Chemistry and Pharmacy with Apparatus.

(5 American and 5 Foreign Judges.)

Waterman Bros., London, Paraffine, &c.
Lyman Bros., Toronto, Chemicals.
International Salt Co., Goderich, Salt.
Wm. Hessin, Toronto, Bonbons, etc., of Sugar.
Harrison & Evans, Goderich, Salt.
Gray, Young & Sparling, Seaforth, Salt.
Buchanan Mineral Co., Hamilton, Mineral Paint.
George W. Morse & Co., Toronto, Soaps and Tallow Candles.
Alexander Cowan, Brockville, Superphosphates and its Materials.

GROUP IV.

Animal and Vegetable Products, with Machinery for their Preparation.

(7 American and 12 Foreign Judges.)

James McElvey, St. Catharines, Cream Gatherer.
J. A. Robins, Avon, Cheese.
E. Hunter, Mt. Elgin, Cheese.
Anna Paddon, Beachville, Cheese.
James F. Williams, Galloway, Ingersoll, Cheese.
Hugh Matheson, Embro, Cheese.
E. Hunter, Mt. Elgin, Cheese.
D. Chambers, Stratford, Cheese.
David Morton, Cassels, Cheese.
Thomas Ballantyne, Stratford, Cheese.
William Huxley, Fullarton, Cheese.
John Butler, Mt. Elgin, Cheese.
J. W. Cahoe, Durham, Cheese.
D. B. Cahoe, Holbrook, Cheese.
Peter Dunn, Ingersoll, Cheese.
George Smith, Verschoyle, Cheese.
W. P. Howland, Toronto, Wheat.
Christie, Brown & Co., Toronto, Biscuits and Crackers.
James Collins, Erin, Wheat.
R. Sugg, Minto, Wheat.
John Campbell, Hullett, Wheat.
R. Tuck, Nelson, Wheat.
William Beattie, Nichol, Wheat.
Wm. Wilkinson, Ingersoll, Cheese.
H. S. Losee, Norwich, Cheese.

Wm. Anderson, Woodstock, Cheese.
Shirk & Snider, Bridgeport, Flour from Winter Wheat.
Mathew Meams, Durham, Wheat.
Wm. P. O'Neal, Waterdown, Wheat.
Robt. Shearer, Niagara, Wheat.
Wm. McGill, York County, Wheat.
Jas. Bell, Tuckersmith, Wheat.
Wm. Bell, Tuckersmith, Wheat.
Jacob Seip, Petersburg, Wheat.
Geo. Stonehouse, Scarborough, Barley.
C. H. Moyer, Campden, Bohemian Oats.
Thos. McKay & Co., Ottawa, Oatmeal.
H. Wharton, Guelph, Oatmeal.
Lawrence Rose, Georgetown, Buckwheat Flour.
Scott & Co., Highgate, Oatmeal, four varieties.
Aspden & Pritchard, London, Oatmeal, four varieties.
James Wilson, Fergus, Oatmeal.
E. D. Tilson, Tilsonburg, Oatmeal and Buckwheat Flour.
Starr Mills, Bridgetown, Buckwheat Flour.
P. Francis, Brooklyn, Oatmeal, three samples, different varieties.
Howard & Northwood, Chatham, Malt.
John Labatt, London, Malt.
Lamus Smith, Chatham, Oats.
Thos. Manderson, Myrtle, Oats.
Chas. Anderson, Hastings, Oats.
John Stewart, Horton, Renfrew, Rye.
T. M. Howser, Camden, Lincoln Co., Clover Seed.
William Smith, Fairfield Plains, Clover Seed.
Robt. Agur, Pond Mills, Coloured Cheese.
John Chisholm, East Nissouri, Coloured Cheese.
Wm. Wilkinson, Ingersoll, Coloured Cheese.
Mark Chalcroft, Thamesford, Coloured Cheese.
J. F. Williams, Galloway, Pale Cheese for Shipping.
Adam Bell, Blanford, Pale Cheese for Shipping.
Wm. Manning, Belmont, Coloured Cheese.
Edwin Casswell, Ingersoll, Hams, Breakfast Bacon, Smoke-dried Sides, Prime Mess Pork.
James Ireland, Ingersoll, Cheese.
T. Manderim, Myrtle, Wheat.
R. McGill, Erin, Wheat.
Alex. Stewart, Brussels, Wheat.
Wm. Rennie, Toronto, Garden and other Seeds.
J. H. Allan, Picton.
Advisory Board of Ontario, Sundry Seeds other than Cereals.
Charles Hendry, Conestoga, Linseed.
E. Casswell, Ingersoll, Cheese.
P. Hemmingway, Corinth, Cheese.
Thomas Hawkins, Holbrook, Cheese.
Weatherstone & Co., Toronto, Flour.
J. G. King, Port Hope, Flour from Winter Wheat.
John Labatt, London, Ale and Stout.
T. Davies & Bro., Toronto, Ale and Porter.
Cosgrove & Co., Toronto, Bottled Ale.
Agnew L. Farrell, Cayuga, Wines.
James Hastings, Whitchurch, Wine.
V. Casci, Toronto, Wine.
Vine Growers' Association, Toronto, Wine and Brandy.

GROUP V.

Fish, and Fish Products.

(2 American, and 1 Foreign Judge.)

S. P. May, M.D., Toronto, Prepared Fish.

GROUP VI.

Timber, Worked Lumber, Parts of Buildings, &c.

(4 American, and 4 Foreign Judges).

Bronson & Weston, Ottawa, Pine Lumber.
Pike & Richardson, Chatham, Barrel Hoops.
H. P. Cusack, Newburg, do
Levi Young, Ottawa, Pine Lumber.
John Rochester, Ottawa, Pine Lumber.
Perley & Pattie, Ottawa, do
George Newell, Ottawa, Ash Pillars.
John Oliver, Ontario, Worked Lumber.

GROUP VII.

Furniture, Upholstery, Wooden Ware.

(3 American, and 3 Foreign Judges).

Wm. Lee, Toronto, Furniture.
F. W. Tuerk, Berlin, Clock-case, &c., in Oak.

GROUP VIII.

Cotton, Linen, and other Fabrics.

(7 American and 8 Foreign Judges.)

Dundas Cotton Mills Co., Hamilton, Brown Sheetings and Seamless Bag
S. S. Fuller, Stratford, Flax.

GROUP IX.

Woollen Fabrics and Machinery.

(5 American and 8 Foreign Judges.)

T. Stavert Fisher, Toronto, Woollens.
John Harvey, Hamilton, Wool.
Toronto Tweed Co., Toronto, Woollens.
John Wardlaw, Galt, Woollen Yarns.
Rosamond Woollen Co., Almonte, Woollens.
Smith & Wilby, Toronto, Flannels.
H. Winger, Elmira, Flannels.

GROUP X.

Clothing, Furs, Fancy Goods and Ladies' Work.

C. Boeck, Toronto, Brushes.
G. R. Grind, London, Brooms and Whisks.
H. E. Clarke, Toronto, Trunks, &c.
Miss Kate Farrell, Toronto, Carriage Rugs.
Mrs. H. A. Wickstead, Ottawa, Point Laces.
Miss Lizzie Farquharson, Whitby, Painting on Velvet, Designs for Painting.
Miss Park, Watertown, Knitting and Tatting.
Mrs. Neville, Ottawa, Leather Work.
Miss Sidney Smith, Dundas, Lace Work Handkerchief.
Mrs. Nunn, Belleville, Point Lace.
McCrae & Co., Guelph, Hosiery.
Ancaster Knitting Co., Hamilton, Knitted and Fancy Goods.
R. F. Taylor & Son, Toronto, Men's Clothing.
T. G. Furnival, Hamilton, Clothing.

GROUP XII.

Leather and Manufactures of Leather, Boots, Shoes, &c.

(4 American Judges).

David Ramsay, Cobourg, Boots and Shoes.
Wm. Craig & Son, Port Hope, Leather.

GROUP XV.

Builders' Hardware, Tools, Cutlery, &c.

(4 American and 3 Foreign Judges.)

Date's Patent Steel Co., Toronto, Axes and Edge Tools.
Jas. Warnock & Co., Galt, Axes and Edge Tools for Wood, Iron and Stone.
W. & M. Ahearn, Ottawa, Lumbermen's Tools.
Peter Robertson, Ottawa, Lumbermen's and Stone Cutter's Tools.
Thomas Moore, Cooksville, Axe and Tool Handles.
R. H. Smith & Co., St. Catharines, Saws.
A. S. Whiting M'fg Co., Oshawa, Forks, Hoes, Scythes, &c

GROUP XVII.

Carriages, Vehicles, and Accessories.

(2 American and 2 Foreign Judges.)

Hunt, Cairns & Co., St. Catharines, Wheels and Wheel Stock.
Robt. Malcolm, Toronto, Harness and Saddles.
Wm. Vahey, Forest, Collars and Collar Blocks.
Wm. Kerr & Son, Beamsville, Dog Cart Sleigh.
S. & H. Burbridge, Ottawa, Harness and Saddles.

GROUP XVIII.

Railway Plant, Rolling Stock, Engines, etc.

(3 American and 3 Foreign Judges.)

Toronto Car Wheel Co., Toronto, Car Wheels of Chilled Iron.

GROUP XIX.

Vessels and Apparatus of Transportation.

(2 American and 1 Foreign Judge.)

Wm. English, Peterboro, Hunting Canoe.
D. Herald, Gore's Landing, Hunting Canoe.

GROUP XX.

Motors, Hydraulic and Pneumatic Apparatus..

(5 American and 4 Foreign Judges.)

Jno. D. Ronald, Chatham, Steam Fire Engine.
S. Webster, St. Catharines, Oil-storing Tank.
Waterous Engine Works, Brantford, Steam Engines.
H. W. Cox, Peterborough, Rotary Force Pumps.
Oakville Manufacturing Co., Oakville, Pumps.
Robert Patrick, Galt, Rotary Pump.
Dixon, Smith & Co., Toronto, Belting,
Barber & Harris, Meaford, Water Wheel.
Wm. Kennedy & Sons, Owen Sound, Water Wheel.
Bowes & Son, Stratford, Force Pump.
John Ritchie & Son, Toronto, Cocks, Valves and Lubricators.
James Morrison, Toronto, Steam Vacuum Hydraulic Gauges.
M. E. Dailey, Ottawa, Telescope Trestle.
Thompson Williams Manufacturing Co., Stratford. Stationary Engine.
Goldie & McCullough, Galt, Turbine Water Wheel and Steam Engine.
F. W. Tuerk, Berlin, Working Model Water Wheel.

GROUP XXI.

Machine Tools for Wood, Metal, and Stone.

(4 American and 5 Foreign Judges.)

W. M. Kennedy & Sons, Owen Sound, Facing and Jointing Machine.
J. F. Fisher & Co., Kincardine, Clipping Boiler Plate Machine.
McKechnie & Bertram, Dundas, Wood Moulding Machine.
Mitchell & Taple, Harriston, Wood Sawing Machine.
R. H. Smith & Co., St. Catharines, Circular Saws.
Waterous Engine Works Co., Brantford, Portable Saw Mill.

GROUP XXII.

Machines and Apparatus used in Sewing, &c.

(3 American and 1 Foreign Judge.)

Wilkie & Osborne, Guelph, Sewing Machine Treadle.
R. M. Wanzer & Co., Hamilton, Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine.

GROUP XXIII.

Agricultural Machines, Implements of Agriculture, &c.

(4 American and 3 Foreign Judges.)

David Maxwell, Paris, Power Chaff Cutter.
Massey Manufacturing Co., Sharp's Patent Dumping Horse Rake.
L. D. Sawyer & Co., Hamilton, Mowers and Reapers.
Peter Grant, Clinton, Hay Fork and Conveyer.
Thomas Yeandle, Stratford, Single Plough.
Monroe & Agar, Seaforth, Common Plough.
C. Duperow, Stratford, Iron Diagonal Harrow.
Acton Plough Co., Acton, General Purpose Plough.
Thomas Wilson, Fanning Mill.
Clegg, Wood & Co., Horse Rake.
Haggert Bros., Brampton, Threshing Machines and Horse Gear.
Jacob Bricker, Waterloo, Little Champion Thresher.
Joseph E. Strong, Newton Brook, Swinging Farm Gate.
Rowland Dennis, London, Combined Potato Digger and Ridging Plough.
John Watson, Ayr, Collection of Agricultural Implements.
G. Wilkinson, Aurora, Double Plough.
John Abell, Woodbridge, Portable Engine and Threshing Machine.
A. Anderson, London, Hand Chaff Cutters.

GROUP XXV.

Instruments of Precision, Music, &c.

(6 American and 5 Foreign Judges.)

Dominion Organ Company, Bowmanville, Reed Organs.
Weber & Co., Kingston, Square Piano.

GROUP XXVII.

Plastic and Graphic Art.

D. Fowler, Amherst Island, Painting in Water Colours.
Wm. J. Booth, Toronto, Sign Painting on Glass.
Hovenden & Meldrum, Toronto, Painting on Glass.

GROUP XXVIII.

Education and Science.

(4 American and 4 Foreign Judges.)

Hunter, Rose & Co., Toronto, Useful Publications, Good Printing.
Canada School Apparatus Manufacturing Co., Toronto, Laboratories and other Apparatus.
S. P. May, M D., Toronto, Collection of Stuffed Animals for teaching Zoology.
Department of Public Instruction, Province of Ontario, Canada, Maps, Charts, Models, Text Books, etc.

GROUP XXIX.

Horticultural Appliances, &c.

V. Casci, Toronto, Fruit Models.
Prof. Macoun, Belleville, Herbarium.

GROUP XXX.

Horses, Mules and Asses.

J. M. White, Horse.
W. J. Douglass, Horse.
Wm. Harris, Carriage Horses.
Halliburton Kennedy, Mare and Horse.
David Fisher, Colborne, Stallion.
Wm. McKenzie, Columbus, Stallion.
Andrew Somerville, Huntington, Stallion.
J. J. Fisher, Stallion.
John Galbraith, Kirby, Roadster Stallion.
Wm. Newhouse, Brompton, Roadster Stallion.
John Galbraith, Kirby, Roadster Mare.
Ezra Holt, Orono, Stallion.
Hugh Cooper, Roadster Stallion.
William Clark, Horse.
T. & J. Little, Sandhill, Draft Horse.
T. J. Little, Sandhill, Stallion.
Wm. Long, Lansing, English Draft Horse.
W. Hurdman, Ottawa, Draft Stallion.
Jeffrey Bros., Whitby, Mare.
John Smith, Raglan, Filly.
George Dodge, Columbus, Mare.
George Dodge, Columbus, Draft Mare.
George Dodge, Columbus, Filly.
J. & D. Boag, Ravenshoe, Filly.
J. & D. Boag, Ravenshoe, Mare.
J. & D. Boag, Ravenshoe, Mare.
J. & D. Boag, Ravenshoe, Draft Mare.
J. & D. Boag, Ravenshoe, Stallion.
J. & D. Boag, Ravenshoe, Mare.
Henry Sarter, Ponsonby, Draft Mare.
John Glenn, Carlow, Draft Mare.
John Glenn, Carlow, Draft Mare.
John Glenn, Carlow, Filly.
John Glenn, Carlow, Filly.
Jeffry Bros., Whitby, Draft Mare.
John Smith, Raglan, Draft Mare.
W. H. Hurdman, Ottawa, Draft Mare.
George Currie, Ingersoll, Draft Mare.
George Currie, Ingersoll, Horses.
C. J. Douglass, Oak Ridges, Stallion.
C. E. Mason, Brucefield, Stallion.
Alex. Burgess, Weston, Stallion.
D. R. Hicks, Mitchell, Stallion.
Joseph P. Fisher, Ben Miller, Stallion.
James McDonough, Carlow, Mare.
W. H. Hurdman, Ottawa, Mare.
Henry Sarter, Ponsonby, Filly.
Wm. Gerrie, Dundas, Mare.

Wm. Gerrie, Dundas, Heavy Matched Draft Mares.
Wm. Boyd, Toronto, Heavy Matched Draft Teams.

GROUP XXXI.

Cattle.

George Rudd, Guelph, Devon Bull.
George Rudd, Guelph, Devon Bull.
G. Hood, Guelph, Hereford Cow.
G. Hood, Guelph, Hereford Bull.
G. Hood, Guelph, Hereford Bull.
G. Hood, Guelph, Hereford Bull.
George Thompson, Bright, Ayrshire Cow.
Wm. Miller, Athens, Short-horn Heifer.
Wm. Miller, Athens, Short-horn Heifer.
Wm. Miller, Athens, Short-horn Heifer.
J. & R. Hunter, Alma, Herd of Short-horns.
J. & R. Hunter, Alma, Short-horn Cow.
J. & R. Hunter, Alma, Short-horn Bull.
J. & R. Hunter, Alma, Short-horn Heifer.
J. & R. Hunter, Alma, Short-horn Heifer.
J. & R. Hunter, Alma, Short-horn Bull.
James Russell, Richmond Hill, Short-horn Bull.
James Russell, Richmond Hill, Short-horn Cow.
James Russell, Richmond Hill, Short-horn Heifer.
James Russell, Richmond Hill, Short-horn Bull.
George Hood, Guelph, Galloway Cow.
George Hood, Guelph, Galloway Cow.
George Hood, Guelph, Galloway Bull.
George Hood, Guelph, Herd of Galloways.
Satchell Bros., Ottawa, Short-Horn Heifer.
Satchell Bros., Ottawa, Short-Horn Ox.
Thomas Boak, Short-Horn Bull.
James Russell, Herd of Short-Horns.
W. B. Telfer, Ponsonby, Short-Horn Heifer.
W. B. Telfer, Ponsonby, Short-Horn Heifer.
W. B. Telfer, Ponsonby, Short-Horn Heifer.
W. B. Telfer, Ponsonby, Short-Horn Bull.
William Rodden, Plantagenet, Jersey Cow.

GROUP XXXII.

Sheep.

Six Shearling Ewes, Southdowns, Three Ewe Lambs, Southdowns, Three Breeding Ewes, Southdowns, Flock of Southdowns, Southdown Ram (Lamb), Southdown Ram (4 years), Southdown Ram (3 years).	Robert Marsh, Richmond Hill.
Lincolnshire Ram, Flock of Lincolns, Three Breeding Ewes, Lincolns, Three Shearling Ewes, Lincolns, Lincoln Ram, Pen of Lincoln Ewes.	Samuel Langford, Grantham.

Three Cotswold Shearling Ewes,	Wm. Hodgson & Son, Myrtle.
Three Cotswold Breeding Ewes,	
One Cotswold Ram,	
One Cotswold Shearling Ram,	
One Ram and four Ewes, Cotswolds,	
Three Breeding Ewes, Cotswolds.	

P. J. Brooks, Whalen, Four Ewes and Ram, Leicester.
P. J. Brooks, Whalen, Flock nine Ewes, Leicester.
James Healey, Adelaide, Lincoln Ram.
James Healey, Adelaide, Flock Lincoln Ewes.

Group XXXIII.

Swine.

Suffolk Sows,	Wright and Butterfield, Sandwich.
Suffolk Boar and two Sows,	
Essex three Sows,	
Essex Boar and two Sows,	
Essex Boar and two Sows,	
Essex Sow and nine Pigs,	
Essex Sow and four Pigs,	
Essex Sow,	
Essex Sow,	
Essex Sow,	
Essex Sow,	
Essex Sow,	
Essex Boar,	
Suffolk Sow,	
Essex Boar,	
Suffolk Boar,	
Essex Boar,	
Suffolk Boar,	
Suffolk Sow,	
Essex Boar,	
Suffolk Sow,	
Essex Boar,	
Suffolk Sow,	
Berkshire Sow,	George Newlove, Mackviile.
Berkshire Boar,	
Suffolk Boar and two Sows,	A. Frank & Son, Cheltenham.
Two Suffolk Boars,	
Suffolk Sow,	
Suffolk Sow,	

Group XXXIV.

Poultry.

Fowls	Duncan Hay	Galt.
do	Richard McMillan	do
do	Donald Allen	do
do	Thomas Pillow	London.
do	William McNeil	do
do	John Boyne	do
do	J. Plummer	do
do	John Wild	do
do	William Campbell	Brooklin.
do	H. M. Thomas	do

Fowls	W. G. Hewson	Oakville.
do	W. H. Smith	Fairfield Plains.
Hamburgs	W. H. Campbell	Brooklin.
do	Duncan Kay	Galt.
do	H. & F. Waddell	Hamilton.
do	Richard McMillan	Galt.
Variety of Fowls	Wm. Forbes	Grimsby.
do	Daniel Allen	Galt.
do	H. M. Thomas	Brooklin.
do	W. H. Doel	Toronto.
do	W. M. Campbell	Brooklin.
do	Perley & McCummings	Paris.
do	Richard McMillan	Galt.
do	James Beswick	Toronto.
Silver Duck-wing Bantams	Duncan Kay	Galt.
do do	H. Cooper	Hamilton.

Black Red Game:

Fowls and chicks	Daniel Allan	Galt.
Pigeons	H. Cooper	Hamilton.
Ducks	Platt Hinman	Grafton.
do	Daniel Allan	Galt.
do	John Boyne	London.
do	W. M. Smith	Fairfield Plains.
do	A. Terrill	Wooler.
Geese	A. Terrill	do
do	W. H. Doel	Toronto.
do	Wm. Smith	Fairfield Plains.

Special Awards.

L. H. Smith, Strathroy, Imported English Setter Dog.
L. H. Smith, Strathroy, Imported English Setter Dog.
L. H. Smith, Strathroy, Imported English Setter Dog.
L. H. Smith, Strathroy, Imported English Setter Dog.

GROUP XXXV.

Fruits of Temperate Climes.

FRUIT.

Fruit Growers' Association of the Province of Ontario, D. W. Beadle, Secretary.—Additional exhibit of Apples.
Charles Arnold, Paris, Collection of Apples.
James Dougall, Windsor, Collection of Apples.
William Gourney, Hamilton, Salem Grapes.
W. F. Taylor, Hamilton, Clinton Grapes.
Thomas H. Parker, Woodstock, Grapes under glass.
H. Paffard, Niagara, Exotic Grapes.
Charles Arnold, Seedling Grapes.
Donald Smith, per Fruit Growers' Association of the Province of Ontario, Apples.
Hugh Scott, Jr., London, Apples.
James M. Stacy, Masonville, London Pippin Apples.
Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario, Pears.
Fruit Growers' Association of Cntario, Berries and Fruits.
Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario, Grapes.
Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario, Collection of Fruit.

REPORT OF DR. S. P. MAY,

ON THE ONTARIO EXHIBIT AT PHILADELPHIA, 1876.

To the Honourable S. C. WOOD,
Commissioner of Agriculture.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that, in compliance with your request, I immediately commenced the preparation of a short descriptive Report of the Ontario Exhibit at Philadelphia, embracing a brief historical sketch of Ontario and the progress of industrial exhibitions. I regret to say that it has to be sent to you in an unfinished state, as the printers inform me that your Report must be published this week. Had there been more time allowed. I could have more fully explained the different exhibits.

In preparing this brief descriptive sketch of the Ontario Exhibit at the International Exhibition held at Philadelphia, my chief aim will be to show how rapidly industry and civilization have advanced the resources of this country, and thus prove that our national wealth and prosperity depend upon industrial developement, and that besides adding to their wealth, the power and the happiness of our people are thereby increased.

Before doing this, however, I shall give a brief description of the rise and progress of Industrial Exhibitions ; this will better enable us to judge of the value of our own exhibit, and show how civilization, together with persevering industry, has displaced the ignorance of those savages who formerly inhabited this Dominion, so that instead of an exhibition of tawdry aboriginal finery, chiefly the spoils of war, and rude native contrivances indicative of barbarism such as would have been exhibited a hundred years ago, and of which striking illustrations were afforded in the case of Egypt,* China, &c., that we can now compete against other and older countries, in articles which are a sure proof of our social advancement and national prosperity, being actual requirements necessary for use, are at the same time evidences of the world's progress, and are a positive proof that it is only by industry and labour the condition of mankind can be elevated, and countries become eminent among each other.

The great Roman Orator, Cicero says :—

"There could neither be the preservation of health, navigation, nor the gathering and preserving the corn and other fruits, without the industry of mankind.

"And certainly there could have been no exportation of things in which we abound and importation of those which we want, had not mankind applied themselves to those employments."

This is certainly applicable to us at the present time ; it is evident from our exhibit at Philadelphia, that nature's gifts have been increased and multiplied by our industry. By means of drainage, irrigation, manures, and other operations, Agriculturists are now to a certain extent enabled to control the quantity and quality of their crops.

In the Arts and Manufactures too, we have given proof that industry has developed and improved our position in relation to labour ; we can now substitute the direction of labour for its actual performance. We now employ the powers and processes of nature to accomplish what was previously dependent upon manual labour, and command steam and machinery to do the work hitherto done by the hands of man.

I shall now give a brief statement of the formation and progress of Industrial Exhibitions, which preceded and developed into the establishment of International Exhibitions. Industrial Exhibitions can be traced back for several centuries, but is is only within the past 150 years that they have had any important influence on the character as well as the commercial prosperity of nations. The first Industrial Exhibition is supposed to have taken place in Venice in 1208. It was a huge show of pageantry and splendour, combined with a display of articles illustrative of the industries of various countries. About the same time International Fairs for the sale and exchange of goods collected from all countries are supposed to have been established. Some of these fairs are held at the present day, the most important being those of Leipzig and Nijni Novgorod. The first anuual fair at Makarieff (afterwards removed by Imperial ukase to Nijni Novgorod) lasted only four days, though it is now continued for nearly two months. The present building is an iron structure containing two thousand five hundred shops for the accommodation of merchants from different nations who regularly attend the fair. It is difficult to decide which was the first International Exhibition.

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* Egypt's exhibit was adorned by an arch on which was inscribed "Soodan, the oldest nation of the world, sends her greeting to the youngest," and yet in close proximity were found the industries of modern civilization, showing that the new far exceeded the old in those arts and sciences that indicate the growth and prosperity of Christian lands.

In 1699, an Exhibition was held in Leyden which may certainly claim to be of an International character, inasmuch as it contained valuable productions from different parts of the world, but to judge of the character of the whole exhibit it may be considered more as a museum of curiosities than a collection of industrial appliances. Mr. John Hollingshead refers to the following as forming part of the exhibit:—"The skin of a woman prepared like leather; the ears and tongue of a thief who had been hanged; the stomach of a man; the hand of a mermaid; a murdering knive found in England, whereon was written "kil the males, rost the females, and burn the whelps." This certainly shows more of a morbid taste than it does of intellectual progress.

About half a century after this, great advancement was made in the formation and the future prosperity of Industrial Exhibitions by the inauguration of competitive exhibits by the Society of Arts in London. As early as 1756 this society offered prizes for the best specimens of carpets, tapestries, porcelain, &c. The motto of the Society "*Arts and Commerce promoted*" has been carried out from its first formation, and it is impossible to estimate the benefits it conferred upon the people of England by its ready assistance in advancing all that relates to the Arts and Manufactures.

It is to France, though, that the world is most indebted for the introduction of Industrial Exhibitions; that country, too, is the first that received Government aid and support for this purpose.

In the year 1797 M. Francois de Neufchateau, Minister of the Interior, appointed the Marquis d'Avéze as Commissioner to enquire into the state of the manufactories of the Gobelins (tapestries), of Sevres (china), and of the Savonnerie (carpets.) The Marquis found great distress in these establishments; the workshops were deserted, and for two years the artisans had been in a state of semi-starvation, and although the warehouses contained a full supply of goods, there was no commercial enterprise to relieve the general embarrassment. To ameliorate this distress the Marquis proposed to the Minister of the Interior that there should be an exhibition of the industry of the national manufactories. This happily conceived project was approved of by M. Francois de Neufchateau, who gave instructions that the proposed exhibition should be immediately carried into effect. An exhibition building was easily secured, the Chateau of St. Cloud, at that time uninhabited, was used for the purpose, and in the course of a few days, through the co-operation of the manufactories the walls were hung with the finest tapestries, the floors were covered with the beautiful carpets of the Savonnerie, and the saloons were enriched with exquisite Sèvres china. A wheel of fortune was provided, containing lottery tickets, which were to be disposed of at twelve francs each, and for every ticket a prize would be drawn of greater or less value.

The fame of this exhibition induced a number of wealthy persons to visit the chateau for the purpose of purchasing some of these beautiful goods, and the proceeds of the sales were at once distributed among the manufactories to be applied to the relief of the workmen. In the meantime the arrangement proceeded rapidly, and the day of opening was decided upon. Everything was ready, but, alas, for human expectations! the projector was doomed to fearful disappointment, which he most graphically describes. He says: "The day of opening for public admission was the 18th Fructidor, and the day previous the courtyard was filled with elegant equipages, whose owners graced the saloons of the Exposition, when I received a note from the Minister to attend him immediately, and to defer the opening of the exhibition. I waited on the Minister, from whom I received an order to close the chateau. Already on the walls of our city was placarded the decree of the Directory for the expulsion of the nobility, with an order for their retirement within four-and-twenty hours to a distance of at least thirty leagues from Paris, and this under pain of death." He immediately made application for a company of dragoons, and after making an inventory of the goods, posted the military around the chateau, and then obeyed the decree of the proscription.

Thus we find in the history of the first National Exhibition, that even where the masterpieces of manufacturing skill had been gathered together to be displayed for the benefit of a starving population, the decree of the Republic prevented their being exhibited.

At the end of the following year (1798), Napoleon having achieved great victories in Italy, and brought the war to a termination; celebrated his triumphs with great pomp; this time it was happily suggested to the government, that an Industrial Exhibition would still more glorify the occasion, and they caused to be erected on the Champ de Mars a "Temple of Industry," the first building ever erected specially for an Industrial Exhibition.

This was the first national exhibition of French industry, and was very successful; exciting a spirit of emulation among the manufacturers who sent specimens of their workmanship from far and near. The managers of this exhibition inaugurated the system of awarding prizes by jurors, that is in use at the present day. Several distinguished men of the age assisted, and took an active part in its management.

It was at this exhibition that Brequet, the world-renowned chronometer-maker first received public recognition, a prize medal having been awarded him. Although only one hundred and ten exhibitors contributed, and it was kept open for only three days, it was considered to be very successful, and gave a healthy stimulus to national industry, by exciting emulation among the manufacturers. This success was considered of great importance to the French Government; for, although at that time France excelled in taste and manufacturing skill in many branches of industry. The productions of her looms were not equal to those of England.

The Government seized upon this opportunity to create a healthy rivalry between their own manufacturers and those of England, and decided to repeat the exhibition annually. They also issued orders addressed to the prefects of all the departments, directing them to form local committees, to decide upon the goods to be sent to the next exhibition, and offered twenty Silver Medals and one Gold Medal, to be awarded to those competitors who should successfully compete against the looms of England. The second official exhibition however, did not open till 1801. It was held in the Louvre, and the display exceeded the expectations of the Government. Over two hundred and twenty exhibitors (double the amount who contributed at the previous exhibition), sent their goods for competition. It was kept open six days. At this exhibition Jacquard* was awarded a medal.

The effect of these exhibitions was a rapid advancement in the departments of agriculture and manufactures.

M. Van de Weyer says of Industrial Exhibitions: "Had similar competitions taken place earlier, the world would earlier have benefited by many of the discoveries of modern times; and even the most important of late inventions—the steam engine—would not have been left for other hands had due publicity been given to the Marquess of Worcester's early experiment."

In 1802, the third Exposition took place, with five hundred and forty exhibitors. At this Exhibition great progress was shown in the application of machinery and chemicals to manufactures.

It is not necessary to mention all the French exhibitions. I only desire to draw attention to the rapid progress France made in her Arts and Manufactures from the time of the introduction of official Industrial Exhibitions. At the first exposition in 1798, her textile manufactures were inferior in quality to those of other countries. In 1806 there was a manifest improvement, the designs were most exquisite, and the beauty of these dyes was unsurpassed. At this Exhibition too imitations of Cashmere Shawls, Cloth, Cotton, Lace, &c., stood pre-eminent, and were far superior to any that had previously been exhibited. In this year (1806), there was only one foundry in France. At the Exhibition in 1819 the proprietors of several furnaces sent specimens of their work for competition.

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* Jacquard, originally a manufacturer of straw hats, invented a loom for weaving figured silks, which previously depended upon the skill of the weaver. He was so successful that he was congratulated by Napoleon, who, taking him by the hand, said, "Jacquard, you are a noble citizen," and gave him a pension of one thousand francs, which was subsequently raised to six thousand francs.

At the next Exhibition in 1823 still further advancement in the manufacture of metals was noticed. Several succeeding exhibitions took place with an increased number of exhibits, and in proportion the exhibits improved, and the result was, that in 1844 there were representatives of all the manufacturing departments in which machinery was employed. There were 3,960 exhibitors, and as a further proof of the popularity of these exhibitions the authorities had to extend the time, during which each successive exhibition was kept open. Goods were also obtained much cheaper. A French writer, in speaking of the diminution of labour by applying machinery says:—"Spun and woven goods, tools, furniture, began to find their way into the houses of the humble—thanks to the genius which directs industry."

In 1849, the French erected a building in the Champs Elyssès that cost $90,000, and covered an area of about five acres. In addition special buildings were erected for agricultural products and live stock.

France thus gradually developed her manufacturing interests and her natural products, by establishing a rivalry and competition between enterprising provinces. This naturally led to great commercial success, by introducing a principle hitherto unknown in France,—*large sales and small profits.*

Belgium, Spain, and Germany have all held industrial exhibitions at various times. I have not time or space to refer further to them, but shall now give a short description of the exhibitions of England.

As stated previously, the Society of Arts was the first to introduce art exhibitions in England; this Society, for over a century, has done much to further the object for which it was founded. In 1846, the Society gave special prizes for improvements in the design of articles of every day use, combined with cheapness.

The success of this and succeeding exhibitions under the direction of this Society, no doubt suggested the happy thought to Prince Albert of an International Exhibition, which, to use his own words, was "to form a new starting point, from which all nations were to direct their further exertions."

Other societies were formed, which also greatly promoted the future success of International Exhibitions, such as the Royal Polytechnic Exhibition in Cornwall, which was established in 1850. This society held annual exhibitions, at which prizes were awarded, and we find, in 1850, the year preceding the great London Exhibition, that a silver medal was awarded for showing a method of building under water without the use of the diving bell. A second silver medal was awarded for a model of an improved paddle-wheel for steamers. Several other prizes were awarded for scientific instruments and improvements. These societies generally, however, partake more of the character of bazaars, including foreign natural history specimens, and other curiosities from different parts of the world.

The formation of the first Mechanics' Institute in London, in 1833, soon followed by the establishment of similar institutes in other large cities and towns, also materially assisted in preparing England for the great International Exhibition. These institutes held periodical competitive exhibitions of paintings, sculpture, improved manufactures, &c.

This competition was naturally a great incentive to the production of a better class of goods, and was of considerable assistance to the progress of manufactures; at the same time the Mechanics' Institutes had considerable influence on the working classes, by giving a superior education and creating an elevated taste, and by imparting more practical knowledge in the various branches of art and manufactures. This, of course, led to greater material prosperity and advancement.

The Mechanics' Institutes in Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Newcastle, Devonport, and other large manufacturing towns gradually changed the character of their exhibitions from a mere show of curiosities and pictures, to what may strictly be termed industrial exhibitions.

At Devonport, in 1850, the Mechanics' Institute Exhibition was divided into ten sections: 1, manufactures; 2, raw materials; 3, models, machines, etc.; 4, philosophical apparatus; 5, naval architecture; 6, fine arts, modern masters; 7, fine arts, old masters; 8, water colour drawings; 9, natural history; 10, antiquities, curiosities, etc.

Having given a brief description of the formation of Industrial Exhibitions, I shall now refer to the first International Exhibition in London, in 1851, which originated with His Royal Highness Prince Albert.

At a meeting of the Society of Arts in 1849, he said, "Now is the time to prepare for a great exhibition, an exhibition worthy of the greatness of this country: not merely national in its scope and benefits, but comprehensive of the whole world; and I offer myself to the public as their leader if they are willing to assist in the undertaking." It was at first a question whether or not the exhibition should be limited exclusively to British industry, but Prince Albert was opposed to any principle that would limit the contributions from other countries; stating as a reason that "whilst it appears an error to fix any limitations to the productions of machinery, science, and taste, which are of no country, but belong as a whole to the civilized world, particular advantage to British industry might be derived from placing it in fair competition with that of other nations."

This first exhibition of the products of art and industry of all nations, was a success from its inception to its completion. Invitations were sent to people of other climes to offer their productions, not so much for rivalry as to teach one another their imperfections, and to show that mutual dependence will assist in securing prosperity, comfort, and happiness. This great national scheme, under the able direction of the Prince, was successfully accomplished; the great task of calling together people of all nations for an amicable competitive industrial exhibition, was such a great success that it will for ever shed lustre on the name of the projector, and the country that provided the funds to carry out the undertaking.

To accommodate the immense mass of visitors thus congregated together, there sprang up, as if by magic, a huge palace of glass, and this too, notwithstanding that the voice of public opinion was at first adverse to it, and the rich and affluent were also opposed to it, prognosticating, as they did, commercial failure and an inundation of foreigners, who would eventually sack London and ruin England.

No sooner, however, was the building completed, and the goods came pouring in from all parts of the world, than the Exhibition was the general topic of conversation, while the prospective channels which it opened up for the future in all that appertains to industry, art, commerce, and literature became the all-absorbing theme. Those who predicted that it would lead to insurrection, if not revolution, became admirers of the wonderful display of industrial products, and acknowledged that the mechanical inventions, new discoveries, and improvements in science were marvellously instructive, and that from them could be obtained sources of intelligence which, in after years, would enhance the commercial prosperity of England.

The Exhibition was opened on the 1st of May, 1851, by Her Majesty in person, in presence of Prince Albert, the Royal Family, and upwards of 25,000 persons.

The building which covered over 20 acres, cost in erection $965,840.00. It was kept open for over five months, and realized, from entrance fees and contributions, the immense sum of $2,500,000.00, leaving a surplus, after paying expenses, of nearly *one million dollars.* The estimated value of the contents amounted to about *nine millions of dollars.* The total number of visitors was 6,039,195.

We must not, however, look at the financial success as the most important object effected by the great Exhibition. It subsequently was the means of improving science and art, by establishing Schools of Art and Design. English manufacturers learned this lesson from foreign countries, that they, with all their wealth and abundance of natural productions, could not compete in artistic design with other nations. This gave an impulse to scientific education, and assisted in making England celebrated as she is at the present day, in all that relates to Science and Art.

The South Kensington Museum may be said to be one of the offspring of this parent stock. This Institution, of which the English nation is so justly proud (now being imitated at Philadelphia*), in addition to its services in popularising art, and beautifying the works of Industry, is also a great attraction to the public. It is kept open at night for the accommodation of mechanics and others who are employed in the day time, and the result is, that over 15,000,000 persons have visited this museum since it was opened.

Other International Exhibitions too, have been inaugurated since the World's Fair, which have brought together people of different nations, joining in amity, peace, and love, to exhibit the productions of their different zones, and compare with one another the influence of Industry, Commerce, and Education, throughout the whole civilized globe.

Two Industrial Exhibitions were held in 1853; one at Dublin, the other at New

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* The Main Exhibition Building has been purchased by an incorporated company, for the purpose of establishing a Museum somewhat similar to that of South Kensington.

York. The Dublin Exhibition will ever be connected in history, with the patriotic liberality of William Dargan, who contributed $100,000 towards its erection. The New York Exhibition established without government assistance, was also a great success. The Crystal Palace covered 2½ acres, and cost about $200,000, subscribed by the Association, for the exhibition of the Industry of All Nations. Paris followed with a Universal Exposition in 1855 ; England held another International Exhibition in 1862 ; and Paris still another in 1867 ; Vienna also had an International Exhibition in 1873.

It is not necessary for me to describe these exhibitions and the vast amount of good that they accomplished. I shall, instead, briefly refer to the part Canada took at the Universal Exhibition, in 1851.

As will be seen from the Hon. Mr. Woods' Table at the commencement of his report, the number of exhibits from Canada (irrespective of minerals) was less than fifty, and unfortunately there was not so much importance attached to the value of our natural productions as there would have been had our country been properly represented.

It is evident that we were considered only a few stages removed from savage life, as I find the articles attracting most attention were those illustrative of the manners and customs of the people rather than such articles as represented the skill and indomitable perseverance of Canadians.

Indian curiosities, which were said to add much to the value of the collection, were much admired, and to show how little was known of this country, I will give an extract from the official catalogue which was presented by Her Majesty to both Houses of Parliament :—

"Snow shoes are worn by all classes in Canada when travelling in the snow, and so indispensable are they, that without these shoes the poorer inhabitants would be confined in stormy weather to their houses." The same writer also states that all business is suspended for the highly relished amusement of sleighing, and as he previously remarks that Canada is covered with snow and ice during one half of the year, it is not to be supposed that our country would offer many inducements to intending emigrants.

The exhibit of mocassins, tomahawks, wigwams, etc., might have been very interesting as studies of an ethnological character, but as they did not represent the industry and intelligent enterprise of the inhabitants of Canada at that time, they should have been so described as to enable the public to know that these were the handiwork of the aboriginies who formerly possessed the country, and not the production of Canadians, who at that time were slowly but surely advancing in wealth, education, and commercial prosperity.

It may be said that Canada was then, commercially speaking, in its infancy ; but during that year (1851), the exports amounted to over eleven millions of dollars. The exports from the Dominion during the past six years have averaged over eighty millions of dollars per annum, yet the people of England in general still remain ignorant of the natural resources, climatology, etc., of this great country. Only two years ago a school teacher stated at a public meeting at Leeds, that the habitable part of Canada consists of a narrow strip of land about fifty miles wide ; that a dividing line, consisting of a belt of forest trees, was our only protection from an interminable snow-clad country which reached to the arctic regions, and were it not for these trees the country would be uninhabitable. Another amusing instance of ignorance in regard to Canada, is related in Marshall's recent work on the Canadian Dominion. He says : "A cultivated English lady who came on a lengthened visit to the Dominion in the present year (1871), actually brought over with her a barrel of butter and six dozen eggs, to assist her in existing on the barbarous fare of the country."

As this Report may be read by persons unacquainted with Canada, I shall give a brief historical sketch of the Province of Ontario, previous to describing the part that Ontario took at the International Exhibition in Philadelphia, in 1876.

ONTARIO.

This Province is greater in area than Great Britain and Ireland together. The magnificent lakes of Ontario contain nearly half the fresh water in the habitable globe. Their total length is 1,085 miles, and they cover an area of 80,000 square miles.

The union of Upper and Lower Canada took place in 1841. The population of Upper Canada was then about 465,000. In 1851, it had more than doubled its population, being 952,000. In 1861 it had reached 1, 396,000, in 1871 (last census), 1,620,851, being a gain of 224,851 for the ten preceding years. This rate of increase ($16\frac{1}{10}$ per cent.) would give us at the present time a population of not less than *one and three quarter millions.*

The name Ontario was given to the Province at the time of the Confederation in 1867, since which time it has been rapidly progressing in wealth and general prosperity.

The various natural resources of wealth yet undeveloped are boundless, and beyond conception. Immense tracts of rich land are yet uncultivated, on whose virgin soil, wheat, barley, oats, maize, fruit, vegetables, &c., will grow in great profusion.

The mineral resources too are unequalled, there is a great wealth of iron and copper, together with a certain amount of the rarer metals, and a superabundance of building stone. The lakes of Ontario, too, contain a supply of fish which is inexhaustible.

With all this national wealth, the present condition of Ontario points to a glorious future, a national greatness of no ordinary magnitude. The Province now numbers hundreds of merchants and manufacturers who have been successful in their commercial enterprises. The farmer is the owner of the fee simple of the soil he tills, and rejoices in an independence of character. Our fertile lands with the beautiful cities, towns, and villages, and cheerful homesteads, which are frequently homes of culture and refinement, are interlaced with a net-work of railroads, canals, &c. Our Educational system is so admirable, that it is now being copied by other countries. Our laws are respected, and religion holds her sway in the government of our people.

The following statistics will fully show the present proud position that Ontario has achieved through the industry and perseverance of her people.

TABLE I.—POPULATION OF ONTARIO.

Date.	Population.	Increase.	Length of time of increase.
1841........	465,000	.....	......
1851........	952,000	487,000	Ten years.
1861........................	1,396,091	444,091	Ten years.
1871...............	1,620,851	224,760	Ten years.
1876*.......................	1,750,000	139,141	Five years.

TABLE II.—VALUE OF GOODS EXPORTED FROM ONTARIO DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1875.

The Mine.	The Fisheries.	The Forest.	Animal and other Productions.	Agricultural Products.	Manufactures.	Miscellaneous Articles.	Total.
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
879,024 00	94,838 00	4,472,729 00	3,606,400 00	7,369,025 00	473,672 00	235,449 00	17,131,128 00

NOTE.—Out of this amount $15,884,014.00 worth of goods was sent to the United States, and $1,209,348.00 worth to England, the balance being sent to France, Germany, West Indies, East Indies, Australia, South America, China, South Africa, and Turkey.

TABLE III.—VALUE OF GOODS IMPORTED INTO ONTARIO, SHOWING DUTIABLE GOODS, FREE GOODS, AND DUTY COLLECTED FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1875.

Dutiable Goods.	Free Goods.	Total.	Duty Collected.
$26,203,150	$16,562,132	$42,765,282	$4,808,288,10

NOTE.—Out of this large amount England supplied to the value of $15,462,535.00, and the United States to the value of $26,455,686.00, the remainder being imported from the following countries: France, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Prussia, Denmark, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Switzerland, Sicily, Greece, Poland, Bohemia, China, Japan, East and West Indies, Africa and Newfoundland.

Tables II. and III. show that the imports of Ontario exceed the exports by $25,634,154.00. It will be also observed in note to Table II. that goods to the value of over *fifteen million and a half dollars* were sent to the United States in 1875, leaving only about one million and a half dollars worth to supply England and all the other countries.

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* This is approximate, the last Census was taken in 1871.

The Trade and Navigation Returns for 1876, just now laid before the House of Commons, show that the exports of Ontario during that year amounted to $24,782,744.00, and the imports to $37,559,466.00.

The following Table from the same Report is also of interest—showing the imports and exports, with excess of imports into the Dominion for the past five years :—

TABLE IV.—IMPORTS, EXPORTS AND EXCESS OF IMPORTS OF THE DOMINION, FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of Imports.
1872	$111,430,527.00	$82,639,668.00	$28,790,864.00
1873	128,011,281.00	89,789,922.00	38,221,359.00
1874	128,213,582.00	89,351,928.00	38,861,654.00
1875	123,070,283.00	77,886,979.00	45,183,304.00
1876	93,210,346.00	80,966,435.00	12,243,911.00

The Commissioner, in referring to the amount of exports and imports being more equally balanced than was the case in preceding years, remarks that there is a great increase in the amount of goods manufactured in the Dominion, and says :—

"The establishment of one or more cotton mills, while it has given employment to hundreds of operatives, has, as a matter of course, diminished the demand for the foreign article."

TABLE V.—RAILWAYS IN ONTARIO.

Names of Railways.

1 Grand Trunk.
2 Great Western.
3 Northern Railway of Canada.
4 Canada Air Line.
5 Wellington, Grey and Bruce.
6 Toronto, Grey and Bruce.
7 Canada Southern.
8 Toronto and Nipissing.
9 St. Lawrence and Ottawa.
10 Midland Railway of Canada.
11 Cobourg, Peterboro' and Marmora.
12 London and Port Stanley.
13 Kingston and Pembroke.
14 Port Whitby and Port Perry.
15 Grand Junction.
16 Buffalo and Lake Huron.
17 Port Dover and Lake Huron.
18 Erie and Ontario.
19 Brockville and Ottawa.
20 Hamilton and North-western.
21 Victoria.

It will be seen from the above list, that we have eighteen separate railways in Ontario, and all these have been built, or are in course of construction since the great exhibition of 1851. The first railway built in Upper Canada was opened as a horse railway, between Queenston and Chippawa. The first railway in Upper Canada on which locomotives were used, was the Northern Railway, opened in June, 1853.

We now have in the Province of Ontario over 2,500 miles of railway, open for the conveyance of freight and passengers. In addition, we have Canals quite equal to any in the world.

TABLE VI.—VESSELS REGISTERED IN ONTARIO IN 1875.

Number of Sailing Vessels and Steamers, &c.	Tonnage.	Value.
825.	114,990.	$3,449,700.

In computing the value of the vessels registered in 1875, belonging to Ontario, I have calculated them all at $30 per ton, the rate usually adopted by Government officials, and considered to be a fair average value.

It is worthy of remark, that the Dominion of Canada now takes a fourth place among the maritime nations of the world in regard to shipping. In 1875 there were 6,952 sailing vessels, steamers and barges, registered in Canada, measuring 1,205,565 tons, at the rate of $30 per ton, this will give the total value of the registered vessels in Canada for the year 1875, as $36,166,950.

Having referred to the shipping of Ontario, it may not be amiss for me also to refer to our fisheries.

FISHERIES.

These are now becoming a most important branch of commerce. During the year 1875, the fish taken in Ontario were valued at $453,194. (The total value of fish products in the Dominion, exclusive of British Columbia, Manitoba, and the north-western territories, was 10,347,386). The Fishery Laws adopted by the Government are very stringent. Licenses are granted to fishermen (503 fishery licenses were granted in Ontario in 1875), and fishery guardians and overseers are appointed to protect the fisheries, yet this does not altogether prevent the destruction of fish; for whilst under Canadian jurisdiction the laws are strictly enforced, there are no such restrictions in the neighbouring fisheries belonging to the United States. The natural consequence is that there has been a rapid diminution in the quantity of marketable fish taken in those waters which border on the United States.

This induced the Government to authorize the preparation of several fish-breeding establishments in Canada. Mr. Samuel Wilmot, of Newcastle, who for many years has devoted himself to the pursuit of Pisciculture has superintended the building and stocking of several establishments devoted to the artifical production of fish, and during the year 1876, this gentleman superintended the erection of two new buildings, hatching tanks, &c., for the artifical propagation of white fish at Sandwich. The capacity of this establishment will admit the laying down of fifty millions of white fish eggs. and if a low average is taken, say fifty per cent., no fewer than twenty-five millions of young white fish will be planted in Detroit River every year.

There are several other establishments in Ontario for the propagation of fish. The parent Institute which is at Newcastle, is celebrated for the immense quantity of Lake Ontario Salmon that it has artifically bred and furnished to restock our rivers. A large portion of these annually, escape into the lakes where they are now so numerous that they can be seen in large schools, and frequently are taken in the nets used for trout fishing.

AGRICULTURE.

The Legislature of Ontario is also very liberal in the encouragement of Agriculture and Arts, Mechanics' Institutes, &c. For this purpose, large sums are granted annually, which are placed under the control of the Minister of Agriculture.

TABLE VII.—AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES THAT RECEIVED AID FROM THE ONTARIO LEGISLATURE IN 1875.

	Number of County Societies.	Amount of grant to each County Society.	Total.
	80	$700 00	$56,000 00
	1	550 00	550 00
	6	350 00	2,100 00
	1	300 00	300 00
Total	88		$58,950 00

Table VII shows an expenditure by the Ontario Legislature of $58,950 to assist eighty-eight County Agricultural Electoral Divisions. Each County or Electoral Division divide the funds received from the Legislature. For example, take Grey South, which receives $700 ; in addition to the County Society, the following Township Societies receive a share of this grant,—Artemesia, Bentwick, Egremont, Glenelg, Melancthon, Normanby, Osprey, and Proton.

These County and Township Societies are of great interest to all classes of the community, tending as they do, to promote the advancement of manufactures as well as of agriculture. Annual competitive fairs are held where prizes are given for live stock, field products, horticultural products, agricultural implements, and arts and manufactures, they have also trials of reaping machines and ploughing matches. These fairs are largely attended not only by people from their own localities, but from considerable distances, the facilities for travelling enabling them to do this with comparative ease ; and the spirit of emulation is so great [to show their improved stock, agricultural implements, &c.,] that distance seems to be of no account. There is no doubt that the encouragement given by the Ontario Legislature which enables these Societies to hold these annual fairs, has done more for the elevation of the farmer within the past few years, than would have been accomplished by individual effort in a century. To the liberality of the Ontario Legislature also may be attributed the superior breeds of horses, cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, &c., which Canadian farmers now possess. It may be said that the improvement of stock is the result of private enterprise, but it is certain that this enterprise has been accelerated and increased by the establishment of agricultural fairs where exhibitors can compete against one another and dispose of their surplus stock to advantage.

The following Societies connected with Agriculture and Arts, also receive annual grants from the Legislature of Ontario.

TABLE VIII.—VARIOUS SOCIETIES THAT RECEIVED AID IN 1876.

Name of Society.	Amount Received.
Agricultural and Arts Association	$10,000 00
Art Union, Toronto	500 00
Dairymen's Association	2,000 00
Fruit Growers' Association	1,000 00
Entomological Society	750 00
Ontario Poultry Society	400 00
Hamilton Horticultural Society	150 00
Number of Societies, 7.	Total amount, $14,800 00

In addition, nearly one thousand dollars was expended in printing reports. The Agricultural and Arts Association was managed during the year 1874, by a council, consisting of twelve members, and eight *ex officio* members, who are responsible to the Legislature. They superintend the arrangements for an Annual Provincial Exhibition, at which prizes are awarded for live stock, grain, vegetables, fruit, agricultural implements, machinery, manufactured goods, &c.

The number and amount of prizes awarded by this Association in 1874, was as follows:—

TABLE IX.—SHOWING PRIZES AWARDED BY THE AGRICUTURAL AND ARTS ASSOCIATION IN 1874.

Class.	No of Prizes.	Amount.
Horses	128	$1,859 00
Cattle	154	3,088 00
Sheep	112	1,475 00
Swine	59	730 00
Poultry	182	478 00
Agricultural Implements	153	860 00
Grain and Seeds	84	597 00
Field Roots	67	153 00
Dairy Produce, &c.	70	366 00

Class.	No. of Prizes.	Amount.
Fruit and Wine	251	$750 00
Vegetable, Plants, and Flowers	175	381 00
Cabinet-ware, Carriages, &c	73	412 00
Chemicals, Building Material, Fine Arts	185	1,053 00
Ladies' Work	134	296 50
Machinery	196	1,104 00
Musical Instruments, Printing, &c	26	161 00
Leather Manufactures	81	314 00
Woollens, Cotton, Furs, &c	54	238 00
Total	2,183	$14,315 50

It will be seen from the above Table that *two thousand one hundred and eighty-three prizes* were awarded for Agriculture, Arts, and Manufactures in 1874, amounting to *fourteen thousand three hundred and fifteen dollars and fifty cents.*

TABLE X.—SHOWING AMOUNTS PAID TO MECHANICS' INSTITUTES IN 1875.

Number of Institutes.	Amount of Grant.	Total.
35	$400 00	$14,000 00
1	376 00	376 00
1	330 00	330 00
1	323 00	323 00
1	313 34	313 34
1	300 00	300 00
1	260 00	260 00
1	250 00	250 00
3	200 00	600 00
1	180 00	180 00
1	160 00	160 00
1	156 00	156 00
1	150 00	150 00
1	130 00	130 00
1	108 00	108 00
1	106 00	106 00
1	104 00	104 00
2	100 00	200 00
Total Institutes 55	Total amount	$18,146 34

There was also $549 00 paid to Inspectors as fees for inspecting these Institutions. During this year twenty-three Institutes conducted classes, in which the following subjects were taught:—English Grammar and Composition; Arithmetic, Geometry, &c.; Penmanship and Book-keeping; Practical Mechanics; Geometrical and Free Hand Drawing; Phonography or Phonetic Short-hand; French; Telegraphy and Wax Flower-making. The amount paid for teaching in these twenty-three Institutes was over four thousand dollars. In addition to teaching, seventeen Institutes had 62 lectures delivered, and in thirty-five Institutes there were given 109 concerts, reading exhibitions, and other entertainments. The annual grant given to each Institute is for the purpose of purchasing books and establishing evening classes, &c., the Institute receiving for every dollar appropriated, a Legislative grant of two dollars. The total expenditure for books by Mechanics' Institutes in this year was over $15,000 00, the number of books issued being 123,000. The net income for all the year was over $42,000 00.

EDUCATION.

The Education Department formerly presided over by the Chief Superintendent of Education (a position held by the Rev. Dr. Ryerson for over thirty years), is now under the direction and management of the Minister of Education (Hon. Adam Crooks, Q.C. LL.D.), a member of the Executive Council, who is directly responsible to the Legislature. This Department prescribes Text Books, Library and Prize Books, Programmes and Subjects of Study, &c., also, apportions the Legislative Grant, and generally controls all matters relating to the Public and High Schools.

The amount apportioned by the Education Department from the Legislative Grant for the year 1874 was *two hundred and forty-five thousand nine hundred and thirty-three dollars.*

Tables XI. and XII. will show the Receipts and Expenditure of Public School moneys in Ontario, in 1874.

TABLE XI.—RECEIPTS OF PUBLIC SCHOOL MONEYS IN 1874.

Receipts for Public Schools.

Legislative grant for teachers' salaries	$244,933	50
Legislative grant for maps, libraries and prizes	22,849	00
Municipal school assessment	606,538	89
Trustees' school assessment	1,608,437	22
Clergy Reserve Fund and other sources	756,512	88
Total receipts for Public Schools	$3,239,271	49

TABLE XII.—SHOWING THE EXPENDITURE OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN 1874.

Expenditure of Public Schools.

Teachers' salaries	$1,647,750	29
Maps, apparatus, library, prizes, &c	54,989	26
Rents and repairs of school-houses	154,036	54
Sites and building school-houses	699,547	87
School-books, stationery, fuel, &c	309,008	95
Total expenditure for Public Schools	$2,865,332	91

There was an unexpended balance during this year of $373,938 58.

TABLE XIII.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF SCHOOL POPULATION BETWEEN FIVE AND SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE; ALSO THE NUMBER OF PUPILS OF ALL AGES THAT ATTENDED THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN 1874.

School Population and Pupils attending the Public Schools in 1874.

School population between 5 and 16 years of age	511,603
Pupils between 5 and 16 years of age	443,009
Pupils of other ages	20,948
Total number of pupils attending school	464,047

As to sex, the pupils that attended school were nearly equally divided, there being 244,206 boys, and 219,841 girls.

ROMAN CATHOLIC SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

TABLE XIV.—SHOWING THE RECEIPTS FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

Receipts for Roman Catholic Separate Schools.

Legislative grant for teachers' salaries	$10,833	00
Legislative grants for maps, prizes, etc.	1,078	45
Amount raised from school rates or supporters	54,058	75
Amount subscribed by supporters and other sources	22,393	41
Total receipts for Roman Catholic Separate Schools	$88,363	61

TABLE XV.—SHOWING THE EXPENDITURE OF ROMAN CATHOLIC SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

Expenditure of Roman Catholic Separate Schools.

Amount paid to teachers	$51,144 15
Amount paid for maps, prizes, libraries, etc.	2,432 93
Amount paid for other purposes	34,786 53
Total amount expended in 1874	$88,363 61

The total number of pupils attending Roman Catholic Separate Schools was 22,786.

TABLE XVI.—SHOWING THE RECEIPTS FOR HIGH SCHOOLS IN 1874.

Receipts for High Schools.

Legislative grant for teachers salaries	$75,553 00
Legislative grant for maps, prizes, library books	1,320 00
Amount of municipal grants	137,807 00
Pupils' fees	19,022 00
The total receipts for High Schools, including balances of preceding year, and other sources was	$298,960 00

TABLE XVII.—SHOWING EXPENDITURE OF HIGH SCHOOLS.

Expenditure of High Schools.

Teachers' Salaries	$179,946 00
Maps, apparatus, libraries, etc	3,323 00
Rents and repairs of school buildings	63,684 00
Fuel, books and contingencies	39,639 00
Total expenditure for High Schools	$286,592 00

The following statistics will show the number of pupils that attended Schools in Ontario in 1874:—

Number of Pupils in Public Schools	464,047
Number of Pupils in High Schools	7,811
Number of Pupils in other Educational Institutions	11,943
Total number of pupils that attended all Schools in 1874	483,861
Total number of Public Schools	4,758
Total number of High Schools	108
Total number of other Educational Institutions	299
Total number of Schools and other Educational Institutions	5,165

It will be seen from the above that 483,861 pupils attended school in 1874, that these were accommodated in 5,165 buildings, and that the total amount expended for educational purposes in that year amounted to the enormous sum of *three million five hundred and eighty-seven thousand nine hundred and fifty one dollars and sixty cents.* Ontario has also at the present time two Normal Schools for the training of teachers.

In connection with the Education Department there is a Depository for the supply of maps, globes, apparatus, prizes, library books, &c., which, through the liberality of the Legislature are sold to the Public and High Schools at about half their cost price.

TABLE XVIII.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF BOOKS, MAPS, &C., SUPPLIED FROM THE DEPOSITORY.

Number of Library or Prize Books, Maps &c., supplied.

Library and Prize Books, up to 31st December, 1874		1,032,691
Miscellaneous Maps, from 1855 to 1874, inclusive		47,311
Terrestrial and Celestial Globes	do	2,785
Sets of Philosophical Apparatus	do	701
Miscellaneous pieces of apparatus, Orreries, Telluriuns, &c, inclusive		21,765
Object Lessons, Historical Sheets, &c.	do	252,463

The books are purchased by the Education Department from publishers in Europe and America at the lowest cost prices.

The globes, and principal part of the apparatus are manufactured in Toronto, under the direction of the Department, thus encouraging mechanical and artistic skill in the Province, and the results of their excellence was the extensive display made by the Department at Philadephia, which I have already described in my special Report on the Educational Exhibit (See page 46.) In addition to the Collegiate Institutes, High Schools, and Public Schools in Ontario, which are under the general administration of the Education Department, there are a considerable number of Universities, Colleges and Schools that have been established by various religious or other bodies, but with one or two exceptions they have no public endowment, and therefore are not under the control or inspection of the Education Department.

I shall enumerate them as far as possible.

TABLE XIX.—UNIVERSITIES OF ONTARIO.

Name.	Locality.
University of Toronto	Toronto.
University College	Toronto.
University of Victoria College	Cobourg.
Queen's University College	Kingston.
University of Trinity College	Toronto.
Ottawa College	Ottawa.
Albert University	Belleville.

TABLE XX.—COLLEGES, LADIES' INSTITUTES, &C.

Name.	Locality.
Upper Canada College	Toronto.
Trinity College School	Port Hope.
Canadian Literary Institute	Woodstock.
Wesleyan Female College	Hamilton.
Huron College	London.
Bishop Strachan School	Toronto.
Bishop Hellmuth's Ladies School	London.
do do Boys' do	do
Albert College Grammar School	Belleville.
Alexandra College	do
Ontario Ladies' College	Whitby.
Brantford Young Ladies' College	Brantford.
Ladies' Institute	Cobourg.
Young Ladies' Literary Institute	Ottawa.
Assumption College	Sandwich.
Church of England Ladies' School	Ottawa.
Ladies' College and Conservatory of Music	do
Ladies' Educational Association	Toronto.
Convent of St. Joseph's for Young Ladies	do
La Salle Institute	do
St. Michael's College	do

TABLE XXI.—PROFESSIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES IN ONTARIO.

Name.	Locality.
Knox College	Toronto.
Huron College	London.
Law Society of Ontario	Toronto.
Toronto School of Medicine	do
Medical Department, Trinity College	do
Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons	Kingston.
Ontario College of Pharmacy	Toronto.
Royal College of Dental Surgeons	do
Military College	Kingston.
School of Gunnery	do
Ontario Veterinary College	Toronto.
Veterinary Medical Association	do
School of Practical Science	Toronto.
Ontario School of Agriculture	Guelph.
British American Commercial College	Toronto.
Day's Commercial College	do
London Commercial College	London.
Douglas' Commercial College	Orillia.
Rockwood Academy	Rockwood.
Canadian Institute	Toronto.
Ontario Society of Artists	do
Literary and Scientific Society	Ottawa.
Ontario Association for the advancement of Education	Toronto.
Educational Museum and Library	do

TABLE XXII.—SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

Names.	Locality.
Ontario Institution for the Blind	Brantford.
Ontario Institution for the Deaf and Dumb	Belleville.
Shingwauk Industrial Home	Sault Ste. Marie.
Reformatory School	Penetanguishene.

From the statistics I have given on Educational Institutions, it will be seen that in addition to our admirable system for primary and secondary education, which is under the control of the Minister of Education, this Province is also well supplied with Institutions that provide the means for imparting superior education. The children of labouring men have opportunities of obtaining education free of expense in this Province, as the Public Schools are free ; and if they are studious, they can easily enter the High Schools, and proceed from them to the Provincial University, or some one of the various colleges, at a very small expense.

To the honour of the country be it said, there are hundreds of lawyers, doctors, and ministers in this Province who stand in the highest ranks of these professions, and are distinguished for their education and general knowledge, whose parents could not possibly have provided the necessary funds for a professional education in the old country. It is therefore evident that this Province holds out every inducement to emigrants ; men who are not afraid to work, who are honest and industrious, are not only certain to obtain a good livelihood, but in a few years can have a farm or a homestead of their own, and be certain that their children will be educated to love the old flag, and the constitutional government which we in Canada are proud to acknowledge we inherited from the mother country.

If I have devoted too much space to this portion of the Report, I must apologise for having done so, but I keenly felt the importance of eradicating the absurd opinions held by Europeans respecting this country, by showing them that it is not the cold ice-bound inhospitable region they suppose, but a country blessed with natural wealth, education and religion; peopled by the descendants of that great nation, which maintains its individuality in all climes and countries, and which has done more to promote the civilization and projects of mankind, than all other nations combined.

Having given this brief description of the exports, imports, products, education, &c., of Ontario, and shown the present importance of this country, I shall now refer to the International Exhibition of 1876.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, 1876.

The Congress of the United States, approved in March 1871, of an Act for "holding an International Exhibition of arts, manufactures, and products of the soil and mines." A subsequent act, establishing the Centennial Board of Finance, was approved of in June, 1872. In 1873, the President of the United States issued a proclamation, commending the International Exhibition to all nations. The following year, an Act was passed requesting the President to invite foreign nations to participate in the exhibition.

The following gentlemen were appointed officers:—President, Joseph R. Hawley; Vice-Presidents, Thomas H. Coldwell, M. Goldsmith, F. R. M. Holliday, R. Mallory, and J. A. Martin; Director-General, Alfred T. Goshorn; Secretary, J. L. Campbell; President of the Board of Finance, John Welsh; Counsellor and Solicitor, J. L. Shoemaker.

The Commission at first provided five buildings, viz:—The Main Building, Art Gallery, Machinery Building, Agricultural Building and Horticultural Building, which jointly covered an area of nearly fifty acres, to accommodate goods exhibited from various countries, and issued circulars to each nation showing the space allotted to it. In response to this, the application for increased space so much exceeded their calculations, that it became necessary to erect supplementary buildings or annexes. The MAIN BUILDING is in the form of a parallelogram, extending east and west, 1,880 feet in length, and north and south 464 feet in width. The cost of this building was $1,580,000. It has recently been purchased by the International Exhibition Company, and is now open to the public as a permanent exhibition

The annex to the Main Building (carriage annex) was a one-story building immediately north of the Main Building, size 346 x 231 feet.

The ART BUILDING, or Memorial Hall, is a magnificent structure. It covers an acre and a half, being 365 feet long, 210 feet wide, and 59 feet high, with a basement of 12 feet in height.

This building, which cost $1,500,000, was erected at the cost of the City of Philadelphia and the State of Pennsylvania, to be used by the Centennial Commission during the time of the Exhibition, but afterwards to become an Industrial Museum, similar to the South Kensington Museum in London.

This building gave 75,000 square feet of wall space for paintings, and 20,000 square feet of floor space for statues, &c. Yet it was not large enough to supply all the applications for space. It became necessary to erect an annex to the Art Gallery; this was a very fine brick building, plastered and painted in imitation of stone, so as to harmonize with the original building. It afforded 60,000 square feet of wall space for paintings and contained 30 galleries, each 40 feet square, besides four large galleries.

MACHINERY HALL.—This immense building, 1,402 feet long, 360 feet wide, was constructed of sufficient strength to bear the immense strain upon it by the powerful machinery within its walls. The cost of the building was $542,300. It covered an area of fourteen acres. The motive power was furnished by a Corliss Engine of 1,400 horse-power, and the annex for hydraulic machines contained a tank 60 x 160, with 10 feet of water.

The AGRICULTURAL BUILDING covered an area of about ten acres, and cost $260,000; it was a very handsome and commodious building. The grounds for live stock were at a considerable distance from the Exhibition building.

HORTICULTURAL HALL. — This beautiful building, the design of which is the Moorish style of architecture of the twelfth century, is built principally of iron and glass. The city of Philadelphia provided the necessary funds for the erection of this building, which is to remain as a permanent conservatory. It covers an area for exhibition purposes of 122,500 square feet, and cost about $300,000.

In addition to the principal buildings and annexes, there were about 180 buildings and special exhibits within the Exhibition grounds, the most important of which were the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

The Main United States Government Building covered an area of 102,840 square feet. It contained contributions from the War Department, Navy Department, Treasury Department, Interior Department, Post Office Department, Agricultural Department, Smithsonian Institution, and Commission of American Food Fishes. This was the most complete and the best arranged exhibit in the whole Exhibition. Next in importance were the Women's Pavilion, Shoe and Leather Buildings, State Buildings, &c.

The Commissioners having consented to the erection of all these Buildings to provide extra space for the contributors, at once issued circulars, with ground plans indicating the location and preliminary assignment of space to each nation. The following extract from one of these circulars will show how particular they were to give explicit instructions to intending exhibitors ; also how thoroughly they had considered every detail, so as to make the whole exhibition a grand success.

" The space assigned to each nation is in the form of a section crossing the building from North to South. Intersecting these at right angles and running lengthwise of the building, are the Divisions into the Departments of the Classification. The Departments are ten in number, viz. :—

I. *Raw Materials—Mineral, Vegetable and Animal.*
II. *Materials and Manufactures used for Food, or in the Arts, the result of Extractive or Combining Processes.*
III. *Textile and Felted Fabrics ; Apparel, Costumes and Ornaments for the Person.*
IV. *Furniture and Manufactures of general use in Construction and in Dwellings.*
V. *Tools, Implements, Machines and Processes.*
VI. *Motors and Transportation.*
VII. *Apparatus and Methods for the increase and diffusion of Knowledge.*
VIII. *Engineering, Public Works, Architecture, etc.*
IX. *Plastic and Graphic Arts.*
X. *Objects illustrating efforts for the improvement of the Physical, Intellectual and Moral Condition of Man.*

" Of these Departments Nos. V. and VI. will be chiefly in Machinery Hall, No. IX. wholly in the Art Gallery, and portions of Departments I., VI. and VIII. in the Agricultural and Horticultural Halls Products which appropriately find place within the Main Building should be arranged by the Commissioners of the respective nations as nearly as possible in accordance with the Classification."

The International Commission having made every preparation and issued invitations to different countries, also extended the same to Canada. Fortunately, the Dominion Government foresaw the benefits likely to accrue to this country from a competitive exhibition of our natural resources with those of other countries, and consequently the liberal grant of $100,000 was voted to defray the necessary expenses in connection with the Canadian exhibit at the Centennial. With all this liberality, however, there were serious drawbacks ; many of our manufacturers were for a time diffident about sending their goods, not from fear of competition, but because they imagined themselves excluded from trade with the United States on account of the prohibitory tariff. This question was for a time agitated ; strong arguments were brought in favour of our exhibiting ; probably one of the best was an article published in the *Monetary Times*, on 25th August, 1875. The writer, after referring to the prohibitory tariff, says ;—

" Looked at from this particular standpoint, we are not surprised to learn that some English manufacturers have declined to send articles to the Centennial Exhibition next year, and that some Canadians feel very much in the same way. There is, however, another side to the question, more particularly in regard to Canada, and one which, in our opinion, every intelligent, patriotic citizen must see renders it imperative in the interests of this Dominion, that the very best display of our national resources should be made.

" Whether we take part in the gathering at Philadelphia or not, it will take place, and the nations which have promised to take part in it, the magnificent buildings erected, and the excellence of the arrangements generally, all indicate that it will be one of the grandest displays of the kind which the world has ever seen. Millions of the most active and intelligent of Europe, the West Indies, South America, and the more distant parts of the globe will be present, and tens of millions will read in their own homes in every nook and valley of civilization, the story of the exhibition. What would the effect be upon the growing interests of Canada if, situated alongside of the United States, and boasting as we do of the great resources and future of our country, we took no part in the exhibition, or made a shabby display? The effects would be most disastrous. Our course would give a deadly blow to the increasing favour with which the Dominion is now being regarded in Europe and throughout the world, from which we would be fortunate if we recovered in one or two decades.

"If we put in no appearance at Philadelphia at all, it would be alleged in every paper in the United States, and very many in other parts of the world, that Canada did not exhibit because afraid of the contrast between her productions and those of the Republic. The story would be revived with greater force than ever, that Canada is a cold, ice-bound, hyperborean region, and we know from past experience how difficult it is to eradicate that absurdity from the European mind, when once it finds a lodgment. The millions who attend at Philadelphia would be irresistibly led to the conclusion that if we could have made a good display we would certainly have done it, and that our failing to do so was *prima facie* evidence that the Dominion was of very little account, either as regards resources or enterprise. It would afterwards be thrown up to our emigration agents at every turn—in short, a score of ways might be mentioned in which it could and would be used to the injury of the Dominion for many years thereafter.

"To take part in the Centennial and make a poor appearance, would be a still more fatal mistake. We know that the United States is sparing no efforts to make a grand display; for Canada to appear paltry and shabby by its side, would be to inflict an almost irreparable blow upon our prosperity. We look upon the occasion consequently as of the greatest possible moment to this country; we shall have much at stake at Philadelphia next year, and we trust our Federal and Provincial Governments, and the Commissioners and Advisory Boards who have been appointed, will be found equal to the importance of the occasion. We are pleased to observe that active, energetic men have been appointed, irrespective of politicial leanings, and certainly their position will be no sinecure. Canada has so much at stake in the matter that they cannot but feel their responsibility, and we call upon all classes to patriotically aid them in making the Canadian display at Philadelphia such as will redound to the honour and credit of our common country.

"The Dominion Government took a vote of $100,000 last Session to aid in securing a good representation of our resources. We are not in a position to say whether or not this amount will be sufficient to meet the necessities of the case; but this we do unhesitatingly assert, that Canada had better spend half a million of dollars to make a creditable display of the products of our fields, forests, mines, fisheries, and manufactories, than go to Philadelphia next year, and cut a figure which will disgrace and libel the country.

"If the United States had not started this Centennial Exhibition we should have been just as well pleased, considering the high tariff which they impose on all our productions crossing the lines. But having entered upon the undertaking, this country cannot afford, in its own interests, to be unrepresented at Philadelphia, and still less to make an unworthy display. Under these circumstances, our united energies as a people should be bent to show the world what a magnificent country Canada really is. And we can do it. We have got the necessary resources. When we think of the rich and varied productions of our fair fields and fertile valleys, of our rich mines and unequalled forests, of the wealth of our fisheries, and of the excellency of many classses of our manufactured goods, we feel confident it is possible for us to make the Canadian Department at Philadelphia one of the most attractive in the Exhibition. If sufficient energy is shown by those in charge of the arrangements, the display may be made such as will reflect the highest credit upon the Dominion, advertise its great resources to the whole civilized world, and open up new avenues of trade and prosperity. These are objects worth striving for, and the people will certainly not look with favour on those who hinder them from being attained.

Our success, it should be remembered, will not rest either with Governments, Commissioners, or Advisory Boards. It depends mainly on the people as a whole. All classes, therefore, should interest themselves in it: the farmer, the manufacturer, the lumberman, the merchant, and all others who can exhibit anything which will reflect credit upon themselves and their country. We believe this spirit is being very generally manifested as the time for exhibition draws nearer, and we hope every effort on the part of those placed in charge of the arrangements will be heartily seconded by the public at large. If this be done as energetically and successfully as it ought to be, we have every confidence that after the American Centennial Exhibition is over, the world will have a higher opinion of the Dominion of Canada than it ever previously entertained."

It was very fortunate for Canada that commercial enterprise became awakened to this important subject, and manfully came forward to assist in making Canada celebrated as a mercantile country. The local Governments united in assisting intending exhibitors; the Legislature of Ontario gave a liberal grant, and different members of the Government made it a matter of personal interest. An Advisory Board was approved by Order of Council on the 12th October, 1875, appointing the following gentlemen :—

Advisory Board as approved by Order in Council, dated 12th October, 1875.

Hon. Adam Crooks	Toronto, Chairman.
Hon. S. C. Wood	do
Hon. D. Christie	Paris.
Hon. A. McKellar	Hamilton.

AGRICULTURE.

Rev. R. Burnett	Hamilton.
Ira Morgan, Esq	Ottawa.
Stephen White, Esq	Charing Cross.
J. B. Aylsworth, Esq	Newburgh.
E. Caswell, Esq	Ingersoll.
Geo. Murton, Esq	Guelph.
Geo. Leslie, Jr., Esq	Leslieville, Kingston Road.
Thomas Ballantyne, Esq	Stratford.
David Macpherson, Esq	Lancaster, Glengarry.

FINE ARTS.

W. H. Howland, Esq	Toronto.
M. Mathews, Esq	do
H. Hancock, Esq	do
L. R. O'Brien, Esq	do

MANUFACTURERS.

James Watson, Esq., Knitting Mills	Hamilton.
Robert Barber, Esq., Woollen Mills	Streetsville.
Andrew Elliott, Esq., Woollen Mills	Almonte.
Adam Warnock, Esq., Edge Tools	Galt.
A. Copp, Esq., Stoves and Hardware	Hamilton.
James Smart, Esq., Stoves and Hardware	Brockville.
G. Booth, Esq., Brass and Copper Works	Toronto.
G. H. Wilkes, Esq., Machinery	Brantford.
J. G. Tandy, Esq., Machinery	Kingston.
John Turner, Esq., Boots and Shoes	Toronto.
Isaac Waterman, Esq., Oil	London.
G. Moorehead, Esq., Furniture	do
John J. Withrow, Esq., Manufactured Lumber	Toronto.
William Toole, Esq., Manufactured Lumber	Peterborough.
William Craig, Esq., Leather	Port Hope.
John Watson, Esq., Agricultural Implements	Ayr.
R. H. Ramsay, Esq., Provisions	Toronto.
C. Whitlaw, Esq., Flour Mills	Paris.
Lewis Shickluna, Esq., Ship-building	St. Catharines.

C. R. Smith, Esq , Sewing Machines	Hamilton.
W. G. Perly, Esq., Vice-President, Lumber Association	Ottawa.
Nathaniel Dickey, Esq., Machinery.	Toronto.
Thomas Wilson, Esq, Machinery,	Dundas.
Hugh Savigny, Esq., Mining Engineer, &c	Toronto.
Hon. A. Skead, Lumberman	Ottawa.
Hiram Cook, Esq., Lumberman	Toronto.
A. H. Campbell, Esq	Toronto.
John J. Reid, Esq., Paper Manufacturer	Toronto.
Robert Wilkes, Esq., Manufacturer	Toronto.
Professor Chapman, Mineralogy and Geology	Toronto.
Robert Hay, Esq., Furniture Manufacturer	Toronto.
E. B. Shuttleworth, Esq., Chemical Works	Toronto.
Hugh Miller, Esq., Chemical Works	Toronto.
C. Potter, Esq., Philosophical Apparatus	Toronto.
R. M. Wanzer, Esq., Sewing Machines	Hamilton
H. A. Massy, Esq., Agricultural Implements	Newcastle.
Peter Patterson, Esq., Agricultural Implements	Richmond Hill.
J. B. Armstrong, Esq., Carriages	Guelph.
David McCrae, Esq., Woollen Manufacturer	Guelph.

Educational and other Institutions.

The Rev. John McCaul, LL.D	University College.
The Rev. Egerton Ryerson, D.D.	Education Office.
Inspector J. W. Langmuir	Government Office.

Mr. W. H. Frazer was appointed Secretary.

The Ontario Advisory Board commenced work by issuing circulars showing the advantages of exhibiting a complete representation of the industries and products of the Province.

The Canadian Commissioners, who were represented at the Exhibition by Senator Letellier de St. Just, Minister of Agriculture, (now Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec,) as President, and the Honourable Mr. Penny, of Montreal, and Mr. McDougall as Executive Commissioners, with Mr. Perrault as Secretary, invited the co-operation of the Provincial Advisory Boards, stating that the aim of the Commission was to secure a high standard of quality in the articles exhibited, and further stated that the duty of the Boards will be—

1st. To disseminate information regarding the Exhibition.

2nd. To secure the co-operation of industrial, scientific, agricultural, and other associations in their Province.

3rd. To appoint co-operative local committees, representing the different industries of their Province.

4th. To stimulate local action on all measures intended to render the Exhibition successful, and a worthy representation of the industries of the country.

5th. To encourage the production of articles suitable for exhibition.

6th. To distribute documents issued by the Commission among the manufacturers, and others in their districts interested in the Exhibition.

7th. To render assistance in furthering the financial and other interests of the Exhibition, and to furnish information to the Commission on subjects that may be referred to them.

General regulations for Canadian Exhibitors were also adopted in regard to allotment of space, transportation of goods, display of goods. The following extract from a circular issued by the Canadian Commission, and endorsed by the Advisory Board which was sent to manufacturers or others, will show the care bestowed in preparing this scheme for the mutual benefit of the Province.

The transportation, receiving, unpacking, and arranging of the products for exhibition will be at the expense of the Canadian Commission.

Foreign Commissions may publish Catalogues of their respective sections, and the Canadian Commission will avail themselves of the privilege.

Exhibitors will not be charged for space.

A limited quantity of steam and water power will be supplied gratuitously. Any power required by the exhibitor in excess of that allowed, will be furnished by the Canadian Commission.

The Canadian Commission will provide at their own cost, all show cases, shelving, counters, fittings, etc., which they may require; and all countershafts with their pulleys, belting, etc., for the transmission of power from the main shafts in the Machinery Hall. All arrangements of articles and decorations must be in conformity with the general plan adopted by the Director-General.

The Canadian Commission will take precautions for the safe preservation of all objects in the Exhibition; and it will be responsible for damage or loss of any kind, or for accidents by fire or otherwise.

The Canadian Commission will employ watchmen of their own choice to guard their goods during the hours the exhibition is open to the public. Appointments of such watchmen to be subject to the approval of the Director-General.

The Canadian Commissioners, or such agents as they may designate, shall be responsible for the receiving, unpacking and arrangement of objects, as well as for their removal at the close of the Exhibition; but no person shall be permitted to act as such agent until he can give to the Director-General written evidence of his having been approved by the proper Commission.

With such liberal inducements, relieving exhibitors of all responsibility and expense, it was not surprising that Ontario made a large exhibit; but it was astonishing to find that the people of Ontario sent over *thirteen hundred exhibits* to the International Exhibition in 1876, and received more awards, in proportion to her population, than any other country in the world.

Having described the preliminary steps taken to ensure a successful exhibit from Ontario, I shall now give a brief description of the goods exhibited, referring to the different departments and classes, and, where possible, showing the growth of the various branches of manufactures, &c., in this Province.

DEPARTMENT 1.—MINING AND METALLURGY.

Previous to describing the different classes in this department, I may state that the greater part of the specimens of minerals, ores, &c., from Ontario, were exhibited under the superintendence of Professor Selwyn, Director of the Geological Survey of Canada.

To that gentleman we are indebted for his valuable assistance in forming the excellent display that Ontario made in this department; to his untiring energies at the Exhibition in the classification and proper arrangement, and the preparation of a scientific and descriptive catalogue, may be attributed much of that success which was achieved by our Province.

The Dominion Geological Survey is located at Montreal. This department includes a very valuable Geological Museum, and an excellent Laboratory well fitted up with modern appliances, also a good library. The staff of the department consists of Professor Selwyn, director, assisted by ten Geological explorers. The sum of $45,000 was the government appropriation for this department in 1875.

MINERALS, ORES, STONE, MINING PRODUCTS, &C.

There were seventy-one exhibitors in this department from Ontario, and probably the most important part of this exhibit was the specimens of iron. There is no other metal that is of so much importance in the material progress and prosperity of any country as iron. It possesses so many good and useful qualities, that for manufacturing purposes, it may be truly called the "King of Metals." Ontario is very rich in her mineral resources. The iron ore from the mines near Ottawa contains 69 per cent. of metal, about double the quantity that can be obtained from the ores of Norway and Sweden. The quantities are immense. It is stated that one of these mines has at least one million tons of ore which is easily accessible. If we properly apply this natural wealth, and increase our commercial enterprises in the manufacture of metals, our national prosperity will surely be increased. During the year 1875 we exported 32,126 tons of iron ore to the United States, value $73,259. The possession of metals is of vital importance to every nation; without them science, industry, and commerce could not flourish; we should be deprived of our machines for manufacturing purposes; our agricultural implements; our railroads and steamboats; our weapons for warfare, and thousands of other things in every-day use, the manufacture of which now occupy the industrial communities of all Christian nations.

The following short sketch of the history of the manufacture of Iron on this continent, may be of interest:

The London Company that made its first settlement in Virginia, in 1608, established the first iron works in America.*

Iron ore was found at Falling Creek, near Jamestown River, in 1620, and the company sent out one hundred and fifty men "all framed to iron works, &c." They succeeded so well that they "writ word to the Company in London that they did not doubt but to finish the work and have plentiful possession of the iron for them by the next Easter."

In 1621 three of the master workmen having died, the Company sent over Mr. John Berkeley, with his son Maurice and twenty other experienced workmen. On the 22nd of May following, a general massacre by the Indians took place, when Berkeley and all his workmen, to the number of three hundred and forty-seven, were killed, and the iron works demolished.

Notwithstanding the high antiquity of iron, its manufacture being assigned to a period before the time of Moses, its use seems to have been unknown to the Indians. This is accounted for by the fact that it is the most difficult of all metals to obtain in a state fit for use; even when brought to the metallic state by the heat of the furnace, it cannot be wrought with the same ease as more malleable metals, such as gold, silver, and copper.

The first Iron furnace in Canada was established by the French on a branch of the St. Maurice River, seven miles north of Trois Rivières in the Province of Quebec. A manufactory of small nails was established at Quebec in 1764, which in the first six months exported three hundred tons of nails to Florida, the West Indies, and South America.

What a revolution has taken place in the manufacture of Iron since that time? Even twenty years ago the various branches of Iron manufacture in the United States had made such prodigious strides, that thousands of individuals were employed; sixteen thousand persons worked at the Pig Iron manufacture; nineteen thousand hands were employed at Bar, Sheet, and Railroad Iron establishments; fifteen thousand people were engaged in foundries for Iron castings; machinery and steam-engines employed thirty-seven thousand persons, and so on, throughout all the Iron manufactories, a proportionate number were employed.

This marvellous advance in the production and manufacture of one single raw material is an indication of exhaustless wealth, and we are therefore not surprised that the aggregate annual product from the various branches of Iron manufactures in the United States amounted to *two hundred and six millions of dollars.* It is, no doubt, the most astonishing instance of industrial progress ever exhibited by any country.

Canada is very rich in mineral resources, and nature has been very prolific in giving us most of the ordinary metals and ores, together with valuable deposits of limestone, building stone, salt, &c.

The following extract from the Report of the Juries on the exhibition of the works of industry of all nations in 1857, will show what a magnificent collection of minerals was exhibited at that time, and how highly they were appreciated by competent judges:—

"Of all the British colonies, Canada is that whose exhibition is the most interesting and the most complete, and one may even say that it is superior, so far as the mineral kingdom is concerned, to all countries that have forwarded their products to the Exhibition.

"This arises from the fact that the collection has been made in a systematic manner, and the result is that the study of it furnishes the means of appreciating at once the geological structure and the mineral resources of Canada.

"It is to Mr. W. E. Logan (afterwards Sir W. E. Logan, now dead) one of the members of the Jury, who fills the office of Geological Surveyor of Canada, that we are indebted for this collection, and its value arises from the fact that he has selected on the spot most of the specimens that have been sent to the Exhibition, and has arranged them since their arrival in London."

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* History of Virginia.

COPPER.

Copper, apart from its intrinsic value, is of great historical interest. It was used in many countries before the working of iron was discovered. Copper implements have been found in the ancient mines of Siberia, which are supposed not to have been worked for thousands of years. Copper was formerly much employed for domestic utensils, and even instruments of warfare. Humboldt says the people of St. Domingo acquired the art of hardening their weapons of copper by an alloy of tin. It is interesting to trace the history of this important metal. Copper and other metals were not much sought after in Great Britain even up to the sixteenth century; the mineral wealth of the country was not then much developed. Macaulay says:—"The copper mines which formerly lay wholly neglected, were not then reckoned in the value of the land, but afterwards became of great value." In 1854 Great Britain produced 23,073 tons of copper, worth over two and a quarter millions of pounds sterling. The first smelting works for copper on this continent were erected in the United States in 1648. Governor Endicott, of Salem, having discovered copper ore upon land granted to him, set up smelting works, and sent to Sweden and Germany for workmen acquainted with the business of smelting and refining copper. The mine, however, was not so productive as was expected. At the close of the last century an extensive business was carried on in the United States in the manufacture of copper. As copper has been discovered in large quantities on the shores of Lakes Superior and Huron, it becomes a question of very considerable importance whether more capital and labour could not be advantageously employed in its production. The total value of copper ore exported from the Dominion of Canada in 1875 was over one hundred thousand dollars.

The value of silver ore exported from Ontario to the United States in 1875, was $442,243.00 As will be seen on pp. 13 and 14 of this Report, we have several important silver mines in Ontario, and one of the most valuable of them is now worked by American owners. This shows the necessity of more enterprise on the part of the Canadians. The Silver Islet Mine, purchased in 1870, by Major Sibley, of New York, for $125,000, actually produced, in five years, nearly $2,500,000 worth of silver. If we deduct the cost of production, $1,500,000, there is a *profit of one million dollars in five years*, the original outlay being only one hundred and twenty-five thousamd dollars.

This Province is also very rich in quarries of stones suitable for building purposes, &c. In the year 1875 we shipped unwrought stone to the United States to the value of $41,210.

In this group we had the following exhibits:—

Limestone	11	Exhibits.
Dolomite	9	do
Sandstone	10	do
Granite and Syanite	3	do
Marbles	9	do
Serpentine	1	do
Flagstone	3	do
Lime, Cement, &c.	18	do
Artificial Stone	2	do
Mica	1	do
Fire Clay	1	do
Sandstone for furnace lumps, &c.,	3	do
Sandstone for Glass-making	3	do
Moulding Sand and Clay	4	do
Graphite, Crude and Refined.	3	do
Whinstones, Grindstones, &c.	4	do
Lithographic Stone	4	do
Mineral Waters, Fertilizers, &c	19	do

Class 110 to 112. Metallurgical Products.

I shall not attempt to describe the many recent improvements in the metallurgical arts, resulting from the discoveries made by men who devoted their whole lives to this object; but I cannot refrain from giving one illustration of the enthusiasm and perseverance of one man of humble life in England, who devoted himself to a discovery which is of great importance in this branch of manufacture, I refer to the introduction of Iron Slitting Mills into England by Foley.

"This man" says Coleridge, "was a fiddler living near Stourbridge, was often witness of the immense labour and loss of time caused by dividing the rods of iron necessary in the progress of making nails. The discovery of the process called "slitting" adopted in works called "slitting mills," was first made in Sweden, and the consequences of this advance in art were most disastrous to the manufacturers of iron about Stourbridge. Foley the fiddler, was shortly missed from his accustomed round, and was not seen again for many years.

He had mentally resolved to ascertain by what means the process of slitting bars of iron was accomplished, and without communicating his intention to a single human being, he proceeded to Hull, and thence, without funds, worked his passage to the Swedish iron port. Arrived in Sweden, he begged and fiddled his way to the iron foundries, where after a long time he became a universal favourite with the workmen; and from the apparent entire absence of intelligence, or anything like ulterior object, he was received into the works, to every part of which he had access. He took advantage of the privilege thus offered, and having stored his memory with observations on all the combinations, he disappeared from amongst his kind friends as he had oppeared. As no one knew whence he came, so no one knew whither he had gone.

On his return to England, he communicated his voyage and its results to Mr. Knight and another person in the neighbourhood, with whom he was associated, and by whom the necessary buildings were erected and machinery provided. When at length everything was prepared, it was found that the machinery would not act; at all events it did not answer the sole end of its erection—it would not slit the bars of iron.

Foley disappeared again, and it was concluded that shame and mortification at his failure had driven him away for ever. Not so. Again, though somewhat more speedily, he found his way to the Swedish iron works, where he was received most joyfully, and to make more of their fiddler, he was lodged in the slitting mill itself. Here was the very end and aim of his life attained beyond his utmost hopes.

He examined the works and very soon discovered the cause of his failure. He now made drawings or rude tracings, and having abided an ample time to verify his observations, and to impress them clearly and vividly on his mind, he made his way to the port and once more returned to England. This time he was completely successful, and by the result of his experience, enriched himself and greatly benefited his countrymen.

"This" (adds Coleridge), "I hold to be the most extraordinary instance of credible devotion in modern times."

Our collection of metallurgical productions was not large, but the specimens of silver, copper and iron exhibited were excellent; the billets of iron from the Ottawa Iron and Steel Manufacturing Company, are specially adapted for the manufacture of steel, and as stated by experts, there is no better ore for this purpose in the world than that obtained in Ontario.

The pig-iron smelted by crude Petroleum was probably looked upon more as a curiosity than an important discovery, but, if successfully carried out, it will reduce the price of smelting to such a low cost, that with our immense mines of iron and inexhaustible supply of Petroleum, it will cause quite a revolution in the price of iron, and make Canada one of the greatest iron-producing countries in the world.

DEPARTMENT II.—MANUFACTURES.

Chemicals.—Salt.

The first article in this group is Salt. The manufacture of salt has now become so simplified through the aid of modern science and skill, that we are scarcely prepared to understand why so much importance was formerly attached to it and its manufacture, and why its sale was prohibited, unless a heavy duty were paid.

Salt has held a very prominent place in the fiscal and commercial relations of ancient and modern nations. Livy says, "The salt works of Ostia, at the mouth of the Tiber, were established about 130 years after the founding of Rome; and a hundred years later, on account of the high price demanded for it, the right of vending it was transferred from private hands to the Roman State." The manufacture and the duty levied upon salt was an important source of revenue, and added to the commercial power of Rome. The maritime importance of Venice was ascribed to her salt works. It is said that one cause of the Revolution in France was the oppressive nature and enforcement of the salt code which formerly existed in France.

In England, this article was formerly subject to a duty which formed a branch of the royal revenue. In 1798, the duty on salt was 15s. per bushel of 56 lbs. This tax was abolished in 1823.

It seems strange though, that notwithstanding the almost universal recommendation of salt as a condiment and an antiseptic, it was seldom, if ever used by North American Indians, until they were taught its use by the Europeans. The first salt works on this continent were established at Cape Charles, in Virginia, about the year 1620. Salt was, in early times, made by the solar method on the shores of Long Island, by exposing sea-water in shallow vats to the action of the sun and wind. The principal supply of salt in the United States was formerly received from the trading vessels from the salt-producing countries of Europe and the West Indies. When foreign trade was interrupted by the War of Independence, the scarcity of salt caused great distress, and called into existence several smaller establishments along the shores from Cape Cod to Georgia. The plan adopted to procure salt, was to pump water from the sea by hand, or by the art of windmills, and then put it in large kettles. As may be supposed, the salt produced was of inferior quality, and only one bushel of salt was produced from two hundred and fifty gallons of water.

Having briefly described the first salt works established in the United States, I shall now refer to the manufacture of salt in Ontario. In a pamphlet recently prepared on the manufacture of Canadian salt, by Mr. J. Lionel Smith, I find that the produce of nineteen salt works in Ontario in 1873, was 451,576 barrels, value $336,219.96; and 3,040 tons of land salt, value $8,360. In the same year (1873) the total cost of wood consumed was $143,096. This will give some idea of the extent of our salt region, and the quantities of salt manufactured in Ontario. Mr. Smith says: "The competition salt manufacturers have to contend with is the low price at which salt imported from Liverpool is sold in Canada. The reason of this is that our export trade requires much more tonnage than the import trade can profitably supply, that ship owners or their representatives are often glad to load their vessels with salt for Quebec or Montreal, at mere nominal rates of freight, in preference to carrying dead or waste ballast. Fine salt from Liverpool is frequently laid down at Quebec at 5s. per ton of 2,240 lbs. while solar, and sometimes coarse salts are brought out simply as ballast without any freight charge. English salt consequently can often be bought at a less price in Montreal than in Liverpool. It is gratifying to state, however, that Canadian salt is gradually displacing foreign salt, and that from its excellence it has now driven United States salt out of the market, and our manufacturers are now shipping large consignments to the that country.

PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS.

In addition to Messrs. Lyman Brothers' exhibit, noticed on page 27, there was an excellent assortment of fluid extracts, prepared by Mr. Saunders, of London, whose preparations are highly esteemed by the medical faculty throughout Ontario and Quebec. When this branch of manufacture was begun some fifteen years ago our market was entirely supplied with American goods; but gradually the superior home products have replaced those from the United States, so that now the trade in American goods of this character is almost extinct. The chief aim of the head of this establishment is to send nothing out of his laboratory which is not fully up to the required standard of strength and excellence, and in this he has so far succeeded as to command the confidence of medical practitioners throughout all portions of the Dominion where these preparations have been introduced.

Besides Fluid Extracts, there were samples of a large number of Elixirs, Syrups, Suppositories and Pessaries, with a supply of price lists for distribution, handsomely printed in pamphlet form, in which, besides the prices of the articles, their medicinal qualities and doses are given. In sending these goods to Philadelphia, there was no expectation of opening up a trade with the United States, since the protective duty there is an insuperable obstacle. They were sent chiefly as an illustration of the progress of Pharmaceutical Manufactures in Ontario, and as samples representing the ordinary quality of the goods supplied to Canadian Physicians.

OILS, SOAPS, PERFUMERY, &C.

In the same group that contained Oils, Soaps, Perfumery, &c., the exhibit of Messrs. Waterman Bros., is described on pp. 28-29. These gentlemen are deserving of every encouragement for their perseverance in this new branch of industry. Their Candles, Wax, Oil, &c., were said to be superior to any in the whole Exhibition.

The soap exhibit from Ontario was not large, but as one of the exhibitors states that the local demand in Hamilton for his soap is over a million of pounds annually, it speaks much for the cleanliness of the people of that city, for it is frequently the case that luxurious tastes and refinement are not accompanied by cleanliness. A witty Irishman once said of a highly cultivated man, whose habits were not very cleanly, that "he was the dirtiest fellow living, although he had more soap in his shop, and more water running by his door, than any man in the country."

The collection of Perfumery was not very extensive, which is not much to be regretted, if, as stated, it is sometimes used as a substitute for soap. It may be interesting to know, that the essential oils now used in the preparation of perfumes, are not always the distillation of sweet-scented flowers, but substances of the most disgusting odour are now by the aid of chemistry converted into that which forms the basis of articles for the toilet.

POTTERY, PORCELAIN, &C.

In this group we were represented by a very fair collection of bricks, tiles, and earthenware. Bricks have been used as a substitute for stone in building purposes in all ages. It is supposed that the Greeks first brought them to perfection. The Romans also made good bricks; many remains of buildings in the city of Rome, showing at the present time the durability of this material.

Bricks are now made by machinery; large quantities are annually made in Ontario, the clay in some localities being specially adapted for this purpose. Pressed brick manufactured in this Province command a large price in the neighbouring States. It is often remarked that the brick work in Ontario is superior to any they have ever seen in other countries. Some bricks recently sent to Chicago were sold for sixty dollars per thousand.

DECORATIVE GLASSWARE.

Our exhibit in this class was very meagre; it consisted of two ornamental signs painted on glass, executed in Toronto; the work was well done, and was highly praised for its excellence.

FURNITURE AND OBJECTS OF GENERAL USE IN CONSTRUCTION AND IN DWELLINGS.

This group includes furniture, mirrors, apparatus for lighting, cooking-utensils, &c. The side-board from Messrs Hay & Co. was very much admired. This firm has long been distinguished for the beautiful work it turns out; their establishment is the largest in the Dominion; they manufacture a considerable quantity of goods for exportation.

The Billiard Table exhibited by Riley & May was a fine specimen of workmanship. The following description of their new factory is taken from the *Gentleman's Journal*:

" Billiard manufacturing, owing to the extensive popularity of the sport, is, in the States, rising to the rank of an important industrial interest, and though only represented in the Dominion by the enterprising firm of Riley & May, has nevertheless taken rapid strides within a comparatively short time. In October last, Messrs. Riley & May occupied their new building, No. 81 Adelaide Street West, a brief description of which, and the various operations to be carried on therein, will doubtless interest our readers. The factory is a new brick building, three stories in height, with a frontage of 25 feet and a depth of 70. There is also a wing partly in the rear and partly to the west, two stories in height, and measuring 66 x 25. The first floor of the main building is devoted to the woodwork of the tables and cues. Here is a quantity of machinery adapted to the special character of the work—planing, tenonboring, ripping, and cross-cutting machines, etc. The steam heating apparatus is located on this flat, the entire building being warmed by this agency. In the rear the slate beds for tables are cut, drilled, levelled, and fitted to the tables, operations which require great perfection in the machinery and nicety of adjustment. Every table is entirely put up and numbered before leaving the establishment. The slate used comes from Vermont. At one time it was imported from Wales, and there is reason to believe there is ample supply in Canada if the quarries were worked. On the ground floor of the wing the operation of turning billiard balls is carried on, also wood turning and sawing.

" In one end of the building is the engine, which is of 20-horse power, fitted up in the very best manner, and furnished with one of Hodgins' condensing heaters. The second flat of the building is devoted to woodwork, and used for drying purposes. Re-entering the main building, we ascend to the third flat where the operations of varnishing and polishing are carried on. All the tables are hard-polished, receiving what is known as the piano-finish. The time required for the completion of a table averages from five to six months, by far the greater portion of which is consumed in giving the proper finish. Some very elegant specimens of workmanship are here to be seen. The woods chiefly used are rosewood, satinwood, and Hungarian ash. The remainder of this flat is used as a store room for tables in stock. The rear of the second story is devoted to colouring balls and making and tipping cues. In front is the show room, a large and handsome apartment, where every article in use in connection with the game of billiards is displayed. A large stock of all billiard goods is always kept on hand. Messrs. Riley & May employ about twenty hands, and have now the capacity for turning out about 300 tables per annum. They have lately commenced the manufacture of bevelled tables, which are a great improvement in convenience as well as appearance on the old box-shaped style. The firm have been engaged in the business since 1865, and the continually increasing demands upon them, necessitated the erection of their present well-arranged and commodious factory."

Their building has since been enlarged, and now consists of three flats 25 x 70, and two flats 25 x 100 fitted up with the very best and latest machinery for the manufacture of Billiard Tables and Furnishings.

The mirrors manufactured by Mr. Ewing were exceedingly good. It is not known when mirrors were invented, they were formerly made of polished metal. Glass mirrors were first made at Venice, in 1300, but their manufacture was not introduced into England till 1673. This is now a very important manufacture. Mr. Ewing adopts the new method of silvering, using a solution of nitrate of silver, instead of the old plan with tinfoil and mercury. The following extract on the preparation of looking-glasses from Dodd's Curiosities of Industry will show how much superior the present method is to the old plan: "In preparing a looking-glass, a sheet of tinfoil is laid down smoothly on a flat table, liquid mercury is poured on it, the plate of glass is laid on the mercury, and heavy weights are laid on the glass, while the superfluous mercury is gradually expelled by the pressure, the remainder combines chemically with the surface of the glass; when seen from the other side, this amalgam yields the brilliant white reflection familiar to us in looking-glasses But, brilliant as is this reflection, it has often been thought that a yet more lustrous effect would be produced by the use of real silver; and a patent for this object was procured by Mr. Drayton. According to this patent, the plate of glass is covered with a solution in which the chief ingredient is nitrate of silver ; and when this solution has been left undisturbed for a certain time, metallic silver separates from it, and becomes precipitated on the glass ; the remaining solution is poured off, and the film is secured by a resinous varnish."

At Mr. Ewing's manufactory mirrors are produced of every size, from the smallest shaving glass to the largest drawing-room mirror. The frames are made by improved machinery, not only saving labour but material, and every mitre is accurately joined. The designs for the best frames are prepared specially for this establishment.

The stoves, &c., are already described on pp. 34-35. Laundry appliances and utensils for the kitchen always receive a meed of praise at our local exhibitions. It was precisely the same at Philadelphia ; several inventors, fortunately at a distance from one another, daily describing the merits of their several washing machines, wringers, &c. The fact is, the American people, as well as the Canadians, are great on labour-saving appliances. Whether it be a new invention to be used for domestic purposes or for the most important machinery, it is sure to receive a fair trial. It is no doubt owing to this that so many successful discoveries in the application of machinery have been made on this continent. In former times improvements in science were frequently left in abeyance for many years, and the most important discoveries have not been applied during the life time of the inventor.

YARNS OR WOVEN GOODS OF VEGETABLE MATERIAL.

We had two excellent exhibits of cotton yarns, sheeting, etc. The following short sketch of the history of cotton will show how this great branch of industry gradually increased, and attained its present magnitude.

It is impossible to ascertain in what part of the globe cotton was first cultivated and manufactured for purposes of domestic use. Herodotus, who wrote about 445 B.C., says, " The inhabitants of India possess a kind of plant, which, instead of fruit, produces wool of a finer and better quality than that of sheep ; of this the natives make their clothes."

The cotton plant is described by Pliny as a small shrub, growing in Upper Egypt, the seeds of which are surrounded by a soft downy substance, of dazzling whiteness, which is manufactured into a cloth which is much esteemed by the Egyptian priests. In the ninth century of the Christian era, garments made of cotton cloth were in common use by the Arabians, who were then in possession of Egypt.

In 1825, more than a hundred thousand bags of cotton were exported from Egypt to Great Britain. India is supposed to be the oldest cotton producing country, and the birthplace of the cotton manufacture. It has been grown and manufactured there from time immemorial. The cotton plant was found by Columbus, growing wild in the West India islands, whence the Southern planters afterwards procured their seed for planting. Mr. Baines, in his " History of Cotton," says, " It can scarcely be doubted that the cotton plant is indigenous to America as well as India."

The introduction of the cotton plant again into the United States, has been traced so far back as 1536, but nothing is known of its manufacture there until 1620, when a London company, who had successfully established a colony at Jamestown, sent some raw cotton to be manufactured by the weavers whom they had previously sent out. In 1640, the General Court at Connecticut took into consideration the importance of cotton, and recommended that a workshop should be built for its manufacture. The following is a part of the preamble : " It is thought necessary for the comfortable support of these plantations that a trade in *cotten wooll* be sett uppon and attempted, and for the furthering thereof it hath pleased the Governor that now is (Edward Hopkins, Esq.), to undertake the furnishing and setting forth a vessel with convenient speed." On his return each plantation was ordered to take its proportion of the cotton, to be paid for in English coin and pipe staves. So important was the manufacture of cotton goods then considered, that inspectors were appointed to determine the prices the weavers should receive per yard for their work, and the weavers had full power to retain the goods until they were paid for. The precise date of the introduction of cotton manufacture into England is not known. In the records of Bolton Abbey, in 1298, it is stated that cotton was used exclusively for the making of candle-wicks.

The first exportation of cotton wool from the American Colonies to Great Britain, was in 1731, and among the exports of Carolina in 1753, and of Charlestown in 1757, " some cotton" is mentioned, but it must have been of very little value, for we find that in 1784 an American ship with 8 *bags* of cotton on board was seized in England, on the ground that so much cotton could not have been the produce of the United States. The following year 1785, one bag was sent from Charlestown, one from New York, and twelve bags from Philadelphia.

During the next four years, 1785 to 1790, the receipt of American cotton in England was only 1141 bags. At this time England was annually importing raw cotton from other countries, averaging about 12,000,000 lbs. weight, and manufacturing cotton goods to the value of about £4,000,000 or $20,000,000.

From this time there was a rapid increase in the cultivation of cotton in the United States; the Southern Planters through their energy, skill, and enterprise, produced such large quantities as to make it a source of great wealth to their country, and they have since almost secured a monopoly of supply to all the manufacturers of cotton goods in Great Britain and Ireland.

In 1855 the imports of raw cotton from the United States reached nearly 700,000,000 lbs., and the value of cotton goods manufactured during the same year amounted to *thirty millions sterling.*

This wonderful increase in the manufacture was without doubt owing to the invention of machinery by Hargreaves, Arkwright, and others, by the use of which English capitalists were enabled to undersell the manufacturers of other countries, as a proof of this and showing the advantages of machinery in superseding hand labour, we may mention that cotton is exported from Hindostan to England, a distance of 5,000 miles, and sent back again in its manufactured state, although labour is cheap in that country, and the natives are noted experts in the manufacture of cotton goods.

We had two exhibits of cotton manufactures from Ontario. The Dundas Cotton Mills sent an excellent assortment of sheetings, denims, regattas, cotton yarn, carpet warps, seamless bags, &c. The Canada Cotton Manufacturing Company, at Cornwall, also sent a variety of sheetings, ginghams, carpet warps, grain bags, &c., which were very much admired. The establishment of cotton mills in this province are signs of our commercial progress. In the Report on Trade and Navigation, just published, the Minister directs special attention to the recent establishment of cotton mills having to a certain extent reduced the value of our imports, as it is not now necessary to import these goods from other countries.

WOVEN AND FELTED GOODS OF WOOL AND MIXTURE OF WOOL.

In this group was an excellent assortment of Tweeds, which were said to be superior in strength to any other in this Exhibition. I was informed by one of the Australian Commissioners that he had employed an expert to examine and report on all the Tweeds exhibited from various countries, and that this expert had declared that Canadian Tweeds contained less "shoddy" than any of the others. It is very doubtful whether they contained shoddy at all, as Canadian Tweeds are noted for being made of pure wool; however, as long as our goods are superior we will not dispute about a word. There are no articles manufactured in Canada in which more improvements have been made during the past half century than Woollen Goods. If we could compare the first results of spinning and weaving done in this country with what is now produced by machinery, it would be very instructive to show the progress of skill and experience in these manufactures. With all the excellence of Canadian goods, I am sorry to say there are many prejudiced against wearing them; they prefer English or Scotch Tweed, and instead of wearing the production of our own country, and thus assisting the manufacturer by increased sales to lower his prices and improve his goods, they wear those of foreign countries. There is no doubt, though, that the celebrity attained by Canadian manufacturers for this class of goods at Philadelphia will make them more popular with those who now prefer imported goods. The Flannels too, in the Ontario exhibit, were much more luxurious productions than they were in years gone by; instead of being coarse spun, they are of the finest texture. It was very remarkable that in the Canadian department the articles exhibited belonging to this class were all made of pure wool; there was nothing to indicate to visitors, either directly or indirectly, that anything else could be used. It was different in the display of some of the other countries. I refer to their exhibit of shoddy or 'devil's dust' as it was formerly called; this was of course an industrial curiosity, but still I know of no advantage that could be derived from its exhibition. It is well known that shoddy consists of old woollen rags and the last remnants of cast-off garments which are torn into fine shreds by a rapidly revolving machine with sharp spikes, called 'a devil.' We know, too, that where these machines are used the work people are compelled to muffle their faces to prevent their being choked by the dust,which is described by a popular writer on Woollen Industries, as "rising in stinking clouds that befoul the whole town in their descent." It is to be hoped that it will be long before Canadian manufacturers will resort to the use of this subterfuge for wool in order to produce cheap goods.

CLOTHING, BOOTS, AND SHOES, TRAVELLING EQUIPMENTS, &C.

This group included ready-made clothing, Boots and Shoes, Trunks, Valises, &c. There was only one exhibit of ready-made clothing, which the manufacturers claim are cut on scientific principles, with mathematical precision; they were awarded an International Medal, also a Bronze Medal by the Canadian Commission.

In the manufacture of Boots and Shoes our exhibit was quite equal to any in the whole Exposition (see page 38.) An American writer states that shoemaking is not a progressive art, and that a dead lock has been placed on the progress of the art since the time of Moses. I think, though, had he seen the beautiful exhibit of Messrs. King & Brown, his bump of benevolence would have expanded in the same proportion as the gouty protuberances on his feet the removal of his tight boots. The machine sewing has been successfully applied in the manufacture of Boots and Shoes, so that they can now be produced much cheaper than formerly.

About fifty years ago the celebrated English Engineer, Brunel, took out a patent for the manufacture of boots and shoes by machinery, but it was abandoned almost as soon as put into operation. Manufactories were afterwards established in Paris and the United States in which similar machinery was used, but none of them succeeded.

In the United States Building, workmen were employed making boots and shoes as used in the army, but this class of goods would be unsalable if brought into competition with those at present in the market.

The collection of Trunks and Valises exhibited by Mr. Clark was quite equal to any other in the Exhibition. A description of this has already been given, (see page 39.)

LEATHER, &C.—SADDLES AND HARNESS.

Ontario exhibited some splendid specimens of Saddles and Harness. How wonderful has been the improvement of late years even in saddles. Instead of the heavy mis fitting load the animal suffered from carrying, we have now light beautiful articles, specially shaped to fit the curves of the body, which are at the same time luxurious and easy for the rider. The first saddles that are mentioned are in connection with the history of Constantine; before his time square panels were used by horsemen, as may be seen in ancient statues. In the Theodosian code, the legal weight of a saddle was not to exceed 60 lbs. Saddles in the olden times were very expensive; Richard II. bartered no fewer than four hundred cows for the saddle which he used in his expedition to Ireland for the purpose of chastising MacMorrogh for his assumption of the title of King.

There are several manufacturers of leather in the province, some of whom send out goods of superior finish. Canadian leather is exported to other countries. The large blank books showing the exquisite workmanship which the Japanese exhibited at Philadelphia, were bound with leather imported by the Imperial Department of Japan, direct from Ontario.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY, WALL PAPERS, &C.

This group included Pocket-Books, Blank Books, Bookbinding &c., contributed by two exhibitors, and specimens of Wall Paper from one exhibitor.

The Pocket-Books, Blank Books &c., from Messers Brown Bros., were very excellent but unfortunately they were not displayed to advantage and did not attract the attention of visitors so much as they otherwise would have done. The wall papers from Mr. Staunton were also good.

DEPARTMENT III.—EDUCATION AND SCIENCE.

I have already given a description of the Exhibit of the Education Department, (See p.p. 46–49.) In addition to this extensive exhibit there was a collection of Anatomical Models, Object Lesson Cabinets, Chemical Laboratories, &c., from the Canadian School Apparatus Manufacturing Company, Toronto, which received great praise.

The following extract from the Philadelphia Press will show how this part of our exhibit was appreciated in the United States:

Object-Lesson Teaching at the Centennial.

"The necessity of object teaching is now an acknowledged fact. It has been demonstrated that the future progress of our country and the advance of commerce are dependent upon the progress of science. At the first Universal Exhibition, in 1851, British manufacturers were surprised to find competitors from other nations exhibiting goods superior to their own, belonging to a class of which hitherto they had been proud as a nation. They did not despair; but to overcome the difficulty they established schools of art and design, and offered rewards for the best method of teaching practical science. What England did we require to do. We must make science more popular with our youth. It must be simplified, so as to call forth the observant faculties of very young children. This will eventually develop the perceptive faculties and investigating energies of our youth as they grow up, and make them practical people. We, of course, consider the whole Exhibition one huge object-lesson, from which we shall acquire practical information which is worth to this country wealth untold. It is impossible to estimate the value this comparison of the productions of different countries will prove even to our own community. We can compare the artistic designs and the fine workmanship so skilfully executed by the artizans of different nations. It behoves us, however, to do something more than this. We must provide the requisites for advancement of our children, not only that they may keep pace with, but, if possible, take precedence in the future. We have carefully examined the various educational exhibits to ascertain what our educationists are doing in this respect, and are pleased to find that many of our States have adopted the Kindergarten system for very young children, but that seems to be the extent of their object-teaching. The country that exhibits the finest educational appliances for this important branch of education is Ontario. The exhibits of the Canadian School-apparatus Manufacturing Company of Toronto, in the Ontario Education Department in the Main Building, have received the International Judges' award for their excellence and cheapness. The system adopted by them to teach natural history is acknowledged to be superior to the old, dry methods by books and charts; instead thereof they teach from nature. For example, take botany: They have cabinets containing the raw and manufactured material, from which the child is gradually brought to understand the nature and uses of the plant examined. Supposing the object to be wheat, specimens of the seed, bran, flour, biscuit, macaroni, straw, straw plait, straw paper, &c., are exhibited, and, as they are properly classified, they not only are useful to teach young children the importance of common things, but they impart a useful lesson in botany. These cabinets, containing on the average 200 specimens, illustrative of the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms, are sold at $12 each. The models exhibited by the company for teaching physiology and anatomy are superb. More information can be gained of the true position and the formation of the organs of circulation and respiration, the necessity of cleanliness, the importance of attention to the teeth, &c., by studying these models for a few hours, than can be obtained from books in years of close study. Their system of teaching chemistry, too, is considered by experts to be very superior. This science is so simplified that little children can perform experiments.

They have a laboratory for boys and girls, price $2, containing chemicals and apparatus to perform over 120 experiments in chemistry, manufactures, domestic economy, physiology, &c. Student's laboratories are supplied at $6 each, with a book, to perform 200 experiments. The laboratories for teachers and Normal School students, price $12 each, are marvels of cheapness. They contain all the chemicals and apparatus to perform the ordinary experiments with the metalloids as found in elementary books on chemistry. We have no doubt that this important branch of study, which is the keystone to our manufactures, will receive an impetus and become one of the necessary studies in our school system, as we understand several of our neighbouring States have already ordered samples of these laboratories for the purpose of introducing them into their schools."—*Phil. Press.*

In addition there was an excellent Book on the "School House and its Architecture," by Dr. Hodgins, Deputy Minister of Education for Ontario.

The following extract from the Toronto *Globe* will explain the importance of this educational publication.

(*From the Toronto Globe.*)

"The Deputy Minister of Education, Dr. Hodgins, has done good service to the cause of school architecture and equipment by the publication of a treatise entitled "The School House." Amongst other things it treats of school architecture, and the external and internal arrangements necessary to make school buildings comfortable and convenient. The work is elaborately illustrated, thus affording those interested an opportunity of comparing the outside appearance presented by different styles, and making themselves thoroughly acquainted with the most advantageous methods of disposing of the internal space. Those who can look back over the progress made in supplying the Province with new and substantial school-houses during the last decade, and more especially during the five years the new law has been in operation, are in the best position to appreciate the necessity for such a work as the one under consideration. In too many instances the very creditable and liberal intentions of school sections have been to a great extent defeated by the adoption of defective building plans, neither the outside appearance nor the inside convenience being at all equal to what might have been secured by a more intelligent disposition of the same amount of money. The services of a professionol architect cannot always be readily obtained in rural districts, and the members of school boards are not always competent to decide on the best possible plan compatible with the proposed expenditure. To parties so situated, this little work will prove a real boon, as it will greatly aid trustees in both the selection of a plan and the drawing up of specifications in such a way as to leave them less at the mercy of contractors than they frequently are. Not the least valuable parts of the work are those treating of school furniture, on which, as well as on the buildings themselves, immense sums are annually expended throughout the Province, and in the selection of which most egregious blunders are frequently made through the involuntary ignorance both of what is required and what is obtainable. The ornamentation of the school grounds has not been overlooked by the author, neither have such practical questions as ventilation, gymnastics, lighting, heating, sites, and apparatus. The work is a real *multum in parvo* on the subject discussed, and no school board or teacher should be without a copy."

A school-house from Dr. Hodgins' plans was exhibited in the Ontario Education Court, showing the exterior and interior views. The exterior has two separate entrances for boys and girls, and is of very neat design. The interior is fitted up with all the modern appliances, desks with folding seats, teachers' desk, blackboards, &c. It has also galleries for primary classes, and two separate waiting rooms for boys and girls, with lavatories, &c. It also shows closets for maps and books, ventilating shafts, &c. Several applications from different countries were made to the Education Department at Toronto for these models, which were sent to Japan, as the Education Department of that country was the first that applied.

There was also a splendid Atlas of the Dominion exhibited by Walker and Miles, of Toronto.

The following extracts will show the high estimate formed of this Atlas by the press.

The *Toronto Globe* says :—" The most admirable collection of Canadian maps and general information about Canada existing. The publication deserves a hearty encouragement."

The *Montreal Herald* says :—" Having thoroughly examined this atlas, we are able confidently to recommend it, and to say it is all it claims to be ; in fact, one finds more than is expected, which is an agreeable surprise, after the disappointments caused by the failure of recent attempts to produce Canadian maps. We are glad to learn that measures have already been taken to issue the work in England, as there is a great need in Englishmen being better acquainted with the capabilities of the Dominion. To offices and establishments which have dealings with Canada in Great Britain or on the European continent, as well as to the sister colonies of the Empire, it will show better than any other work could do, the exact condition, resources and prospects of the Dominion.

There were also exhibits of Printed Books by Messrs. Campbell & Son, Hunter & Rose, and Wm. Warwick, of Toronto.

There is no class in the whole exhibition of more importance than printing, and no art that is so interesting to trace in its rise and progress. No other invention has exercised so much influence on Christianity and civilization, nor is there any other that has contributed so much to the intellectual progress of mankind. The Press is the mouthpiece of nations, the champion of freedom and thought, and upon it depends much of the prosperity of nations.

To this invention we are indebted for the possession of the sacred pages of Holy Writ, and by its means the historical events of past ages, and the thoughts of eminent men can be studied by the humblest individual. In olden times, the expense of printing was so great, that only the very wealthy could afford to purchase books. Only a few copies were usually printed, and these books at the present day command most extraordinary prices. A copy of Boccaccio's Decameron, printed by Valdarfar, in Venice, in 1741, was sold by auction, on 17th June, 1811, in St. James' Square, London. This small folio, black letter book, in faded yellow morocco binding, was purchased by the Marquis of Blandford, for the sum of two thousand, two hundred and sixty pounds sterling, and strange to say, the Marquis already had in his possession a copy of this rare work, but it wanted a few leaves at the end, and for these few leaves, he paid the enormous sum of eleven thousand three hundred dollars.

It is to the improvements made in printing that modern nations are indebted for their national prosperity ; where improvements have not been made in printing, and books are not brought within the reach of the poorer classes, idolatry, bigotry, and religious intolerance still prevail—take China for example. That country boasts that the same style of printing as they still adopt, was practised by them fifty years before the Christian Era. What has been their commercial advancement ? How have they kept pace with other nations that encourage popular literature, and who thereby educate themselves, and, as a people, have more intelligence than previously existed before the establishment of cheap printing. It is interesting to trace back the introduction of printing in Canada. From a book entitled " Sketch of the origin and progress of Printing," we learn that printing was done in Canada before the separation of the American Colonies from the Mother Country. Halifax had a press in 1751, and Quebec boasted of a printing office in 1764. At the time of the Revolution a printing press was sent into Canada ; they considered the press most influential in creating the rebellion. To use Dr. Ramsay's words, "The cause of the Americans received much aid from the press and the pulpit in 1775. " It was then determined to employ the powerful instruments of revolution, printing and preaching, to operate on the minds of the Canadians." A complete apparatus for printing, together with a printer and a clergyman, was therefore sent into Canada.

To those who are interested in the present position of Ontario, in regard to this important branch of Art and Education, I would refer to Messrs. Hunter & Rose's Exhibit, page 51.

DEPARTMENT IV.—ART.

SCULPTURE, EMBOSSED WORK, ENGRAVING, LITHOGRAPHY, ETC.

Messrs. Rolph, Smith & Co. were the only exhibitors in these groups. Their exhibit consisted of embossing, die sinking, copper-plate engraving, wood engraving, lithographs, etc. This firm has one of the most complete establishments of its kind on the continent of America. It was established in Toronto in 1842. The business was purchased, in 1868, by the senior member of the present firm, Mr. J. T. Rolph. Previous to this, Mr. Rolph was well known in Canada and some parts of the United States, for the excellency of his work as an heraldic engraver. He also determined, by proper care and attention, to make his name known for other classes of work. The business under his management gradually expanded, until it became necessary for him to get assistance to relieve him from some of the responsibility attached to his ever increasing business. He has now two partners,—Mr. Smith and Mr. F. Rolph. The present firm have facilities for executing the following branches:—Copper-plate engraving vignette engraving, wood engraving, die sinking, heraldic engraving, stone engraving, artistic lithography, lithographic writing, embossing, copper-plate printing, and designing.

They employ over fifty workmen, and have just erected on their premises a 15-horse power engine. The lads employed in the engraving and lithography departments of this establishment, are taught drawing and designing; so that with due diligence and perseverance they are sure to become good workmen.

Their exhibit was a proof that Ontario has skilled mechanics, who can produce workmanship in these groups equal in design and finish to that of other countries.

PAINTING.

The paintings have already been described (see pages 59-63). Of course Ontario is yet in its infancy in regard to the Fine Arts, but there is certainly a rapid improvement in its present condition compared with what it was five years ago. At that time a few isolated instances of struggling talent were found in this Province.

Men of Genius, as a rule, followed Art in a desultory Bohemian fashion without any marked results, when it occurred to certain enthusiastic spirits that it was possible to form an organization or Society which might accomplish very beneficial results for those engaged in this profession. In 1872, the following gentlemen met together in consultation at the private residence of Mr. Millard:—Messrs. J. A. Fraser (of Notman & Fraser), Bridgman, Matthews, Martin, Gagen & Hancock. The result was that from the experience of Mr. Fraser, who had with others been successful in forming in Montreal a similar organization, they were enabled successfully to establish the society, now known as the Ontario Society of Artists. Mr. W. H. Howland was elected President; Mr. Fraser, Vice-President and Mr. Hancock, Secretary.

In May, 1873, the Society's first Annual Exhibition was held at Notman & Fraser's Galleries, with the most satisfactory results, both artistically and pecuniarily.

His Excellency the Earl of Dufferin, the Governor-General of the Dominion, with that single-minded generosity characteristic of him, loaned for exhibition several first-class specimens of contemporary English art for the study and emulation of our native artists. The success of this exhibition proved that in our young country the profession of art could be followed, not only honourably but profitably. Since that time the Society has held four Exhibitions, which have been amongst the most pleasing events of the year, being looked forward to with great interest by the public; and it is encouraging to state that each of them has been, in point of merit and artistic value, a very decided advance upon its predecessor.

The establishing of an Art Union as a means of interest and of direct benefit to the Public, was, of course, attended with considerable difficulty, but fortunately the Ontario Government, seeing the importance likely to accrue to our country in the future by establishing and encouraging a taste for fine arts, and being equally desirous of enriching this Province by similar assistance to the Arts and Sciences which they had previously rendered in regard to Manufactures and Commerce, came to the rescue by giving the Society an annual grant of five hundred dollars, to be expended in the purchase of a few works each year from the walls of the Exhibition, with the view of forming a National Gallery of Works of Art, and the gradual establishment of a School of Design, on the same plan as those training schools in England, which in twenty-five years have raised that country to the position it now occupies as the foremost leader in art among European nations.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

There is no branch of science or art discovered during the past half century (the great epoch of scientific inventions) that will rank with that of Photography. By its aid images of our friends and families are faithfully portrayed. What is more gratifying to lovers than to gaze upon the pictures of their beloved ones? What are more cherished than the photographs of our dear little ones who have been removed from this world before us? What are more carefully preserved and even venerated than the portraits of dear parents who have descended into the grave? The science of photography eclipses all other branches of fine arts on account of its reliability and truthfulness, together with cheapness, and rapidity of production. In this branch of art this country shines pre-eminent; for when our photographs are compared with those of European countries, the excellence of our pictures is evident. Our atmosphere being free from fogs and clouds, and devoid of that eternal smoke which is found in all large European cities, is specially adapted for all experiments that depend for success upon natural light. It is not surprising then that the excellence of our exhibit in this department was noted, and received congratulatory remarks from all other countries. The splendid display of photographs from the establishment of Messrs. Notman & Fraser, of Toronto and Montreal, was larger and more varied than any in the exhibition. It occupied of wall space about eleven hundred feet, and was valued at twelve thousand dollars. The principal points of excellence remarked in the portraits exhibited by this firm were the artistic and graceful freedom of posing combined with pictorial composition; this, together with the effective treatment of light and shade, and the splendour and depth of tone and boldness of relief, places their work in the highest rank of art produced by means of photography.

It was from the appreciation of their work that the United States Centennial Commissioners did Canada the high honour of entrusting the sole duty of photographing the Exhibition and articles exhibited to a Canadian firm (Messrs. Notman & Fraser.)

The great difficulties attending this undertaking, such as moving masses of human figures, poor lights, bad position of objects, dust, hurry, crowded buildings, impracticable notions on the part of exhibitors, &c., will be readily understood, and will give still more credit to Mr. Fraser, the Superintendent of the Art Department at the Centennial, for the many faithful and reliable photographs published by the Centennial Photograph Company at Philadelphia.

DEPARTMENT OF MACHINERY.

SEWING MACHINES.

The Sewing Machine trade in Ontario has developed into extraordinary dimensions within the last fifteen years. Since 1860 some large establishments have sprung up from small beginnings, until now the manufacture of Sewing Machines has become one of the most important branches of industry in this Province.

The largest manufactory, and the first established in Canada, is that of R. M. Wanzer & Co., of Hamilton, which is the third largest on the continent of America, giving employment to over 400 hands, and having a capacity for turning out 1,500 machines per week. R. M. Wanzer & Co. send these machines to all parts of the world—England, France, Germany, Russia, Norway, and Sweden, Holland, Belgium, Spain, and Portugal, Mexico, South America, West Indies, China and Japan, Australia and New Zealand, and Africa.

The following table shows their exports during 1875 :—

Countries.	Number.	Value.
Great Britain	1,552	$12,319 00
United States	6,086	63,003 00
France	2	43 00
Germany	6,690	46,834 00
British W. Indies	390	4,144 00
British E. Indies	24	204 00
Australia	252	2,306 00
South Australia	2,487	25,736 00
China	36	443 00
South Africa	120	1,405 00
Turkey	103	900 00
Total	17,142	$157,337 00

Messrs. Wanzer and Co. have been awarded medals, diplomas, honours, and prizes at all the European Exhibitions at which they have competed, which include the following places:—At Vienna, Royal Diploma in 1864; at the National Exhibition of the British Isles, held in Dublin; first prize medal in 1866, at the British Exhibition, held at Dudley and York; two first prize medals in 1867, in the same year at the Great World's Exhibition held in Paris; they also carried off the first prize medal for family sewing machines, from eighty-seven competitors, at Manchester and Cheltenham, England; they were awarded two first prize medals in 1868, at Sydney, Australia; gold medal in 1871, at Lima; gold medal in 1872, at Moscow; gold medal in 1872, at Vienna; and three medals in 1873, at the Santiago World's Fair; and first medal in 1875; and at the Centennial Exhibition, 1876, an International medal and diploma, and the only gold medal given for sewing machines.

This enterprising firm has its catalogues printed in thirty-two different languages, and has obtained for itself a world-wide reputation. Mr. Wanzer is devoted to his business, and having considerable scientific attainments, has made great improvements in his machines, so that they are now equal to any sewing machines manufactured, and can be used for sewing the finest cambric or the heaviest leather.

DEPARTMENT VI.—AGRICULTURE.

Forest Products.

This class includes timber and trunks of trees, masts, spars, knees, longitudinal sections of trees, railway ties, ship timber, lumber roughly sawn: as plank, shingles, lath, and staves.

Ths products of the forest form a most important item in the exports of Ontario; during the year 1875, the following articles belonging to this department were exported from the Province to the United States:—

	Value.
Timber, Elm	$9,871 00
Timber, Oak	12,918 00
Timber, White Pine	9,348 00
Timber, Walnut	1,280 00
Timber, Basswood, Butternut and Hickory	2,655 00
Standard Staves	6,338 00
Staves, other	18,532 00
Knees and Futtocks	186 00
Deals	16,778 00
Planks and Boards	3,503,292 00

	Value.
Spars	$31,530 00
Masts	7,068 00
Laths	30,977 00
Firewood	315,670 00
Shingles	158,452 00
Shingle Bolts	3,871 00
Pine Bolts to 8th April	2,478 00
Oak Logs to 8th April	626 00
Pine Logs	6,165 00
Sleepers and Railroad Ties	103,371 00
Other woods	231,118 00
	$4,471,524 00

From this statement it will be observed that nearly *four and a half millions of dollars* worth of rough lumber, and partly manufactured, was sent from the Province in the year 1875.

As it may be interesting to some of our readers to know something about the manner in which this large quantity of material is prepared for the market, I shall now give a brief description of the lumber trade.

The principal lumbering district is the Ottawa Valley, while the city itself is the residence of the managers and proprietors of this branch of industry which is so peculiarly characteristic of Canada. The site on which this beautiful and picturesque City, the capital of the Dominion of Canada, now stands, fifty years ago was covered with bush and said to have been sold for a yoke of oxen. It then contained only one house, an old log house, situated where the Upper Town has since been erected. It was then called By-town, in honour of Colonel By, the Superintendent of the Rideau Canal, which was constructed for military purposes.

From this city annually, in the fall of the year, thousands of men leave to penetrate the woods and prepare for their winter's work. They usually are in gangs of from thirty or forty under the leadership of foremen. Their first duty is to prepare a shanty for their winter residence; they select a spot near a stream or lake whence they can obtain a supply of water, then the work of building commences. The house is built of logs in the form of a square, the gaps being filled in with branches of trees, &c. In the centre of the shanty a large fire-place, ten or twelve feet square is built, the chimney, which also affords light and ventilation, is a large opening in the centre of the roof. The sleeping bunks are built all around the shanty in tiers similar to the berths in emigrant vessels. The men are provided with thick Canadian blankets. Their food consists principally of salt pork, flour, and molasses, with good tea. Alcoholic drinks are strictly prohibited, and the men are perfectly content with the cup which "cheers, but not inebriates." There may be several shanties at a short distance from one another, all belonging to the same lumbering firm; near the centre of these is usually the store from which the food, blankets, &c., are supplied. Throughout the whole winter these men work from sunrise to sunset. at night they enjoy themselves smoking, singing, &c. Sunday is a day of rest, some mend their clothes, others seek for game, &c. Soon as the thaw commences the parties break up, some of them returning to the saw mills, others direct the passage of the logs through the rivers. The life of the lumberman is very exciting, and has a certain kind of fascination to those employed in this work.

It is stated that 30,000 men are employed in the lumber trade of Canada, and the total quantity of lumber produced annually is 1,400,000,000 feet, about half of which is sold to the United States, and the remainder to England, Australia, &c.

The principal part of the lumber exhibited was sent from Ottawa. To give an idea of the importance of forest products and their manufacture in Ottawa I may state that one establishment alone in the district annually manufactures about forty millions of feet of lumber; also, 600,000 pails, 45,000 washtubs, 72,000 zinc washboards, and 270,000 gross of matches, thus giving employment to about 1,800 people.

POMOLOGY.

It is very gratifying to state that the Pomological display from Ontario was one of the grandest and most successful exhibits our Province contributed to the Exhibition. Nothing could more fully show the natural capabilities of our soil and the genial influence of our climate than the beautiful and attractive collection of Fruit we displayed at Philadelphia.

This exhibit was so tastefully and scientifically arranged that it was admired by old and young, rich and poor, scientific and unscientific. We must acknowlege, however, that the attractiveness was due to the efforts of the Fruit Growers' Association, who are deserving of great praise for the enterprise and zeal with which they conducted their labours, which were so successful in making this exhibit a glory of which the whole Province is justly proud.

The following extract from the New York *Graphic* of 11th October, 1876, will show the high estimation formed of the exhibit by the United States Press :—

CANADIAN FRUIT AT THE CENTENNIAL.

THE WORK OF THE ONTARIO FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

"One of the most interesting and instructive exhibits of the Centennial Exposition is the pomological display in the annexe to the Agricultural Hall, which is daily visited by large numbers of people. Here may be seen fruit from every part of the United States and Canada ; the purple figs of California near the hardy apples of the East, and the luxuriant products of the South on the table next to the pears and grapes of the North.

"Probably the best show of various fruits is made by the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario, Canada, a society which has done much to promote and encourage the cultivation of fruit in North America. It was formed a number of years ago with this object in view, and has been extremely successful in all its undertakings. The membership includes more than 2,000 persons. Three meetings are held every year, at which the members interchange their views upon the various subjects connected with fruit-growing. These meetings are held in different parts of the Province of Ontario, in order to be more convenient for members to attend, and once a year new and promising hybrids, trees, and plants are given to members, who are expected to cultivate them carefully and report the results of their trial. A number of the members of this society have achieved a reputation as careful hybridists, and the names of Arnold, Beadle, Dempsey, Mills, and Saunders are held in deserved estimation throughout the pomological world. The best results of their labours are generously placed at the disposal of the Association, and new and promising varieties of fruit are soon widely and inexpensively scattered abroad and thoroughly tested.

"The society also publishes an annual report, embodying its transactions and preserving such useful information with regard to fruit culture as they may be able to gather, and gives a copy of it to each of its members. In this manner many choice fruits and much useful information are disseminated among its members ; hence it is that the fruits produced by them are generally noted for superiority and excellence.

"At the quarter centennial of the American Pomological,Society in Boston, the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association carried away not only silver medals for the best collection of plums, but also prizes for the peaches, grapes, and pears displayed in competition with the most noted fruit-growers of the United States. Many people suppose that the climate of Canada is a perpetual winter, but nothing could be further from the truth. The climate is generally the same as New England or Northern and Central New York ; and Ontario, from whence these fruits come, is the most fertile part of the whole Dominion.

"The present display occupies the entire north side of the Pomological Building, and is composed of 1,000 plates of apples, 200 plates of plums, 220 plates of pears, 90 plates of crab-apples and 25 varieties of peaches, 153 plates of grapes, and a variety of nuts, including walnuts, butternuts, hickory nuts, hazel nuts, and peanuts The same Association in July last made a display of gooseberries, currants, raspberries, and cherries, some of the first named articles being an inch in length. They were highly commended by the judges, as no prize was competed for.

"One of the finest specimens of fruit exhibited is the Alexander, a beautiful clear red and white apple of large size. Another is the Kentish Fillbasket, a large obtuse pyramid, beautifully mottled with red on a yellow ground. The Virginia Sweet is a showy red apple, rather oblong in shape, and of large size. The Irish Peach Apple is a great beauty, as well as of fine quality, while the Duchess of Edinburgh is a very hardy apple, mottled red in colour and of handsome appearance. It is good either for the kitchen or table, and is highly esteemed by connoisseurs. Sherwood's Favourite is a fine yellow and red, and the Swayze Pommegrise is a hardy cinnamon russet of beautiful colour. There are remarkably fine specimens of the Snow Apple, which is a bright red outside and a pure white inside, and takes its name from the latter characteristic. Spur's Sweeting is a fine showy apple, waxen colour, and the Chenango Strawberry in a beautiful red apple of conical shape. Many other specimens are shown, among which are thirty-one varieties of new French apples exhibited by James Dougall of Windsor. All the foregoing specimens named are raised in large quantities in Canada, and thousands of barrels are annually exported from there to Great Britain and the United States. As a sample of the manner in which they will keep, a plate is shown of the growth of 1875, in which the apples are well preserved and of good appearance.

"One of the finest specimens of pears exhibited is the Flemish Beauty, which grows without a blemish and is as hardy as an oak. Seckels, Bartletts, Negleys, and the Belle Lucrative are also displayed in great quantities, of a quality that compares favourably with any others on exhibition.

"The plums displayed are remarkably fine, the most noticeable ones being the Columbia, Pond's Seedling, Damsons, Gauges, and the Lombard. The latter is a beautiful dark crimson, and is very prolific. Hundreds of bushels of these plums are sent every year to the United States, where they find a ready sale and are greatly esteemed.

"In peaches, the Lord Palmerston is doubtless the largest shown. One of these was displayed which was over eleven inches in circumference, the qualities being a firm white flesh with free stone. The Early Crawfords and other varieties are also very fine.

"In grapes, the Tosklon and many varieties of Rogers' hybrids are the most noticeable. The Autchon, a beautiful white grape, and the Lindley, light-coloured and resembling the Catawba, attract much attention. Miller's Burgundy, a grape which grows very close and thick, and the Delaware, a delicious variety, are also favourably known to fruit cultivators.

"These are but a few of the many specimens displayed. It would be impossible in a notice like this to do justice to the entire collection. As a representative collection, intended to exhibit the fruits from that section of the country between the Niagara River and Lake Huron, and from the Ottawa to the Detroit rivers, it could not be surpassed. The arrangement and classification reflect much credit upon the officers of the association, and especially upon the gentlemen who are in charge. It must be doubly gratifying to them that this very beautiful display of the fruits of the Province attracts much universal attention. Their exhibit has contributed much to the beauty and attractiveness of the Pomological Department, and they are to be congratulated upon the fruit-producing capabilities of their soil and climate, and the taste and enterprise of the fruit-growers."

LAND ANIMALS.

As our horses elicited so much admiration at the Centennial, and as there is no other order of animals domesticated by man that is more distinguished for their general intelligence, sagacity and usefulness, it may not be amiss to give a short sketch of the history of the horse, briefly referring to its early origin and present condition. It is supposed that the first horse came from Asia, but its early history is wrapped in obscurity. We find, however, in the Old Testament, that horses were used in Egypt 1550 years before Christ. Profane history also refers to the Olympic games in Greece being instituted 1460 years before Christ, which included chariot and horse races. It is supposed that the horse was sent from Egypt to other countries, but this must have been effected at great intervals. Among the exports from Egypt to Arabia in the second century, horses are particularly mentioned as presents to the monarchs of that country. Even in the seventh century the Arabs had few horses. Thoroughbred horses are intended for racing only, having been introduced into England from Arabia by the Stuarts. The race horse seldom exceeds from fifteen and a half to sixteen hands high. Sir Tatton Sykes was only fifteen and a half hands, and his height is generally considered by competent judges to be about the correct height for a race horse.

The stock breeders of Ontario have not yet devoted much attention to the breeding of thorough-bred horses, they do breed however, an excellent cross between the thorough-bred stallion and general purpose mare which is becoming very saleable.

The demand for Canadian horses in the English market is gradually increasing. The following extracts from English newspapers will show how highly our horses are appreciated in that country:

From the London Times.

"Several shipments of hunters have found their way from Canada to Suffolk, and a week or two ago, the newspapers mentioned the brilliant performances of a Canadian horse with the Duke of Hamilton's harriers. At least a dozen of them are doing well with the Fife Hounds, and have earned the good opinion of that excellent judge, Colonel J. Anstruther Thomson, Master of the pack, while of the lots sold at Liverpool many have also found their way into the Cheshire and other neighbouring counties. A moment's thought should convince the most sceptical that such may readily be the case. Mr. Sanford's horse Preakness, who, among other places, ran at Goodwood, and has therefore been seen by thousands of the horsemen of England, was universally pronounced a very hunter-looking one. This horse, got by Lexington from a mare by Yorkshire, happens to represent the most numerous family in the States or Canada. No Province of Canada is without sires and mares combining the blood of Lexington and Yorkshire, both of them Emilius horses.

"There is, however, an additional reason for cheap saddle horses being bought in America. Of the leisure classes there and in Canada able to use horses for pleasure, 90 per cent. use harness horses exclusively. There are thousands of animals there which trot too slowly for American taste, and can be bought for £20 or £30, because they have the points which unfit them for the buggy, and are those most prized in English stables. There is absolutely no home market for the better class of stout saddle-horse."

(*From the Daily Telegraph.*)

"During the present century the transportation of English thoroughbreds to America, including Canada, has been incessantly sustained. Having failed, though not without gallant efforts, to get hold of Touchstone and Plenipotentiary, our Transatlantic kinsmen have had to content themselves with Priam, Glencoe, Luxborough, and Tranby, while in more recent times they have also, in their own phrase, "annexed" dozens of our well-known mares and horses. The result is seen in the abundance and excellence of the equine stock with which the entire continent teems; and, inasmuch as it is unusual for either Americans or Canadians to get into the saddle when they have a chance of driving, the supply of horses vastly exceeds the demand, and especially in Canada, whence the Federal Government drew its remounts during the last two years of the great Civil War. The Canadian horse has always been famous for hardness, endurance, and docility, nor was abundant testimony to his valuable qualities wanting on the part of more than one witness examined before Lord Rosebery's Committee. Thus Colonel Soame Jenyns told the Prince of Wales, who took great interest in his examination, that "Canadians make first-rate troop horses, being fairly bred, excellent hacks, wonderfully sound and hard horses, capital fencers, and, in short, admirable animals. They can be bought in Canada for twenty-five or thirty pounds, and in England would fetch from seventy to eighty pounds apiece." Many of our crack cavalry regiments were horsed from Canada and from the State of Vermont in the days when British North America was garrisoned by regulars, and it was the universal testimony of English officers that the Transatlantic troopers were harder and stauncher than the European. We read, therefore, without surprise, that Canadian hunters are now imported to England in no inconsiderable number, and are playing a distinguished part upon many of our hunting fields. Thus, Colonel Anstruther Thomson, formerly a cavalry officer, then master of the Pytchley, and now in command of the Fife hounds, has nothing but praise to bestow upon the Canadians introduced to his hunt, and other experienced masters of foxhounds are of one mind in pronouncing offshoots from the same hardy family to be admirable cross-country performers. The facts which we have enumerated suffice to show that Canada has the horses of which we are so much in need, and, moreover, that she has them in large numbers, at reasonable prices, and first-rate in quality. "The supply," says the correspondent of a contemporary, "is unlimited, and in a country where ninety-nine out of every hundred farms are worked by the owner-in-fee, there will be no combination to put up prices, but a continuing readiness to sell at a fair renumeration for keep and attendance." It remains for our enterprising shipowners to bring the Canadian producer and the British consumer together to their mutual advantage."

Ontario exported 1,950 Horses, value $215,349, to the United States in 1875.

CATTLE.

There were sixty head of Cattle sent to the Centennial, representing the following breeds :—

Short-horns,
Herefords,
Devons,

Ayrshires,
Alderneys,
Galloways.

Short-horns.

The improved Short-horns have superseded the old breed of Long-horns. Long-horned cattle were generally coarse in the bone, and the cows did not give much milk, besides their horns sometimes grew in such a manner that it became necessary for the points to be sawn off in order that they might feed. The old Short-horns, sometimes called the Dutch breed, because they were supposed to have been originally imported from Holland were good milkers but indifferent feeders, and their meat was of inferior quality, but the improved Short-horns, said to have been first bred on the banks of the Tees, have those qualities which formerly were supposed to be incompatible, for while they yield an abundance of milk, they furnish a great amount of beef and tallow, and, as they are good feeders, the cows fatten rapidly when dried. Thirty-two quarts of milk per day have been yielded by the highest bred Short-horns, while it has been stated that some cows of this breed have given as many as thirty-six quarts of milk per day. It is therefore a very valuable breed for the dairy farmer. It is equally valuable to the grazier. At an early age it reaches its full growth, and gives an abundance of tallow, with meat of a fine grain. Some of them have reached most extraordinary weights.

The celebrated "Durham Ox," which was sold for Public Exhibition, was of this breed. When slaughtered it weighed over five hundred pounds to the quarter, gave nearly one hundred and fifty pounds of tallow, and the hide weighed over one hundred and forty pounds.

Animals bred from a cross between a Short-horn and Galloway Cow have fetched extraordinary prices

One bull, "Comet," a six year old, sold for over five thousand dollars, and some of the cows have sold for two thousand dollars each.

Herefords.

This class of cattle fattens very rapidly, attains a great weight, and acquires an early maturity. They are more adapted for feeding purposes than as milkers.

In Herefordshire dairy farming is not practised ; the milk is usually given to the calves ; the great object being to get the beasts ready for the market. Experience has proved that it is impossible to successfully combine breeding for the market and dairy farming.

Devons.

The cows of this class do not yield an abundance of milk, only averaging about twelve quarts per day for the first four months after calving, but it is very rich, and produces more than an ordinary proportion of butter and cheese.

The Devons rapidly acquire flesh.

Ayrshires.

Ayrshire and the adjacent portions of the Lowlands of Scotland are celebrated for their breed of milch cattle; they are smaller in size, and altogether do not yield more than about twenty quarts per day immediately after calving.

The milk from one cow is calculated to produce about two hundred and fifty pounds of butter in one year.

Although this class will fatten rapidly, they are not of so much value to the grazier as they are to the dairy farmers.

Alderneys.

The Normandy, Guernsey, or Alderney cattle are of small size. The cow yields only a small quantity of milk, but of extraordinary richness, the butter from a single cow being known to be as much as nineteen pounds per week. These cattle are kept in the old country in gentlemen's parks, more for ornament than for remuneration. They are good feeders and easily make flesh, but are not much sought after by graziers.

Galloways.

The Galloways, polled or hornless cattle, are supposed to be descendants of an ancient race, which was mostly but not always polled. This breed has many excellencies; they are of good size, fatten rapidly, are of a mild disposition, and valuable to the grazier. For dairy farming they are of great value; the yield of milk is small, but rich in quality.

Ontario exported 22,158 horned cattle, value $448,789; also 66,532 swine, value $150,629, and 165,704 sheep, value $444,082, to the United States in 1875.

POULTRY.

The Exhibition of Poultry from Ontario included specimens from the Ontario Poultry Society and the Southern Ontario Society, being represented by Messrs. Daniel Allen, of Galt, W. H. Doel, of Toronto, and William Sanderson, of Brantford.

The collection was considered to be very creditable, and compared favourably with those from other countries; in fact the poultry breeders of Ontario feel satisfied that had their fowls been placed in competition with the others exhibited, they would have been awarded several competitive prizes. The plan which I am informed was adopted by the Judges, was not to award prizes to the finest and best bred birds in the whole Exhibition, allowing exhibitors from different countries to compete against one another, but to give individual awards of merit to exhibitors from the different countries.

This is to be regretted, for although Ontario did not contribute such a large number of coops as some of the breeders across the border, the different breeds of fowls sent were so excellent, having their characteristic points so well defined, that they were superior to the generality of those exhibited by other countries, and this Province would undoubtedly have carried off several competitive prizes in this branch of agriculture, which is now becoming of so much importance.

In the year 1875, Ontario exported $23,239 worth of poultry, and $280,987 worth of eggs. It therefore shows the necessity that improved breeds of poultry should be cultivated throughout our whole Province. The following varieties were exhibited at Philadelphia by the Ontario Poultry Societies:

1. GAME FOWL.—BLACK, RED, BROWN, RED DUCKWINGS AND PILES.

Game fowls, formerly called by French writers the English fowl, are cultivated with great enthusiasm by amateurs.

The pure game fowls present a grand appearance. Their plumage is rich and beautiful, and owing to the symmetry of their limbs and form, they are to other fowls what the race-horse is among horses. The white flesh of this breed is so delicate and delicious in flavour, that it has been called "the prince of all breeds." They also rank in the first class as layers, provided they have ample range; they are also remarkable for their hardihood. The size of both birds and eggs, however, is comparatively small, and prevents their becoming valuable as market fowl.

2. DORKINGS.—GREY, SILVER GREY, AND WHITE.

This breed is a great favourite in England: it forms the principal supply of the London market. The flesh of Dorkings is white and delicate, and ranks nearly equal in quality to that of Game Fowl.

When properly managed they grow to a large size. The hen is a good sitter, and remains longer with her brood than many other varieties.

They are not good layers except when young, but are more valuable as table fowl.

3. BRAMAHS.—LIGHT AND DARK.

This breed is one of the most important known; in size they surpass all others. A cock of the dark variety was once exhibited in England weighing eighteen pounds. They are splendid layers,—even in winter they lay nearly every day. They are uncommonly hardy and grow rapidly.

The dark Bramahs exhibited by Mr. Doel, of Toronto, were from imported stock. This breed sometimes fetch very high prices, as much as fifty guineas being paid for a single bird. They are strongly recommended to farmers for the purposes of cross-breeding. When the hens which show fault in colour (worth about $2.00 to $5.00 each, in Toronto), are crossed with a Dorking or Crevecœur Cock, fowls are obtained, which are said to "look like young turkeys," and being so hardy are easily reared.

The flesh, though not quite equal to that of the game fowl, is superior to many other varieties. There is probably no more profitable fowl to the farmer for cross-breeding and improvement of stock than dark Bramahs.

4. HAMBURGS.—GOLDEN PENCILLED, SILVER PENCILLED, GOLDEN SPANGLED, SILVER SPANGLED AND BLACK.

Hamburgs are not so suitable to this climate, they require great care in the winter, but are excellent layers, producing more eggs in a year than any other breed and never wanting to sit. They are rather small to be of much value for the table, but their flesh is of first-rate flavour and quality. They are so small and light that they can fly easily, clearing a ten feet fence without difficulty, therefore, they are not adapted to be kept in a small yard. As layers they are most profitable, but they must be kept perfectly dry and clean.

5. BLACK SPANISH.

These birds are very delicate, and do not stand this climate so well as many other varieties. They are excellent layers in warm and moderate weather, but not so good in winter. The eggs are very large.

6. COCHINS.—BUFF, BLACK, WHITE AND PARTRIDGE.

The Cochin Chinas, or Shanghaes, attracted great attention when first introduced into England. They commanded the highest prices ever paid for any breed of poultry.

So much as a hundred guineas has been paid for a single cock. The rage became so great for these birds that it was humourously called a "hen fever."

These fowls are good layers, especially in the fall and winter. They grow to a large size, but their flesh is coarse. They have a great inclination to sit after laying about twenty or thirty eggs ; therefore they are useful as sitters. They are easily kept, are hardy, thrive well in a confined space, and do not attempt to fly over even a two foot fence. They cannot, however, be recommended for market purposes.

7. POLANDS.—GOLDEN SPANGLED, SILVER SPANGLED, AND BLACK.

These fowls are good layers, and their flesh is very good, but they require great care. They do not thrive in damp situations, but require dry, well-drained ground.

8. FRENCH BREEDS.—LA FLECHE AND HOUDANS.

These birds are distinguished for their size and the excellence of their flesh.

The La Flèche somewhat resembles the Spanish, but is larger, often weighing from eight to ten pounds. They are good layers, and do not sit. This breed is, however, too delicate for the Canadian climate.

The Houdans are more hardy, and more resemble the Dorkings in appearance. They are good layers, and may be recommended to farmers, but it must be remembered that they are adverse to incubation.

9. PLYMOUTH ROCKS

10. GAME BANTAMS.

11. DUCKS.—ROUEN, AYLESBURY, PEKIN, AND MUSCOVY.

12. GEESE —WHITE CHINA, BROWN CHINA, AND BREMEN.

13. PIGEONS—IN VARIETY.

DOGS.

The only exhibit in this class, from Ontario, consisted of some splendid imported setters belonging to Mr. Smith of Strathroy.

In this country there is no systematic effort to improve the canine species as there is in England, and the consequence is, they beseige the highways, and during the summer months a very unpleasant feature in many of our cities and towns is the multitudinous canine population, with the consequent dread to nervous people, of hydrophobia. One of the most attractive exhibitions held at the Crystal Palace in London, is the exhibition of dogs. In a recent report of the exhibition of sporting and other dogs at the Crystal Palace, the following prices are quoted :—

Bloodhounds—Rival	£ 500
do Rolla	525
Mastiff—Champion Turk	5,000
This dog has won more than thirty prizes and cups, and is of immense size.	
Mastiff—Granby (age not given)	£10,000
This dog is nearly as large as a lion. He took the first prize at the Crystal Palace in 1874.	
Duchess	£1000

In this class there were 171 exhibited, several being valued from £100 upwards. The mastiff puppies varied in price from £100 to £25 each. Among the setters were several valued at £1000 each, and one at £10,000. The following varieties ranged from £100 to £10,000 each :—Newfoundland, Deerhound, Greyhound, Irish Water Spaniel, Fox Terrier, Sheep dogs, Bull dogs, Bull Terriers, Terriers, King Charles Spaniel, &c., &c. This extract is not given for the purpose of encouraging large sums to be expended in the purchase of dogs, but rather to show to what extremes mere fancies are carried out in the old country. There is certainly a wide field for the improvement of the canine species in Ontario, and if a few wealthy people would gradually import good breeds from England, the miserable mongrels now in our streets would soon disappear.

CLASS 651.—DAIRY PRODUCTS.

In this class Ontario held the foremost position in the whole Exhibition.

Dairy Products have now become a very important branch of commerce. We now manufacture, in this Province, on the average, about 40,000,000 pounds of cheese per annum, and the exports of butter and cheese from this Province, in 1875, amounted to $762,705. This shows how rapidly the trade is increasing ; it is only a few years ago that we purchased our cheese from the United States. We have now established a reputation superior to those from whom we copied the factory system.

This country has unusual facilities for the production of cheese and butter ; our land has superior pasturage, which is specially adapted for this purpose.

At the Tenth Annual Convention of the Dairymen's Association, just held in Belleville, Mr. Farrington, of Norwich, formerly of Herkimer County, N. Y., who described the dairy interests of that County, remarked as follows :—

" It had been said that Herkimer County was the first grazing country in the world, but that was not so, and the display of cheese from that section was not as good as ours. To the quality of the pasture is attributed the quality of the cheese, as unless the pastures were good, good milk would not be given, and good cheese could not be manufactured from it. We had attained a high standard now and should endeavour to keep it. He attributed the good quality of Canadian cheese to the cleanliness of the feed and its careful manufacture."

This is very gratifying to Canadians, and as it was stated at this meeting that " Americans had grown careless and lost their reputation, " it now becomes a matter of serious consideration whether this business in Ontario cannot be greatly extended.

The building of cheese factories commenced in the United States in 1864, from which time they progressed so rapidly that in New York State alone the increase of value in dairy property for the next ten years amounted to $90,000,000.

The receipts for cheese in New York in 1875 was about $130,000,000. The annual cheese product of the United States is now about $300,000,000, and the exports are about $100,000,000.

This rapid progress in the United States should be an incentive to Ontario farmers to use every exertion to keep the proud position they now hold. They should also strive to establish new factories, and assist by every means in their power in increasing this important enterprise, which must ultimately become a source of great revenue to this Province. Professor Bell, in his annual address to the Dairymen's Asssociation at Belleville, on the 14th February, 1877, referred specially to the exportation of cheese. The following extract from his address is worthy of consideration :— " The growing prominence of our cheese in the Old Country has produced a very favourable impression, and it now remained for our farmers to maintain the quality of the article, and, if possible, improve it. They should now strive to have our cheese known as Canadian, and not let it be classed as American. The cheese trade is temporarily dull, and now it was to be hoped that manufacturers would label their cheese Canadian, and as such it should be known by their national trade mark. A gentleman who had formerly resided here, but who now lived in England, had informed him of the prominence Canadian cheese was attaining in the Old Country, and was pleased with the fact that Canadian butter was received in Britain with marked favour, and was the more prized the better it was known. In conclusion he advised farmers now, as they had the ball moving, that they should keep it rolling. "

SUGAR AND SYRUP.

Confectionery.

It has been said that candies have a soothing influence on the temper, we know it to be the case with the young, and there is no doubt that the beautiful devices and delicious flavours of the bon-bons of the present day have the power of producing grateful sensations which penetrate the whole system even of older persons.

The confectioner no longer caters for the young alone but contributes for the happiness and enjoyment of the old ; he produces for them gems of beauty and art, imitations of objects animate and inanimate, some articles graceful in appearance and others fanciful and grotesque, with colours the most brilliant but perfectly harmless.

This of itself is of great importance. Formerly confectionery was not coloured with such innocent materials as are now used, substances of a nature highly dangerous to life were used, and this was carried to such an extent that stringent laws had to be passed in some countries to protect the public from unscrupulous traders.

At the present time, particularly in this country, the colouring is effected by harmless vegetable matter. As this branch of trade is now of so much importance it is interesting to trace its rise and progress in Ontario.

In 1854 the only candies manufactured in Toronto consisted of common articles such as Bull's Eyes, and Sugar Sticks. Superior goods, including comfits, lozenges, gum drops, &c., were imported from England or the United States, and the demand gradually increasing, a baker on Yonge Street thought it advisable to employ all his capital in importing confectionery for the trade, this was the first wholesale confectionery establishment in Toronto. The goods were imported from the United States, paying a duty of thirty per cent.

Mr. Hessin at that time manufactured the common varieties of candies, saw the rising importance of this branch of business, and finding that the candy consuming portion of the community was largely increasing, determined to purchase machinery and manufacture the finer class of goods in Toronto. He first commenced with steam comfit pans and steam boilers for gum drops, similar to those used in Paris and the United States, but great difficulty attended the introduction of these improvements. Those accustomed to that kind of work refused to come to Toronto, because they thought in such a small city the work would only be temporary. This fortunately did not discourage Mr. Hessin, he, with indomitable perseverance continued his work on a small scale till certain of its success, and then brought from England several skilled workmen accompanied by their families. Some of these afterwards went into business for themselves, and at the present time are prosperous, and in a fair way to competence for their old age.

At that time, fifty pounds of lozenges per day was considered a fair day's work for one man ; but the demand increased so rapidly that it was in excess of the supply ; other means had to be devised, and Mr. Hessin hearing of a steam lozenge machine having been used privately in the United States, which failed to be introduced for want of proper encouragement to the inventor, proceeded thither, and having succeeded in purchasing the patent right to manufacture the Damant lozenge machine, returned to Toronto and had one of these machines erected in his factory.

It is very gratifying to know, that the first steam lozenge manufacturing machine was introduced by Canadian enterprise, although European capitalists had for the previous fifty years been expending large sums to perfect a lozenge machine. This machine, when found successful, was patented in England, Canada, and the United States.

By aid of this wonderful mechanical invention, an expert and two labourers can manufacture five hundred pounds of lozenges per hour, or two-and-a-half tons per day, and with two men and three boys it can cut two millions of lozenges in ten hours. To keep this machine continually supplied, it became necessary to adopt some quicker method of mixing the paste than at that time employed. This gave rise to a new invention, a "Double Spiral mixer," with spirals moving in opposite directions, grasping the paste with its iron arms, and forcing it along thoroughly mixed, and formed into sheets ready to be cut with the lozenge machine. This machine, which has a capacity for mixing one thousand pounds of paste ready for use in one hour, was also patented in the same countries as the lozenge machine.

Where such large quantities of material are used, the attention of the manufacturer is directed to economy in every detail.

At that time the enormous quantities of sugar used for lozenges was ground at the sugar refineries at the cost of 1½ cents per pound. A steam sugar pounder was then introduced, which is found to be more economical; it will pound twenty barrels of sugar per day, at a cost of $\frac{1}{5}$ of a cent per pound. The sugar is pounded to an impalpable powder and is considered preferable to ground sugar, not only in cheapness, but in the results which follow its employment.

It is surprising to note the rapid progress in this important trade in Toronto, from 1854 to 1868, in the latter year we had advantages which are said by the trade not to have been possessed at that time by any other country, viz., a steam lozenge machine, patent mixer, and sugar pounder, which, since that time have been adopted by leading confectioners in various parts of the world.

It is acknowledged by competent judges, that at the present time there is no wholesale confectionery manufacturer in England, France, or the United States, that has more complete machinery for all the branches of confectionery than is found in Mr. Hessin's factory. It has steam appliances to each department, steam hoist and tramway to each floor, etc., and when in full work, over one hundred barrels of sugar per week are used in this establishment.

Until the past year Mr. Hessin was the exclusive manufacturer of candied peel in Canada. Formerly all candied peel was imported from Great Britain; at the present time about twenty thousand boxes of seven pounds each are annually supplied by this factory to the trade in Canada and the United States. The proprietor of this establishment is the sole manufacturer of Liquorice in Canada.

From these remarks on confectionery, we are enabled to form an approximate idea of this important branch of commerce. It is interesting too, to know that machinery instead of human hands mix the ingredients and blend them together without any extraneous matter being introduced. In New York and other large cities it has been customary for many years for men to go around and collect the drainings of molasses of wholesale establishments from the floor, walks, &c., which they cleansed as far as possible, and then manufactured into candies for the benefit of juveniles who are always anxious to get the largest quantity of taffy that can be obtained for the smallest amount of money.

In addition to the confectionery business Mr. Hessin is a large manufacturer o biscuits in all their varieties, (see class 664.) He was awarded an International Medal and Diploma, also a Silver Medal for the excellence of his exhibit.

WINES, MALT LIQUORS, &C.

The following description of wine-making is from a conversation with Mr. Casci, one of the exhibitors in this class whose experience constitutes him an excellent judge of the requirements of this country in the cultivation of grapes and the manufacture of wine. Mr. Casci came to this country in the yearof 1855; for several years, previous to that time he occupied the position of overseer to a gentleman in Italy, and had charge of 28 farms on which grapes were grown on a large scale. The farms in that country generally vary from 30 to 50 acres in extent and are entirely surrounded by grape vines; the division fences are also grape vines, and if the country is stony and hilly it is nearly all planted with vines. The custom of the country is to let farms in shares, the proprietor purchases stock, seed, etc. at the commencement, after the first year he gets one full half share of all the produce. Each of these farms yield on the average sufficient grapes to make about sixteen hundred gallons of wine per annum, therefore the annual quantity of wine manufactured by this single proprietor was over 50,000 gallons. About 10 years ago Mr. Casci commenced planting a small vineyard near Toronto, and after experiments on European vines, came to the conclusion that they would not stand our severe climate, and that only American vines grown in this country from seedlings will bear the exposure of our winters.

Since that time he has gradually increased the size of his vineyard, and now produces about 500 gallons per acre from his fine bearing vines. Mr. Casci's experience is that the vines in high ground should be pruned to about 2 feet from the ground; on the contrary, in low-damp ground the vines should be allowed to grow about six feet high. In the manufacture of the best wine, the grapes are first dried on frames to remove dampness from dew and other moistures of the atmosphere, they are usually allowed to remain in this state for about six weeks. They are then placed in a mash tub until fermentation commences, which usually takes place in about ten or twelve days. After that they are put under a powerful press, the bruised grapes and juice are then put in a vat ; after about two days fermentation commences, and the skin and stems all rise to the top where they are allowed to remain. In from 12 to 15 days, according to temperature, the fermentation in this process is completed. To prove this a small quantity is drawn from near the bottom of the barrel ; if the wine is clear and cold it is in a fit state to be removed. It is then put in barrels which have the bungs loose, to allow the escape of gas from fermentation. After about a month when fermentation ceases, the bung is made tight and the wine allowed to remain for about six months, when it is either bottled or transferred to other casks.

BREAD AND BISCUITS.

It is uncertain when baking first became a regular trade ; it is supposed to have been about the year B.C. 173. Till that time the duties of every housewife involved the pounding of her own grain in a mill and mortar, and baking her own bread.

In ancient Greece public or professional bakers were not known, it was supposed that the bread was always made at home. One of the indignities to which they subjected their slaves was to compel them while employed at the kneading trough to wear a broad collar like a wheel, which prevented them from eating the dough, by rendering it imposible for them to bring their hands to their mouth.

The Romans had a corporation of bakers which they dignified with the name of "College;" from this College neither they nor their children were ever allowed to withdraw.

The position was so highly honourable that a senator was occasionally selected from this corporation. They were also excused from certain offices which might divert them from their business, and to preserve honesty in their College they were expressly prohibited alliance with comedians and gladiators. This shows the great importance at that time attached to the honesty, sobriety and general charactor of those engaged in supplying the staff of life.

It is difficult to trace the progress of baking, but we can show that there is no branch of industry that illustrate more successfully, than this the employment of machinery and steam to accomplish what was formerly done by manual labour.

Holy writ informs us that "three strangers visited Abram in the plains of Mamre," and that his wife, to show her hospitality, ground the meal with her own hands, kneaded it and made cakes upon the hearth.

A few miles from this place steam power is now used to grind the corn. Machinery too, is employed to fill the trough with flour, mix it, thread the dough, flatten it into layers, and cut it into various shapes ; and, wonderful to relate, the trays of raw biscuits on being conveyed to the mouth of the oven are passed through it by the aid of machinery, and come out at the other end baked and ready for packing.

That the same method adopted by Abram's wife in procuring bread was formerly employed by the Indians on this continent is shown in the following extract from Smith's Canada, "Jacques Cartier went in procession to the town of Hochelaga. The town consisted of fifty huts built with stakes and covered with bark, the fire was placed in the centre of the huts, round which was their lodging places. In the upper part there was a place where they dried and preserved their corn ; to prepare it for eating they *pounded it in wooden mortars* and mixing it with water, they baked it on hot stones." Civilization gradually made inroads on the old system, so that two hundred years afterwards, Canada possessed over four hundred flour mills. A century later our machinery for biscuit-making, &c., is quite equal to that of any country in the world.

The rise and progress in the business of biscuit-making, may be taken as an illustration of the advancement of other branches of manufacture in this Province.

Twenty-five years ago, almost all the biscuits consumed in Canada were made in the United States ; even ten years ago the aggregate consumption of all the factories of Toronto did not exceed fifty barrels of flour per week. Messrs. Christie, Brown & Co , who contributed so largely in this line, now use abont two hundred and fifty barrels per week, being five times the consumption of all the factories in Toronto in 1866.

The sales of this firm eight years ago did not exceed ten thousand dollars per annum : in 1876 they sold $198,500 worth of biscuits to be consumed in the Dominion.

In competing with English houses in the maritime provinces, Canadian biscuit manufacturers labour at a disadvantage, in consequence of having to pay duty on lard. English manufacturers have it free, and also have sugar much cheaper ; labour and fuel, too, are lower in England than here. But this firm, having the best of English and American machinery (they introduced the first reel oven used in Ontario), and some slight advantage in the purchase of flour, even now can compete against foreign establishments. Were it not for the high tariff they could do a large business in the Eastern States.

This exhibit was as large as any from other countries, and in point of variety and quality was not excelled.

Mr. Hessin is also a large manufacturer of biscuits in every variety ; he was the first to introduce the travelling oven into this country.

RAILWAY APPLIANCES, FIRE ENGINES, &C.

There is one branch of industry that Ontario shines pre-eminently in, I refer to the ingenuity and industry displayed in the construction of machines for the preservation of life ; it is well known that the whole Exhibition actually swarmed with instruments from various countries, which are intended for the purpose of taking away life, from the boomerang of the Australian, the yataghan of Turkey, the spears and battle axes of India, to the deadly implements of warfare now used by modern nations, from the miniature Revolver and Gatling Gun, which fires 1,000 shots per minute, to the immense Seige Guns and Mortars exhibited by the United States and Germany. Yet Ontario only had two exhibits in this class (Fire-arms used for sporting.)

The inventions for saving life, however, were numerous. Ontario contributed fifteen different exhibits of new railway appliances for the prevention of accidents ; also a model Life Boat, a steam Fire Engine, and a Fire Annihilator. Although Fire Engines and Annihilators are intended to quench actual flames, they are also inventions for the protection of life, and therefore may be classed with life saving apparatus. Canada has long been famous for her fire engines.

The following extract is from an article in the *Illustrated London News*, describing the Exhibition in 1851 :—

"In the Canadian Department is a very handsome Fire Engine, sent as a model of those used across the Atlantic. It works upon the same principal as ours, but the mechanicism is more elaborate.

"In the Canadian towns, these Engines are generally drawn along by the crowd, a couple of coils of rope being arranged upon the fore part, so as to be capable of being immediately hauled out to the willing grasp of the multitude. In winter, the Fire Engines like all other carriages in Canada, are put upon sleigh irons. The proof of the pudding, however, being in the eating, and that of the Fire Engine in the spouting, an English and a Canadian machine were brought out to the edge of the Serpentine and tried, the result being in favour of the colonial implement, which spouted nearly a third higher than the English one."

If the Fire Engine exhibited in 1851 received praise, what would have been said of the beautiful Steam Engine exhibited at the Philadelphia Exhibition, by Mr. Ronald of Chatham. There is no doubt, that it would (as it did at Philadelphia) form one of the great attractions to visitors. It is gratifying to know, that Ontario has manufacturers with sufficient enterprise to make such expensive Fire Engines on speculation, but still more pleasing to state, that it, and several others, similar in construction, have been sold since the close of the Exhibition. This Fire Engine was very much praised for the excellence of finish, and improvements in construction. The press, generally, in England, Canada, and the United States, were unanimous in its favour ; some English papers asserting that it was the finest machine ever manufactured.

Manufacturing and Machinery.

The inventions of the latter part of the eighteenth century inaugurated a new era in productive industry, and effected a revolution in many of the appliances for industrial art by superseding manual labour by machinery. This produced a stimulating effect upon manufacturing industry, and directed the attention of men of genius to improvements in those manufactures which subsequently became of so much national importance.

The increase of man's productive powers, however, was looked upon with disfavour by artisans; they imagined that machinery, by doing the work done by human hands, would leave the hands without employment. This was exemplified in the case of Hargreaves, who invented the Spinning Jenny in 1764. There was so much jealousy among the weavers when they found that Hargreaves used a machine, that they broke into his cottage and destroyed it, with most of his furniture, and compelled him to leave the village. In a similar manner, other inventors were persecuted. Mills and machinery were frequently destroyed by the ignorant, because they could not foresee that associated labour, in superseding individual labour would cause that personal independence to artisans which they now enjoy, and that it does not deprive men of employment, but instead thereof, merely change the conditions under which they worked.

The triumph of machinery, however, was only a work of time; water power gradually became superseded by steam, and labour-saving devices quickly followed each other, so that at the present time a very large proportion of manufacturing industries is performed by the aid of machinery.

The manufacturers of Ontario have kept pace with other countries in their inventions and the application of machinery wherever it could be adopted; they saw the necessity of labour-saving appliances being used in order to compete against other countries, and the consequence is, that we now have in Ontario every facility for manufacturing goods equal in quality and value to that of older countries. Time will not permit me to describe all our manufactures. I may simply state that we have Chemical Manufactories, Furniture Factories, Cotton Mills, Woollen Manufactories, Trunk Factories, Paper Manufactories, Cutlery Manufactories, Hardware Manufactories, &c., &c., fitted up with all the modern appliances, some of them having machinery equal to the largest establishments in the world.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

If there is one Department more than another that Ontario should feel proud of, it certainly is the Agricultural Implement Department. Here could be found every modern improvement for economizing labour and improving the farm, including implements for digging, pulverising, and disintregating the soil, for depositing the seed with unerring certainty, and in a manner far superior to the work done by the human hand, for rooting out weeds, for the proper removal of the crops, storing them and finally converting them into food for man and animals. In this department every circumstance was provided for; whether the land be wet or dry, light or heavy, level or hilly, implements have been adapted by ingenious and practical men to overcome every imaginable difficulty.

We have now in Ontario a large number of first-class agricultural implement manufactories where work can be produced equal to any in the world. Our exhibit in that department was one of the wonders of the exhibition,—it included the following classes:—

TILLAGE.

Manual Implements:

Spades, Hoes, Rakes, &c.

Animal Power Machinery:

Ploughs, Cultivators, Horse-hoes, Harrows, &c.

Steam Power Machinery:

Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, &c.

In this class there was a large exhibit of ploughs. There is probably no agricultural implement in use to which more importance is attached than that of the plough, yet at the present day, many nations are still using rude miserable contrivances such as were adopted centuries ago. In some parts of India the plough consists of a taper piece of wood shod with a spear-head of iron which forms the share, the side being of wood, without either mould-board or coulter, but even this is better than that employed by our Saxon ancestors, which was attached to the tails of their horses.

In the reign of Charles II., in 1664, an Act was passed, forbidding under penalty of fine and imprisonment "a barbarous custom of ploughing, harrowing, drawing and working with horses, mares, geldings and colts by the taile, whereby the breede of horses is much impaired in this kingdom."

As I stated before, the plough is of great importance to the farmer; with it the first agricultural operation, the breaking of the soil, is performed, therefore much ingenuity and mechanical skill has been employed by practical men in Ontario to construct an instrument that will effectually accomplish its work, not only in turning the soil, but to bury the weeds and leave the surface of the ground perfectly clean.

There is no doubt that this can be successfully done by several of the ploughs exhibited from Ontario, the excellence and superiority of which have been universally admitted.

PLANTING.

Manual Implements:

Hand drills, &c.

Animal Power Machinery:

Straw and Manure Drills.

HARVESTING.

Manual Implements:

Scythes, Reaping-hooks, &c.

Animal Power Machinery:

Reapers, Mowers, Rakers, Hay-loaders, Potato-diggers, &c.

PREPARATORY TO MARKETING.

Animal Power Machines:

Threshing Machines, Fanning-mills, Pea-threshers, Separators, &c.

Steam Power Machines:

Threshing Machine.

APPLICABLE TO FARM ECONOMY.

Animal Power Machines:

Straw-cutters, Hay-cutters, Chaff-cutters, Grain-croppers, Cornshellers, &c.

Steam Power Machines:

Portable Steam Engines, Straw-cutters, &c.

Where all were so excellent, it would be difficult to point out individual claims to merit. I must therefore refer those interested in this department to the list of exhibits, in Mr. Wood's Report.

Having been compelled to bring this to an abrupt conclusion, in consequence of the printers waiting to complete your Report, I may briefly remark that the Ontario Legislature did nobly in voting the necessary funds to be expended for the making a proper representation of the raw and manufactured products of Ontario. It is impossible to estimate the immense benefit to this Province, and the vast amount of influence, which will follow, as the results of our exhibiting at Philadelphia. That the money was well spent, even as an advertising medium, can be judged from the following extracts from the report of Mr. Robinson, Special Commissioner for the Crown Colonies at the Vienna Exhibition in 1873, he says: "If in Canada, for example, the intimation had been received earlier, there would have been opportunity of referring the question to Parliament, in order to enable it to consider the advisability of incurring the expenditure that would have been necessary for a fitting representation of that great dominion. It certainly would have been highly advantageous for the Dominion of Canada, to have been represented at Vienna, looking to the desirability of making its resources, products and industries known on the continent of Europe, for the information of intending emigrants. The numerous applications for samples of colonial produce which I received from continental firms, lead me to the conclusion that advantages will arise to the colonies far more commensurate with the very trifling outlay which is incurred on their account."

This is a convincing proof of the advantages which would result from exhibiting our goods in foreign countries, and it is to be hoped that Ontario will make every preparation to be properly represented at the Paris Exhibition of next year, where, doubtless, from the experience gained at Philadelphia, our people will gain still higher honours.

To the exhibitors of Ontario, also, I consider the thanks of the people of this Province are due for the great amount of labour, time, and expense, devoted by them for the benefits of the whole community.

The Ontario exhibit embraced objects of interest for every class; it included articles of refinement and luxury, in addition to those which represented the manufacturer, artisan, and labourer. Here could be found Paintings and Sculpture for the amateur in fine arts, Laces, Embroidery, &c., for the ladies, Educational Appliances for the student, Mechanical Models for the inventor, Agricultural Implements for the farmer, Machinery for the manufacturer, Tools for the mechanic and labourer, and articles employed in domestic economy for the household; in fact, it was a collection which fully represented the tastes, feelings, and interests of all classes of our community.

It was remarked by many that the Ontario exhibit only included labour-saving appliances, improvements in manufactures, &c., together with those articles which are an exemplification of the requirements of every-day life. The whole exhibit was intended for the purpose of showing our advancement in those things which are a sure proof of the prosperity of a nation.

It is also gratifying to state that new avenues of trade have been opened out to many of them; new trade is likely to develop itself with Australia, which will be of great commercial importance to manufacturers.

Annexed is a list of the exhibitors, and goods sent for exhibition to Australia for competition at the Sydney International Exhibition during the present year.

Having shown as far as possible the benefits derived by the people of this Province by exhibiting at Philadelphia, I shall now conclude, trusting that you may overlook any imperfections that may arise from the hurried manner in which this Report has been prepared. I also desire to express my sincere thanks for the courtesy and kindness shown to me in my interviews with you on this subject.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
S. P. May.

Toronto, 20th February, 1876.

SHIPMENTS PER BARQUE "OCEAN GEM."

SHIPPER'S NAME.	ADDRESS.	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	VALUE.
			$ cts.
Rowland Dennis	London	Potato digger	25 00
Charles Wilson	Toronto	Ginger ale	8 07½
R. Hay & Co.	do	Furniture	1,089 60
John Abell	Woodbridge	Agricultural implements	467 25
A. Mitchell	Mitchell	Staves	2 00
L. D. Sawyer & Co.	Hamilton	Reapers and mowers	212 10
S. J. Moore	do	Tinsmith's tools	142 54
J. H. Stone	do	Tubular lanterns	11 11
Thomas Wilson	Richmond Hill	Fanning mill	26 00
J. M. Williams & Co.	Hamilton	Tinware, lanterns, &c.	14 58
J. H. Bartlett & Co.	Toronto	Tool handles	3 08
John Leitch & Sons	Hamilton	Shoemaker's Tools	16 00
John Elliott	London	Reaper and mower	172 00
William Bell & Co.	Guelph	Organs	967 75
James Warnock & Co.	Galt	Axes and edge tools	224 98
Bryce, McMurrich & Co.	Toronto	Woollens	673 31
Robert Scott	Galt	Waggon spokes and hubs	21 02
Gananoque Spring M'f'g Co.	Gananoque	Carriage and waggon springs	37 49
Wells & Co.	Toronto	Window-blind fasteners	80 00
Cameron & Co	Galt	Wood-working machinery	600 00
F. G. Lane	Hamilton	Washing crystals	
Barber Brothers	Georgetown	Paper	
H. Murton	Guelph	Oatmeal	35 00
John Bird	Woodstock	Barrel heads and butter bowls	8 01½
W. Douglass & Co	Hamilton	Sample of steel hoes	
Dates Patent Steel Co.	Toronto	Edge tools	49 76
Toronto Car Wheel Co.	do	Wheels and axles	96 00
Canadian Sch'l Apparatus M'f'g Co.	do	Laboratories, &c	183 00
Burlington Glass Co.	Hamilton	Lamp chimneys, jars, globes	29 24
McMurray & Fuller	Toronto	Wooden-ware and brooms	152 81
Wallacetown Carriage M'f'g Co.	Wallacetown	Covered carriages and buggies	55500
D. F. Jones & Co.	Gananoque	Shovels and spades	
Dundas Cotton Mills Co.	Dundas	Sheetings, shirtings and bags	215 93
Upper Canada Furniture Co.	Bowmanville	Two suites and two varieties of chairs	1,000 00
Robertson & Dayer	Oakville	Pumps, force pumps, &c.	39 70
Wentworth Engine and Imp'm't Co.	Hamilton	Two engines and ten mowers	2,521 20
James Smart	Brockville	Builders' hardware	277 45
John Baird & Co.	Almonte	Tweeds and flannels	480 54
H. A. Nelson & Sons	Toronto	Brooms and brushes	15 91
Geo. Moorehead M'f'g Co.	London	Cabinet-ware and side-boards	150 00
B. E. Charleton	Hamilton	Sample of vinegar	
Hugh Miller & Co.	Toronto	Tick destroyer	24 00
Munro, Henderson & McKenzie	Hamilton	Ready-made clothing	
Crawford & Co.	London	Combined mower and reaper	165 00
Gray, Young & Sparling	Seaforth	Salt	2 70

SHIPMENTS PER BARQUE "ESCORT."

SHIPPER'S NAME.	ADDRESS.	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	VALUE.
			$ cts.
Morrison Bros. & Co	Hamilton	Wooden-ware and wringer	27 50
Moxon Bros. M'f'g Co.	Ingersoll	Two-horse field cultivator	128 00
David Maxwell	Paris	Agricultural implements	195 00
J. B. Armstrong & Co.	Guelph	Carriage and findings	275 00
Guelph Carriage Goods Co.	do	Sheet-iron buggy and seats	64 25
Hugh Milloy	Erin	Ploughs	22 00
E. & C. Gurney	Hamilton	Stoves	51 17
Wilkie & Osborne	Guelph	Sewing machines	204 50
Peter Adams	Paris	Waggons	135 00
James Reid	Hamilton	Bedroom furniture	500 00
William Young	Chatham	Carriage and waggon	265 00
J. C. Small	do	Pumps	20 75
Welland Vale M'f'g Co	St. Catharines	Agricultural implements	43 05
McClary M'f'g Co.	London	Stoves for wood and coal	101 00
Forsythe & Co	Dundas	Combined mower and reaper	163 00
J. Hourigan	do	Chopping axes	115 53
Gardiner Sewing Machine Co	Hamilton	Sewing machines	175 75
Green Bros. & Co.	Waterford	Reapers	90 00
McClary Thompson M'f'g Co	London	Waggon and buggy	778 00
McCrae & Co.	Guelph	Woollens	330 85
Geo. Moorehead M'f'g Co.	London	Furniture	608 50
John Campbell	do	Carriages	635 00
J. M. Williams & Co.	Hamilton	Hardware	14 58
Peter Gillis & Co.	Galt	Carriages	145 00
Manville & Brown	London	Straw cutters	10 00
Holland & Co.	Fergus	Five hhds ale	116 47
John Labatt	London	Ale and beer	25 85
J. & J. Taylor	Toronto	Fire-proof safe	225 00
Higgart Bros.	Brampton	Agricultural implements	120 00
King & Brown	Toronto	Boots and shoes	107 90
John Abell	Woodbridge	Portable engine and water wheel	1,290 00
Dominion Organ Co.	Bowmanville	Organs	677 00
Joab Scales & Co.	Toronto	Tobacco	24 02
Whitney & Morton	do	Railway car coupler	10 00
R. Malcom	do	Mail bags	62 42
James Newton	Limehouse	Mineral paints	23 01
J. L. Rawbone	Toronto	Sporting apparatus	60 80
Dept. of Agriculture of Ontario	do	Reports	
Heintzman & Co	do	Pianos	245 00
James Browne	do	Map stands	142 00
Dexter, Whitwain & Co.	St. Thomas	Bent wood-work	113 00
Canada Sewing Machine Co.	Hamilton	Sewing machine	75 00

SHIPMENTS PER BARQUE "PAUL BOYNTON."

SHIPPER'S NAME.	ADDRESS.	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	VALUE.
			$ cts.
Cosgrave & Co	Toronto	1 barrel ale, 2 bbls bottled ale	24 00
Walker & Miles	Toronto	Maps and atlas of Canada	27 00
H. Murton	Guelph	Oatmeal	1 00
Peter Adams	Paris	Waggon	135 00
T. S. Elliott	Guelph	Washing Machines	192 00
Cant, Gourlay & Co	Galt	Machinery	1,188 00
James Browne	Toronto	Map fixtures	12 00
The Thompson Williams M'f'g Co.	Stratford	Reaper	405 00

SHIPMENTS PER BARQUE "JAMES S. STONE."

SHIPPER'S NAME.	ADDRESS.	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	VALUE.
			$ cts.
Sharman & Foster	Stratford	Thresher and horse power	
Thomas Moore	Cooksville	Tool handles	
Charles Boeckh	Toronto	Paint and varnish brushes	
Peter Grant	Clinton	Horse pitch fork and conveyer	
Charles Wilson	Toronto	Wire stand	10 00
William Rennie	Toronto	Seeds	
Thomas S. Elliott	Guelph	Washing machine and wringer	
Massey Manufacturing Co	Newcastle	Agricultural implements	
R. M. Wanzer & Co	Hamilton	Sewing machines	
James Wilson	Fergus	Oatmeal	
E. R. Shorey & Co.	Napanee	Clothes wringer	
Hugh Miller & Co	Toronto	Tick destroyer	
H. T. Smith	Toronto	Soda fountain and apparatus	2,875 00
Munro & Hogan	Seaforth	Ploughs	
John Watson	Ayr	Agricultural implements	
Gardner Sewing Machine Co	Hamilton	Sewing machines	210 00
Canada Sewing Machine Co	Hamilton	do	67 00
Manville & Brown	London	Straw and bread cutters	10 00

(No. 34.)

Annual Return of the Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company, for the year ending January 20th, 1877. *(Not Printed.)*

(No. 35.)

Correspondence relating to appointments to the Magistracy of Essex.
(Not Printed.)

RETURN

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly to the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that he will cause to be laid before the House, copies of the Correspondence between the Government of the Dominion and the Government of Ontario, relating to the transfer of the River Trent Works to this Province by the Dominion Government.

By Command,
S. C. WOOD,
Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, February 8th, 1877.

Schedule of Correspondence and Papers relative to the transference to the Government of Ontario, of the Public Works connected with the Navigation and Descent of Timber on the River Trent.

1870.

May 6th.—Letter from the Secretary of State to the Lieutenant-Governor, transmitting copy of an Order of the Governor-General in Council, of the 15th March, 1870; together with copy of a Memorandum of the Minister of Public Works, dated 4th March, 1870.

June 6th.—Letter from the Secretary of State to the Lieutenant-Governor, transmitting copy of a letter from the Department of Public Works, dated Ottawa, 3rd June, 1870.

Aug. 10th.—Letter from the Under Secretary of State to the Lieutenant-Governor, transmitting copy of a letter from the Department of Public Works, of August, 9th, 1870.

Sept. 26.—Letter from the Secretary of State to the Lieutenant-Governor, transmitting copy of a letter from the Department of Public Works, of 23rd September, 1870.

1874.

Sept. 28th—Letter from the Under Secretary of State to the Lieutenant-Governor, transmitting copy of an Order of the Governor-General in Council, of the 10th September, 1874.

OTTAWA, 6th May, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you, herewith, for the information of your Government, a Copy of an Order of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, together with a copy of the memorandum of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works therein referred to, on the subject of the transfer to the Province of Ontario, of certain Public Works connected with the navigation and the descent of timber on the River Trent, and in the late Newcastle District.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State.

The Honourable W. P. Howland, C.B.,
Lieutenant-Governor Ontario, Toronto.

COPY *of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, on the* 15*th March*, 1870.

The Committtee have had under consideration the Memorandum dated March 4th, 1870, from the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, and for the reasons therein given, they advise that the Minister be authorized to enter into negociations on behalf of the Dominion Government with the Government of Ontario, with the view of effecting a transference to the latter, of the Public Works connected with the navigation and the descent of timber on the River Trent, and in the Newcastle District.

Certified,

W. H. LEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

To the Honourable
the Minister of Public Works, &c.

OTTAWA, 4th March, 1870.

The undersigned has the honour to submit that, by the British North America Act, 1867, certain public works became the property of the Dominion of Canada, and by the 31st Vic. cap. 12, an Act respecting the Public Works of Canada, the same were placed under the control and management of the Minister of Public Works.

That among the works in question were comprised the dams, slides, booms, &c., which had been constructed on a proposed line of navigation, following the River Trent, Rice Lake, Otonabee River, Clear Lake, Buckhorn Lake, Chemong Lake, Pigeon Lake, Sturgeon Lake, and Scugog River.

That these works were commenced in 1833 by the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and were continued by the Government of the Province of Upper Canada.

That they were at first undertaken with a view to opening a continuous line of navigation for the accommodation of the local traffic, and also to open a line of communication between Lake Ontario and Huron, by way of Talbot River, Lake Simcoe, and the River Severn.

That after the Union of the Provinces in Upper and Lower Canada, in 1841, the engineers of the department represented that the lockage between Lakes Ontario and Huron on this line would be so great that it could never compete for the through traffic with the Welland Canal route, and that its usefulness, if ever completed, would be confined to the local trade. The idea, therefore, of completing these works, the cost of which was estimated at $3,500,000, was for the time abandoned.

Railways were shortly afterwards introduced into this district, and for some time it was expected that these new highways would accommodate the whole of the local traffic; but in the last few years, the movement of heavy goods within the interior of this district has increased to such an extent, that certain locks which had been allowed to remain idle, have had to be repaired and brought into use.

In 1855, the Commissioners of Public Works reported that the cost of maintaining the slides, booms and other works connected with the descent of timber on the Trent, was greater than the revenue derived from them, and recommended that the works should be placed in charge of a committee of persons interested in the Trent lumber trade who had offered to assume their management.

It was therefore arranged that the locks, lock-houses, &c., should remain under the control of the Public Works Department, and that the works connected with the descent of timber at Ranney's Falls, Campbellford, Fiddler's Island, Middle Falls, Crow Bay and Heeley's Falls should be handed over to the care of the Committee, and that they, the Committee, should have the right of levying tolls on timber passing down the river for the purpose of keeping the works in repair.

The expenditure charged to the construction account on these works since their commencement up to the 20th June, 1869, is as follows, viz:

Previous to the Union in 1841:		
On Canals	$ 92,449 53	
On slides	85,142 67	
		$177,592 00
From the Union in 1841:		
On canals	216,921 98	
On slides	228,347 05	
On roads	30,454 40	
On bridges	16,762 88	
		$492,486 31
From Confederation in 1867, to end of fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1869:		
On canals (not including repairs)		$324 85
		$670,403 16

That the Government of Ontario have already advertised in public journals for tenders for re-building the locks and Scugog Bridge at Lindsay, also for deepening the river, etc.; thus recognizing these improvements as local works.

The undersigned would recommend, as these works are so entirely local in their objects, negociations be now entered into between the Dominion Government and the Ontario Government, with a view to effecting a transference to the latter of the public works that are connected with navigation, and the descent of timber on the River Trent and in the Newcastle District.

Respectfully submitted,

HECTOR L. LANGEVIN,
Minister.

LIST of Public Works connected with the navigation and descent of Timber on the River Trent and in the Newcastle District.

At Trenton	A bridge.
" Widow Harris'	A dam.
" Chisholm's Rapids	A canal dam and slide.
" Ranney's Falls	A dam, boom, two slides.
" Campbellford	Guide booms.
" Fiddler's Island	Two dams.

At Middle Falls	Four dams, two slides.
" Crow Bay	Single stick boom.
" Heeley's Falls	Four dams, two slides.
" Crooks' Rapids	Swing bridge, canal slide.
" Whitla's Rapids	Canal, wing, and cross dam.
" Little Lake	Three piers, single stick boom.
" Peterborough	A bridge.
" Buckhorn Rapids	A bridge, dam, slide, two booms.
" Lindsay	A bridge, dam, slide.

OTTAWA, 6th June, 1870.

SIR,—With reference to my letter of the 6th ultimo, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith, a copy of a letter from the Department of Public Works, on the subject of the transfer to the Government of the Province of Ontario, of certain Public Works referred to in my communication. May I request that you have the goodness to invite the early attention of your Government to the subject.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honourable
W. P. Howland, C.B.,
Lieutenant-Governor,
Toronto.

PUBLIC WORKS, OTTAWA, 3rd June, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honour by direction of the Minister, to ask your attention to the letter addressed to your Department, on the 4th of May, ultimo, enclosing an Order in Council of date March 14th, 1870, which authorized the Dominion Government to enter into negociation with the Government of Ontario, for the transference to the latter of certain works connected with the descent of timber, &c., on the River Trent, and in the Newcastle District, and requesting that the same might be communicated to the Ontario Government. The negociations in reference to these works being still in abeyance, the Minister requests that you will be pleased again to invite the attention of the Ontario Government to the subject.

I have &c.,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

The Hon.
The Secretary of State for the Provinces, &c.

OTTAWA, 10th August, 1870.

SIR,—Adverting to the letters to you from this Department, under date the 6th May, and 6th June last, respectively, on the subject of certain Public Works on the River Trent, in the late Newcastle District, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith, a copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Department of Public Works, again requesting to be furnished with the information asked for in those communications.

I am directed to request that you will have the goodness to cause the information in question to be furnished at as early a period as practicable.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
E. A. MEREDITH,
Under Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honourable
W. P. Howland, C.B.,
Lieutenant-Governor,
Toronto.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
OTTAWA, August 9th, 1870.

SIR,—I am directed by the Honourable the Minister to request that the early attention of the Government of Ontario may be called to the Order in Council of the 14th March, 1870, (copy of which was inclosed in letter to your department, dated the 4th May, 1870,) having reference to the Public Works on the river Trent, and in the Newcastle District.

I have &c.,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

The Honourable
The Secretary of State
for the Provinces.

OTTAWA, 26th September, 1870.

SIR,—Referring to my letters to you dated respectively, the 6th May, the 6th June, and 9th August last, (of the receipt of which I received no acknowledgment,) I have the honour to transmit to you herewith, a copy of a letter from the Department of Public Works, requesting that the attention of the Government of the Province of Ontario be called to Order in Council of the 15th March, 1870, authorizing negociations for the transfer to that Province, of the Public Works on the River Trent and in the Newcastle District. The order in Council in question was transmitted to you in my letter first above referred to.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honourable W. P. Howland, C. B.,
Lieutenant-Governor,
Toronto.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
OTTAWA, September 23rd, 1870.

SIR,—Referring to my letters of the 4th May and 9th August last, I am again directed by the Honourable the Minister, to request that the attention of the Government of the Province of Ontario be called to the Order in Council of the 15th March, 1870, authorizing negociations for the transfer to that Province of the Public Works on the River Trent, and in the Newcastle District.

I have honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
F. BRAUN.
Secretary.

E. A. Meredith, Esq.,
Under Secretary of State
for the Provinces,
Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 28th September, 1874.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you for the information of your Government, a copy of an Order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, transferring to the Government of Ontario the dam on the River Trent, at Lindsay, and the leases of water-power thereat.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
EDWARD J. LANGEVIN,
Under Secretary of State.

His Honour
The Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario,
Toronto.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, on the 10th September, 1874.

On the recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, the Committee advise that the dam on the River Trent at Lindsay, and the leases of water power thereat, be transferred to the Government of the Province of Ontario.

Certified
W. A. HIMSWORTH,
C. P. C.

RETURN

Papers bearing on the purchase by the Ontario Government of the Rockwood Asylum.

By Command,

S. C. WOOD,
Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 13th February, 1877.

SCHEDULE OF CORRESPONDENCE AND PAPERS BEARING UPON THE PURCHASE OF THE ROCKWOOD ASYLUM PROPERTY.

1868.
October 12.—Report of Mr. Inspector Langmuir to the Provincial Secretary on the proposed removal of lunatics to the Rockwood Asylum.
1869.
July 22.—Letter from the Medical Superintendent of the Rockwood Asylum to Mr. Inspector Langmuir.
1871.
Febr. 3.—Extract from the Journals of the Legislative Assembly, p. 111.
August 26.—Report of the Commissioner of Public Works, to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, submitting a report of Mr. Inspector Langmuir.
1875.
October 12.—Letter from Mr. Inspector Langmuir to the Provincial Secretary.
1876.
Septem. 30.—Report of Mr. Inspector Langmuir to the Provincial Secretary.
Decem. 21.—Letter from Secretary Department of Public Works, Ottawa, to the Commissioner of Public Works for Ontario, proposing the sale of Rockwood Asylum.
1877.
January 2.—Letter from Secretary Department of Public Works, Ottawa, to the Commissioner of Public Works for Ontario.
" 3.—Report of Mr. Inspector Langmuir to the Provincial Secretary.
" 3.—Report of the Commissioner of Public Works to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, recommending purchase of the Rockwood Asylum.
" 3.—Order in Council sanctioning the purchase of the Rockwood Asylum by the Ontario Government.
" 3.—Letter from Secretary of Public Works, Ontario, to the Secretary of Public Works for Canada.
" 19.—Letter of Secretary Department of Public Works, Ottawa, to the Commissioner of Public Works for Ontario, enclosing form of agreement respecting the Rockwood Asylum.

1877.
January 22.—Memo. by the Commissioner of Public Works asking for authority to execute an agreement for the sale and purchase of the aforesaid property.
Febru'y 6.—Order in Council, authorizing the Commissioner of Public Works to execute an agreement for the purchase of the Rockwood Asylum property.

TORONTO, 12th October, 1868.

SIR,—In accordance with verbal instructions received from the Honourable the Attorney-General, I visited Rockwood Asylum, Kingston, for the purpose of obtaining information on the following points, in connection with negotiations now in progress between the Government of Ontario and the Dominion authorities at Ottawa, with a view to the removal of the lunatics now confined in the Common Gaols of this Province, to that Asylum, viz. :—

As to the number of insane that Institution is capable of receiving under the proposed arrangements.

As to the means of classification of the Lunatics then sent forward, from the criminal inmates of the Asylum, and the probable cost of their maintenance.

I have now the honour to report, for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, the result of my interview with Dr. Litchfield, Medical Superintendent :—

1st. The authorities of Rockwood Asylum are at once prepared to receive from the Province of Ontario *one hundred and fifty* lunatics, viz.: 56 males and 94 females.

2nd. Arrangements can be made to effect a *partial* classification of the insane thus sent forward, from the criminal Lunatics *in the main building*, by the occupation of associated dormitories, &c., but in the event of an entire and complete separation being required by His Excellency's Government, Dr. Litchfield will take steps to transfer the criminal portion of the Asylum (there being only 34 of this class), to a separate building and grounds formerly used for that purpose. The latter course I would recommend.

3rd. Dr. Litchfield informed me that the cost for the entire maintenance of patients in Rockwood Asylum last year was $177.43 per head. This amount considerably exceeds the cost of maintaining the insane in the Asylums of this Province; the average of these Institutions will not exceed $145 this year. Dr. Litchfield, however, was not prepared to give a definite answer on this point.

In conversation with the Penitentiary Directors (with whom I also had an interview), on this subject, they stated that the Imperial Government has paid the Beauport Asylum, in Quebec, at the rate of $2.75 per week, or $143 per annum for all patients sent by the military authorities to that Asylum, and they seemed to be of opinion that that would be a proper charge to recommend the Dominion Government to make under the proposed arrangements.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
J. W. LANGMUIR,
Inspector

The Honourable M. C. Cameron,
Provincial Secretary, &c., &c.,
Toronto.

ROCKWOOD ASYLUM,
KINGSTON, Ont., 22nd July, 1869.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to yours of yesterday's date, I beg leave to state that I can accommodate twenty male and fifty female patients, in addition to those now confined in this Asylum.

Truly yours,
JOHN R. DICKSON.

J. W. Langmuir, Esq.,
Inspector of Asylums,
Toronto.

EXTRACT from the Journals of the Legislative Assembly for 1871. Page 111.

"The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed resolutions relative to the Asylum at Rockwood.

(*In the Committee.*)

Resolved, That the occupation of the Rockwood Asylum, for the use of an average number of three hundred of the insane of this Province, permitted by the Dominion Government, renders it expedient that the control of that Institution should, if on no other than economical and administrative reasons, be vested in the Provincial Government.

2. That, with that view, it is expedient that authority be granted to the Commissioner of Public Works to negotiate for the purchase or the leasing of the said Institution, and the land pertaining thereto, upon such terms as may be agreed upon.

3. That any agreement for the purchase or lease thereof, shall be subject to the ratification of the Legislative Assembly.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Perry reported the Resolutions.

The Resolutions, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, August 26th, 1871.

The undersigned has the honour to submit for the consideration of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, the appended copy of a report made to him by J. W. Langmuir, Esquire, the Inspector of Prisons and Asylums, setting forth the desirability of the Province owning a building for a Lunatic Asylum in the Eastern section of the Province, in addition to the Central Asylum at Toronto, and the Western Asylum at the City of London; and recommending that if possible, the Rockwood Asylum at the City of Kingston, be acquired from the Dominion Government for that purpose.

JOHN CARLING,
Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor in Council,
Ontario.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF ASYLUMS, PRISONS, &C., ONTARIO,
TORONTO, 11th July, 1871.

SIR,—Adverting to the Resolution of the Honourable the Attorney-General, submitted to and passed by the Legislature at its last Session, whereby authority was granted to purchase or lease the property known as the Rockwood Asylum, and the concurrent Resolution of the Dominion Parliament, authorizing the transfer of the same to the Province of Ontario, —I beg most respectfully to bring under your consideration the advisability of taking steps to give effect to the Resolution with a view to the acquirement of the Institution, at the earliest possible day.

Without for a moment presuming to anticipate the action of His Excellency's Government in the pending negotiations, I may be permitted to submit what appear to me to be good reasons in favour of purchasing the property, in preference to its occupation by the Province under lease; and in this connection I would first state that the requirements of the Province in respect to provision for its Insane, renders it necessary that an Institution similar to those already owned by the Province at Toronto and London, for the accommodation of the Central and Western sections of the country, should be provided for the relief of the Eastern portion of the Province.

As the Province of Ontario at the present moment is maintaining over 90 per cent. of the present population of Rockwood Asylum, and as there is an increasing demand for Asylum accommodation from the eastern counties, it is very apparent that an Asylum owned by, and under the entire control of the Government, is just as necessary in the East as at London and Toronto.

The position of Rockwood Asylum, and the ready access to it, both by railroad and water communication, admirably fit it for the location of the Insane Asylum for the eastern Sections; and although the design of thestructure, and the material and workmanship is of a far more costly character than the Province requires, or modern views, in respect to such buildings demand, it is fair to presume that the cost to the Province, of furnishing Asylum accommodation at London on the most complete scale, will enter largely into negotiations for determining the amount to be paid for the Institutions; and in this respect it must be borne in mind that a very large amount of convict labour was utilized in the construction of the buildings, the value of which, as far as ascertaining the exact cost of the structure is concerned, it would be very difficult to determine. The defects of the building in respect to heating and ventilation, which are particularly referred in the late report of the Medical Superintendent, Dr. Dixon, are matters that can be overcome and remedied by a limited expenditure; but the mistake of placing so large an Asylum on the few acres of bad land upon which it is located, is a defect of the most serious character, which, unless it is remedied by the acquirement of the property adjoining, will add very much to the cost of maintenance as compared with London Asylum. These deficiencies, together with the want of proper boundary fences, render the Institution far from being in a complete state, and should undoubtedly be taken into account in determining the price the Province should pay for the property. It may also be mentioned in support of the recommendation to purchase in place of leasing, that in all public Institutions of this kind, alterations, additions, repairs, and improvements both in the building and grounds are constantly going on, and in many instances, owing to the labour of the inmates and the Asylum staff being used, it would be very difficult to place a value upon such improvements, although the value of the property would be much increased thereby.

For the reasons stated, I would therefore most respectfully recommend that Rockwood Asylum be purchased by the Province, provided it can be got for a reasonable amount.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. W. LANGMUIR,
Inspector.

The Honourable the Commissioner of Public Works, &c., &c.,
Ontario.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF ASYLUMS, PRISONS, &C., ONTARIO,
TORONTO, October 12th, 1875.

SIR,—I have the honour to recommend to the consideration of Government, the advisability of purchasing Rockwood Asylum for Insane, from the Dominion Government, for the following reasons, viz.:—

1st. That an uniform system may be introduced into the Asylum management where Ontario patients are treated.

2nd. To do away with the present payment of so much per head, for maintenance. In 1873, the average cost per patient for the year was $117.41 per head for the year, while the Ontario Government paid at the rate of $143 per head, or a total of $5,749 in excess of the actual cost for maintenance.

3rd. With a view to the increase of its size, in order to meet the requirements of the eastern section of the Province for the accommodation of lunatics. At present, the capacity of the Asylum is only for 392 patients, while the staff of officials and domestic officers would allow an increase of nearly double that number, without a proportionate increase of expense.

4th. Because the mode of admitting respectable patients to this Asylum is not satisfactory, as respectable people very naturally are reluctant to allow their relatives to be placed in gaol, even though that confinement is temporary, pending their removal to an asylum.

5th. In order to prevent the admittance of criminal lunatics, transferred from the Penitentiary, whither they have been committed for great crimes, with the inmates who are not criminal. This subject has been fully spoken of in my report, and I need not, therefore, enter into the reasons against such an admixture in this letter.

Many other reasons might be quoted in support of my recommendation, not the least of which is, the divided authority which exists under the present position of the Asylum. Practically, although the Province of Ontario pays all and more than is required for maintenance of the institution, it has no voice in its management except by courtesy.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. J. LANGMUIR.

To the Hon. the Provincial Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF ASYLUMS, PRISONS, &C., ONTARIO.
TORONTO, 30th September, 1876.

The Inspection of Rockwood Asylum, Kingston.

SIR,—I had the honour to report for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, that I visited the above named Asylum on the 27th inst., for the purpose of checking the muster roll of the institution, in respect to the patients being maintained by the Province of Ontario, and examine into the general condition of these inmates. The total population of the Asylum, on the day of my visit, was 376, viz.: 204 men and 172 women; and of that number, 347 patients—177 men and 170 women—were Ontario patients. The remaining 29 were lunatic criminals who had become insane while undergoing sentence in the Kingston Penitentiary, and had been transferred to this Asylum. A considerable number of these 29 lunatic criminals will, however, as soon as their sentences expire as criminals, unless they are restored to a sound mind in the interim, become a charge upon the Province; as nearly all of them are now sentenced by its Courts of Justice to the Penitentiary.

In this connection, I consider it to be my duty to again bring to the notice of the Government the urgent necessity that exists for terminating a state of things which necessitates the indiscriminate association of insane criminals with the ordinary insane. The evil effects of this association are most marked, and cannot but have a most detrimental effect upon the operations of the Asylum, as a curative institution. The custodial detention and restraint of the 29 criminals affect the entire community, restrict the liberty of those committed in the ordinary manner, and create a suspicion in their minds that they are also detained as criminals. Under such circumstances it will be easily seen that the means used to restore that class to a state of sanity must, very often prove abortive and ineffectual, resulting in an abnormal number sinking into a condition of chronic insanity; and while these patients are both mentally and morally injured by their knowledge of the fact that they are confined in a Criminal Asylum and in constant association with lunatic criminals (and this cannot be successfully hidden from them), the feelings of their relatives and friends are grievously wounded in having to submit to such a state of things; and its continuance is not only disastrous to the patients and unfair to their relatives, but it is unjust to the Medical Superintendent of an Asylum, having the care and treatment committed to him of over 350 ordinary patients; for, in addition to his duties as Medical Superintendent, which are thus seriously increased and disadvantageously affected, he has also to act in the capacity of a gaoler over the criminal portion of the Asylum. I have therefore again to urge upon the Government the acquirement of Rockwood Asylum to be used for the confinement and treatment *only* of the ordinary insane in the eastern section of the Province. In the event of the negotiations to this end being unduly protracted or delayed, I would respectfully recommend that the Dominion Government be asked to provide accommodation for the lunatic criminals within the Penitentiary, or at any rate, away from the buildings and grounds of Rockwood Asylum. In view of the fact that the Province has to support 95 per cent. of the entire population, it seems to me that the request would not be an unreasonable one.

In checking the roll of the patients, I necessarily knew every patient that is being supported by the Province. They were generally tidy in their appearance, and were pretty decently clad as a general thing, although it is difficult to secure this amongst the violent and refractory patients. The male patients were very quiet and free from excitement, as were also the females in some of the wards; but in others, great excitement and noise prevailed. The health of the patients, however, was very good, as only two men and three women were found in bed, owing to sickness. The number of cases of restraint was greater than in all the other Asylums of the Province combined. Amongst the females, one was secluded; six had on the hand muffs, and seven were tied to benches or seats, with, in some instances, the muffs on as well.

Amongst the men, the cases of restraint were very few, and were limited to the hand muffs on two men. Owing to the anomalous position of the Provincial Inspector in regard to this Asylum, I forbear making any observations in respect to its management and discipline. The wards and other portions of the House were exceedingly clean and well-kept, and the beds and bedding most comfortable and tidily kept. The air was generally very pure and wholesome. On the 8th July, sixteen patients of the chronic and incurable class, were transferred to Hamilton; and on the day of the visit now being reported upon, twelve men were selected, and transferred. In this manner, room has been made for all the acute cases of insanity in the Common Gaols in the eastern part of the Province.

Dr. Dickson, the Medical Superintendent, evidently exercises the most careful supervision over the patients, and does everything in his power to minister to their wants and comforts. This is clearly indicated by the manner of the patients towards him, expressing very generally, confidence and respect on their part, brought about by the kindly rule and attention of the Superintendent.

I have the honour to be Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. W. LANGMUIR,
Inspector.

The Honourable the Provincial Secretary, &c., &c.

(MEMO.—Various negotiations took place between the two Governments on the subject of the price, which negotiations terminated in the following letter.)

OTTAWA, December 21st, 1876.

SIR,—I am directed by the Minister of Public Works to propose, through you, to the Government of Ontario, the sale of the Rockwood Asylum, under authority of the Act 34 Vic. cap. 26, upon the following terms and conditions:—

1st. The Government of Ontario to pay the sum of ninety six thousand five hundred dollars ($96,500), for the freehold of the Asylum property, including the building and lands connected therewith.

2nd. The Government of Ontario to take the various articles of furniture used in the buildings, at a valuation to be ascertained by joint arrangement.

3rd. Existing contracts for supplies to be assumed by the Ontario Government.

If the Government of Ontario approve these terms and conditions, and will so advise this Department, the proposed arrangement will be submitted for the sanction of His Excellency in Council, in accordance with the provisions of the Act above cited.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Hon. C. F. Fraser,
Commissioner of Public Works,
Toronto.

OTTAWA, 2nd January, 1877.

SIR,—I am directed by the Minister of Public Works to call your attention to a letter which was addressed to you from this Department on the 21st ultimo, containing a proposal for the sale to the Ontario Government by this Government, of the Rockwood Asylum, under authority of the Act 34 Vic. cap. 36, to which no reply has as yet been given.

I am further directed to say that no modification whatever of the offer contained in that letter can be entertained, as in the valuation of the buildings, all the circumstances were fully considered.

The Minister will feel obliged by an early reply.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. BRAUN.

The Honourable C. F. Fraser,
Commissioner Public Works,
Toronto.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF ASYLUMS, PRISONS, &c., ONTARIO.

TORONTO, January 3rd, 1877.

SIR,—Having in previous communications drawn attention to the necessity that exists for providing Asylum accommodation for lunatics residing in the eastern section of the Province, I have now the honour to inform you that although the Dominion Government has decided that Rockwood Asylum was erected as a Criminal Lunatic Asylum in connection with the Dominion Penitentiary at Kingston, and that therefore it does not come under the class of Provincial Institutions for the custody of insane persons of the ordinary or non-criminal type, it is nevertheless most advisable that the Ontario Government should treat with the Dominion Government with the view to the acquisition of that Institution, for the following reasons, viz :—

1st. Because it contains a greater amount of accommodation than is required for the criminal insane for whom it was originally intended.

2nd. Because the surplus accommodation is and has been urgently needed, in order to meet the requirements of the eastern section of this Province, for the insane residing within that section. As you are aware, by an arrangement entered into with the Dominion Government in 1868, Rockwood Asylum has been utilized for the reception of some 340 lunatics from the Province of Ontario (principally those warranted from Gaols) ; at the rate of $2 75 per patient per week.

This has entailed the mixture of criminal lunatics and non-criminal lunatics in a manner that is hurtful to the feelings of the friends of the unfortunate class of non-criminal lunatics, and is detrimental to the recovery of the lunatics themselves.

I therefore recommended that the Asylum should be acquired by this Province, in order to do away with the improper classification referred to, and in order that the Asylum accommodation might be so extended as to fully meet the requirements of the section of the Province in which it is situated. The Asylum itself is most substantially built, in anticipation of its use by a violent and refractory class of criminal lunatics, and is therefore a more expensive class of structure than is absolutely required for the restraint of non-criminal lunatics; notwithstanding, I consider it is desirable that it should be acquired by the Province if it can be arranged that the purchase is made upon reasonable terms, and that the amount be governed to some extent by the following considerations which affect the value so far as this Province is concerned.

1st. That the character of accommodation afforded by the Asylum is unnecessarily expensive for the ordinary type of insane patients, and especially so for those of the chronic class.

2nd. That the amount of land attached to the Asylum is not sufficient to admit of its extension in such a manner as to render it economical in management.

3rd. That owing to the expensive character of the present structure, further additions must necessarily be of an expensive character also.

4th. That a considerable outlay will be required in order to perfect the present system of heating and ventilating, and to acquire additional land.

5th. That the requisite amount of cubic space per patient, is not provided for the number of patients that the Asylum is rated as capable of accommodating, and that, therefore, the capacity of the Asylum must not be determined by the present number of beds

6th. That the Asylum was built by convict labour, and therefore only necessitated the immediate outlay for material and for the payment of a small amount of free labour that was expended in its construction.

Taking these things into consideration, and considering also, on the other hand, the immediate necessity that exists for Asylum accommodation in the Eastern Section of the Province, I have the honour to recommend that the Asylum be purchased from the Dominion Government at the sum at which it has been lately offered, viz., $96,500. The Province to pay for any unfinished work that may be under contract and in progress at the present time.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. W. LANGMUIR,
Inspector.

The Hon. the Provincial Secretary for Ontario.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, January 3rd, 1877.

The undersigned begs to recommend to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, that the offer made by the Honourable the Minister of Public Works for the Dominion, to sell to the Province of Ontario the property known as the Rockwood Asylum, be accepted, subject to the approval of the Legislative Assembly, and to the following terms and conditions:—

1st. The Province of Ontario to pay to the Dominion Government therefor, the sum of $\$96{,}500\frac{00}{100}$ (ninety-six thousand five hundred dollars), for the freehold of the Asylum property, including the building and lands connected therewith.

2nd. The Province of Ontario to take the various articles of furniture used in the buildings at a valuation, to be ascertained by joint arrangement.

3rd. All existing contracts for supplies to be assumed by the Province of Ontario.

4th. The agreement, if approved as aforesaid, not to come into effect until the first day of July next.

C. F. FRASER,
Commissioner of Department of Public Works.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council,
Ontario.

COPY OF AN ORDER IN COUNCIL APPROVED BY HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, THE SIXTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, A.D. 1877.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the Reports of the Honourable the Commissioner of Public Works, and of the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities respectively, dated this 3rd of January, 1877, with reference to the purchase by the Province from the Dominion, of the property known as the Rockwood Asylum; and also two letters of the Secretary of the Department of Public Works of Canada on the same subject, dated respectively the 21st of December, 1876, and the 2nd of January, 1877; and upon the recommendation of the Commissioner, the Committee advise that, subject to the approval of the Legislative Assembly, the said property be purchased upon the following terms and conditions:—

1st. The Province of Ontario to pay to the Dominion Government the sum of ninety-six thousand five hundred dollars, for the freehold of the Asylum property, including the building and lands connected therewith.

2nd. The Province of Ontario to take the various articles of furniture used in the buildings at a valuation, to be ascertained by joint arrangement.

3rd. All existing contracts for supplies to be assumed by the Province of Ontario.

4th. The agreement, if approved as aforesaid, not to come into effect until the first day of July next.

Certified.

J. G. SCOTT,
Clerk Executive Council, Ontario.

3rd January, 1877.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, January 3rd, 1877.

SIR,—I am instructed by the Honourable the Commissioner, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd inst., calling his attention to your letter of the 21st ultimo, respecting the offer of sale to the Province of Ontario of the Rockwood Asylum property; and to say, in reply, that he yesterday telegramed the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, as follows—

"Offer relating to Rockwood Asylum is accepted on behalf of the Province, subject to "the approval by Legislative Assembly. The agreement, if so approved, to go into effect on "first day of July next."

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,
W. EDWARDS,
Secretary.

F. Braun, Esq.,
Sec. Dept. Public Works,
Dominion of Canada,
Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, CANADA,
OTTAWA, January 19th, 1877.

SIR,—In accordance with the requirements of the Statute, I am directed by the Minister of Public Works to enclose in duplicate, for your signature, form of agreement respecting the Rockwood Asylum, the papers having been already signed by the Minister.

As soon as you have attached your signature I am to request that you will have the goodness to return the agreement, which has to be formally approved by the Governor in Council, before being submitted for the sanction of Parliament.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Honourable C. F. Fraser,
Commissioner of Public Works,
Toronto.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, January 22nd, 1877.

In the matter of the proposed purchase of the Rockwood Asylum, the undersigned begs to recommend to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, that he, as Commissioner of Public Works, be authorized to execute an agreement with the Minister of Public Works for the Dominion, in the terms of the draft hereto annexed, for the purchase from the Dominion Government of the Rockwood Asylum property therein referred to.

C. F. FRASER,
Commissioner.

To His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council,
Ontario.

THIS AGREEEMENT, made the day of in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, between Honourable Alexander Mackenzie, as Minister of Public Works of Canada, and the Honourable Christopher Finlay Fraser, as the Commissioner of Public Works of the Province of Ontario.

Whereas, by the Act of the Parliament of Canada, 34 Victoria, chapter 26, after reciting that it may be found expedient to sell or lease Rockwood Asylum and its appurtenances to the Province of Ontario; and that it appears that the Commissioner of Public Works for that Province has been authorized to treat for the purchase or lease thereof, it is enacted as follows :—" I, the Governor in Council, may authorize and instruct the Minister " of Public Works to treat with the Commissioner of Public Works for the Province of " Ontario, for the sale or lease of Rockwood Asylum, and the land appurtenant thereto, and " if the said Minister and Commissioners agree upon the terms of such sale or lease, and such " terms are approved by the Governor in Council, the necessary measures may be adopted " for giving effect to such agreement, subject to the approval of Parliament at its then next " session;"

And whereas, the Commissioner of Public Works for Ontario has been authorized to treat for the said purchase;

And whereas, by Order in Council of 27th November, 1876, the Minister of Public Works of Canada was authorized and instructed to treat with the Commissioner of Public Works for Ontario, for the sale of Rockwood Asylum, and the land appertaining thereto;

Now, therefore, the said Minister and Commissioner do agree for the sale and purchase thereof upon the following terms, namely :—

1. Ontario to pay Canada the sum of ninety-six thousand five hundred dollars for the freehold of the Asylum property, including the buildings and lands connected therewith.
2. Ontario to take from Canada at a valuation to be made by three, or the majority of three, arbitrators, one to be named by Canada, one to be named by Ontario, and the third to be chosen by the two so named; the chattels and effects upon the premises, save such of the cell furniture as may be reserved by Canada for the use of criminal lunatics, to be removed to the Penitentiary.

3. The contracts for supplies existing at the time of the transfer, to be assumed by Ontario.
4. The staff to be taken over by Ontario.
5. The arrangement to take effect on the first of July next.
6. This agreement to be subject to the approval of the Parliament of Canada during its next session, and of the Legislature of Ontario during its present session.

In witness whereof, the said parties hereunto have set their hands and seals at the day and year first above written.

Copy of an Order in Council, approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the sixth day of February, A.D. 1877.

Upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Commissioner of Public Works, the Committee of Council advise that he, as Commissioner of Public Works, be authorized to execute an agreement with the Minister of Public Works for the Dominion, in the terms of the draft hereto annexed, for the purchase from the Dominion Government of the Rockwood Asylum property herein referred to.

Certified,
J. G. Scott,
Clerk Executive Council,
Ontario.

FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE.

Further correspondence respecting claims made to reward offered for apprehension of the murderers of Thomas Scott.

By Command,

S. C. WOOD,
Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, February 8th, 1877.

OTTAWA, 14th July, 1876.

SIR,—I am directed to transmit to you herewith, a copy of a despatch from His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Manitoba, containing certain comments on the Report of the Honourable Mr. Chief Justice Wood, respecting claims to the reward offered for the apprehension of the murderers of Thomas Scott, and to request that the same may be laid before His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.

I have the honour to, Sir,
Your obedient servent.
EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
UnderSecretary of State.

The Honourable the Provincial Secretary,
Toronto, Ontario.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, FORT GARRY,
MANITOBA, June 29th, 1876.

SIR,—My attention having been called to a "Report of Chief Justice Wood respecting claims to the reward offered for the apprehension of the murderers of Thomas Scott," presented to the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, and published by that body, I am under the necessity of commenting upon it

Mr. Chief Justice Wood has not confined himself to the duty entrusted to him but has taken occasion to make his Report the vehicle for statements, which, as regard myself, are so utterly unfounded and unjust, that I cannot allow them to pass unchallenged.

I make the following extracts from the Report in question :

" There seems to be no question that from the origin of the government of Manitoba, in the latter part of the summer of 1870, down to the autumn of 1873, the executive head and the officials not only systematically opposed any proceedings being taken against the murderers of Scott, and directly or indirectly warned all peace officers to entertain no application to proceed against them, but also threw around them the shield and the defence of the whole executive authority—declaring publicly and privately that the law could not take cognizance, and the courts had not jurisdiction over the offence; but that it was a matter, if cognizable at all by any tribunal, belonging exclusively to the imperial authorities.

"This will account for the fact that during this time, the murderers of Scott made no effort to conceal themselves, but went about as though no charge were hanging over them, and no effectual steps were taken for their arrest; and that the efforts that were made in this direction proved abortive, and that the marked displeasure of the executive was manifested to all those who had, or should presume to have anything to do with any movement having for its object the arrest of the murderers of Scott.

"It was a favorite doctrine that neither the Manitoba nor the Canadian Courts had jurisdiction of the offence, and therefore no one had any legal right to set the law in motion; and this proposition received all the weight and force that could be given to it by the Governor, and by the written and published opinions of gentlemen standing high in the profession in the older Provinces.

"All these facts and circumstances had a depressing influence on individual effort to bring to trial the murderers of Scott. In this connection it must not be forgotten that under the Manitoba Act of 1870, the Governor was his own Prime or First Minister, and that his advisers were simply his agents and instruments whom he could retain or dismiss at pleasure, and who were not obliged even to have seats in either House of the Legislature. The Governor was, during the first four years of the Government of Manitoba, legally, theoretically and practically supreme, and, since then practically, if not legally and theoretically supreme."

1st. I would observe in the first place, in the paragraph in question, the Chief Justice disingenuously ignores the fact, that during the period he alludes to, there were two Lieutenant-Governors of Manitoba—the Honourable A. G. Archibald and myself.

I will confine myself to my own conduct, as the present Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia is amply able to care for himself. I will now deal with the allegation, that I declared publicly and privately, that the law could not take cognizance and the Courts had not jurisdiction over the offence in question; and so far from this assertion being true, it is a fact, that on the 9th December, 1872, I was waited on by a large deputation of Métis, requesting my protection of Reil and Lepine, and claiming an amnesty; to whom I addressed in reply the following language, as taken down at the time by a member of the Executive, and as published in the local newspapers and republished by the Toronto *Globe, Mail,* and the leading newspapers of the Dominion:—

"As to the second question, he (Mr. Morris), said he had no authority from Ottawa on the subject of an amnesty. He could only explain the law as it stood. He cited the Queen's Proclamation, by Sir John Young, urging all her subjects to return to their peaceful occupations and submit to her authority, when the past would be overlooked; but said, as that was issued before the death of Scott, the law still ruled as to that event. By the law then in force, no one had a right to order to be put to death, or to put to death another, as in that case. The parties concerned in the affair were liable to be tried before a judge and jury, and if found guilty, the matter would rest with the Governor-General at Ottawa, as to the carrying out of the sentence. Until a trial took place, the Queen alone had power to grant an amnesty, as the country was under Imperial rule at the time in question. He had spoken as a judge and administrator, and thought it his duty to explain exactly how the law stood."

I have only one comment to add to this quotation in reply to Mr. Wood's assertion, namely, that he was aware of the attitude I had taken in this respect before he came to Manitoba, as he himself informed me; and further, that in my presence he read the Report of my interview with the Métis as above quoted, in my office, when he was my guest on his arrival in this Province, and informed me that he approved thereof. I am therefore under the necessity of informing you that Mr. Chief Justice Wood has written deliberately a statement which he knew to be untrue.

2nd. Again, in September, 1873, Ambrose Lepine was arrested and committed to custody. Before the preliminary examination was commenced by the stipendiary magistrate, Mr. Justice Betournay, on the 22nd September, and being the evening of the day preceding that on which I was to leave for the north-west angle to negotiate a treaty with the

Indians, I was waited on by a large deputation of Métis and others, including the Rev. Père Richot, Hon. Mr. Girard, Hon. A. G. B. Bannatyne, Mr. Cunningham, M.P., and others, representing that Lepine had been illegally arrested, claiming an amnesty, and asking my intention.

A report of the interview appeared in the *Manitoban*, then edited by the late Mr. Cunningham, M.P. for Marquette, and I quote his report of my reply.

"In reply, the Governor stated that the matter was not one in which he had power to interfere. He pointed out that Courts of Law had been established here; that the two judges were charged with the administration of the law; that magistrates had been appointed with the power to issue warrants; that where a warrant was issued a preliminary examination must take place, and that if there was a sufficient amount of evidence adduced to justify a reasonable belief that a crime had been committed, the case must go before the Grand Jury, if a bill were found before the Petit Jury. He added that the Statutes of Canada expressly gave jurisdiction to the Courts over offences committed before the transfer of the country; but that such offences were triable by the laws which were at that time in force. With regard to the alleged promise of an amnesty, he had nothing whatever to do with that, which was a matter to be adjusted between those who claimed the amnesty and the Dominion Government. He added that no power but that of the Queen herself could declare an amnesty; and he could take no cognizance of their allegation, but would communicate their statement to the authorities at Ottawa. In conclusion the Governor impressed upon those present the necessity which exists for every one doing all in their power to allay public excitement, and to make use only of constitutional means. There was no fear of any injustice or act of violence being done to Lepine, as so soon as he (the Governor), had heard of his arrest, he had taken the necessary steps to insure his protection."

These several interviews were matters of notoriety in the Province, and were freely discussed and commented upon by the people of all origins, and prove, most exclusively, that I informed those interested, of the position in which I believed them to stand, and pointed out, as was my duty, that they were amenable to the law, as the results have proved that they were.

3rd. I have now to deal with the assertion of the Chief Justice "that under the Manitoba Act of 1870, the Governor was his own Prime or First Minister, and that his advisers were simply his agents and instruments, whom he could retain or dismiss at pleasure, and who were not obliged even to have seats in either House of the Legislature. The Governor was, during the first four years of the Government of Manitoba, legally, theoretically and practically supreme, and since then practically, if not legally and theoretically supreme;" and have to characterize it as unfounded and incorrect.

The Manitoba Act provided that the Executive Council of the Province shall be composed of such persons, and under such designations, as the Lieutenant-Governor shall from time to time, think fit, and in the first instance, of not more than five persons.

It also provided that there shall be a Legislature for the Province, consisting of the Lieutenant-Governor and of two Houses, styled respectively the Legislative Council of Manitoba, and the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba.

This distribution of Executive and Legislative power is identical with that prevailing in Ontario and Quebec, under the British North America Act, which provides that "the Executive Council of Ontario and Quebec shall be composed of such persons as the Lieutenant-Governor from time to time thinks fit";—and further enacts, that there shall be a Legislature for Ontario, consisting of the Lieutenant-Governor and of one House, styled the Legislative Assembly of Ontario.

Mr. Wood was a member of the first Government formed in Ontario, and "I venture the opinion," that he did not then regard himself as "a mere agent or instrument of the Governor, to be retained or dismissed at pleasure, and not obliged to have a seat in the Legislature." If the doctrine now enunciated by him be correct, as regards Manitoba, it is applicable, as I have shown, to both Ontario and Quebec, for the constitutions are identical; but as a matter of fact, the assertion is entirely without foundation, and I am surprised that a Chief Justice should have given such an opinion upon the construction of the Constitution of Manitoba.

In the Dominion and in the Provinces alike, the unwritten custom having the force of law which secures our people the fullest liberty in the control of public affairs prevails, viz.: that the Government shall be carried on by Ministers enjoying the confidence of the Parliament or Legislatures. This usage is in full force in Manitoba, as it was in Ontario, when the Government, of which Mr. Wood was just before a member, retired from power, because they failed to secure a majority in the Legislature.

So here, as soon as it was shown that the Executive did not command the confidence of the Legislative Assembly, they resigned, and a new Government was formed, who have since been succeeded by another, who are still in power.

4th. Having disposed of the extraordinary constitutional question raised by the Chief Justice, I now refer to the allegation that I was my own Prime Minister, which is wholly incorrect.

When I assumed the administratorship, and eventually the Lieutenant-Governorship, of Manitoba, on the resignation of Lieutenant-Governor Archibald, I found an Executive Council in existence, who had the support of the Legislative Assembly.

No one of them had been recognized as First Minister, but they had a recognized leader in the Legislative Assembly, and all were responsible to the Legislature; so fully was this the case, that, on the first occasion when the Legislature declared its want of confidence in them, they resigned, as I have already stated.

I may mention here, that on the fall of the Executive first alluded to, I called upon the Hon. Mr. Girard to form a Government able to secure the support of the Legislature, in which he succeeded, and on his resignation the Hon. Mr. Davis undertook the duty with like success.

The assertion of the Chief Justice, that the Governor was, during the first four years of the Government of Manitoba, legally, theoretically, and practically supreme, and since then, practically if not legally and theoretically supreme, is, as will be seen from what I have stated utterly without foundation; I, on the contrary, assert what is the simple truth, that I have been and am a Constitutional Governor, acting in my limited sphere in Manitoba, on the well understood principles which are the palladium of our British liberties, and which guide the Queen and the Governor-General in the discharge of their important and delicate duties.

When I first entered this Province, which was then in a disturbed state, I took the earliest opportunity of declaring to the people, that in my then capacity of Chief Justice, I would, in discharging the functions I was called to exercise "know neither race, creed nor party," and in the exercise of my more important duties of the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, I have in the past continued to act on the principles I then laid down, and I will continue so to act as long as I hold the high position with which I have been entrusted, assured that I will thereby deserve the confidence of the people of this Province and of the Dominion.

I have moreover the satisfaction of knowing that while I found this Province in a disturbed state, harmony and good feeling now prevail, and difficulties of no ordinary character have been peacefully overcome.

5th. I notice one other statement of Mr. Wood. He says "that it is to be observed that His Honour the Governor did not instruct *his* Attorney-General to appear, nor did he appear as Counsel for the Crown on the preliminary examination of Lepine, before Mr. Justice Betournay, but kept aloof from it altogether."

With regard to this I have only to inform you that I was absent from the Province on public duty when the examination in question took place; that the Attorney-General was not my officer but that of the Crown, and that it would have been only in accordance with the truth had Mr. Wood stated what was the fact, that Mr. John F. Bain, Barrister, of this city, did attend the preliminary examination in question and watched the proceedings as Counsel on behalf of the Crown. This he has not had the fairness to do.

6th. I take my leave of this extraordinary report by referring to the following statement:—"The position taken in respect of the murderers of Scott by the Attorney-General subsequent to the fall of the John A. Macdonald Government, which took place the last of October or the fore part of November, is well known; and I venture the opinion that that event had no small influence in this respect, upon Lieutenant-Governor Morris." The animus contained in this remark is a clue to the motives which have actuated the Chief Justice in so irregularly going beyond the bounds of the commision with which he was intrusted, and making a series of statements which had no foundation, but I will dispose of the opinion which he ventures, that the fall of the John A. Macdonald Government influenced my course in the matter of Riel and Lepine, by calling attention to the fact that Lepine was arrested in September, 1873; that the Macdonald Government did not fall until November 1873; and that in December, 1872, and again in September, 1873, long before the advent to the Province of Mr. Chief Justice Wood, I had defined the law, which in after days, he was called upon to carry out and give effect to. Having dealt with those matters in the Report which I deem of sufficient importance to notice, I have to request that the attention of the Minister of Justice may be called to this despatch; and further that a copy of the same may be transmitted to the Provincial Secretary of Ontario, by the Honourable Secretary of State.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
ALEXANDER MORRIS.
Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba.

Honourable the Secretary of State,
Ottawa,

BINDING SECT. AUG 2 3 1967